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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Act No. VI of 1880 (*Licensing of Trades and Dealings*), published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of the 6th, 13th and 20th March, 1880, in the marginal note to section 15, *for* "11" *read* "10."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 28th June 1880.

No. 675.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Benares.

POLICE.

The 29th June 1880.

No. 198.—Mr. R. B. Hawkes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, in British Burma, to revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from the 3rd May 1880, the date on which Mr. W. A. Banbury returned from leave.

Mr. W. A. Banbury, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, *vice* Mr. R. B. Hawkes.

FORESTS.

The 30th June 1880.

No. 401*F*.—Mr. R. N. Anstruther, an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, serving in Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 12th June 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 2nd July 1880.

No. 100-*I.-J.*—Whereas His Hig[illegible] Gaekwar of Baroda and His Highn[illegible] of Pahlanpur have granted to th[illegible] ment full jurisdiction within t[illegible] which have been assigned a[illegible]

respectively for the purposes of the Western Rajputana State Railway; In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification :—

1. (*a*) The Huzur Deputy Collector for the time being of Ahmedabad shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) within such portions of the aforesaid land as are within the limits of the State of Baroda.

(*b*) The Native Assistants for the time being to the Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur shall respectively exercise the powers of Magistrates of the first class as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of the State of Pahlanpur:

Provided that, in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Deputy Collector and the said Assistants respectively to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on them.

2. (*a*) The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Deputy Collector within the aforesaid lands; and

(*b*) The Political Superintendent for time the being in Pahlanpur and the Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Assistants respectively within the aforesaid lands.

3. The administration of the police within all the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory, in subordination to the Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad and to the Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur within such portions of the said lands as are situate in the States of Baroda and Pahlanpur respectively.

4. The said District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, shall (except in the cases mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 of this Notification) exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in Act X of 1872, in subordination to the said Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad and the said Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are within the limits of the States of Baroda and Pahlanpur respectively.

N[illegible]-*I.-J.*—With reference to the preceding [illegible]n, the Governor General in Council, in [illegible] the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879) is pleased to appoint—

(*a*) the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Ahmedabad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within such portions of the said lands as are within the limits of the State of Baroda; and

(*b*) the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Deesa, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within such portions of the said lands as are within the limits of the State of Pahlanpur;

and to declare that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall be the High Court to which such Justices of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

No. 102-*I.-J.*—With the consent of the Rao of Serohi, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the following Acts to Abu and Anadra :—

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872.

The Code of Civil Procedure, Act X of 1877.

The Indian Limitation Act, XV of 1877.

The Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.

POLITICAL.

The 28th June 1880.

No. 183-*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Jacob Steiner, as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 2134-*E.-P.*—Whereas the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tract of land noted in the margin; In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased (*a*) to appoint the Political Officer for the time being in charge of the aforesaid tract, and the Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Forces within the aforesaid tract, respectively, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the aforesaid tract; and (*b*) to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such Officers shall commit European British subjects for trial.

Khyber Pass and over the lands immediately adjoining the Pass on either side of the roadway.

No. 2135-*E.-P.*—Whereas the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tract of land noted in the margin; In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification :—

Khyber Pass and over the lands immediately adjoining the Pass on either side of the roadway.

1. The Political Officer for the time being in charge of the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers described in section 36 of Act X of 1872

(The Code of Criminal Procedure, and the powers of a Magistrate of the District as described in the same Act within the aforesaid tract.

2. The Assistant Political Officer for th[illegible] being within the aforesaid tract shall [illegible] powers of a Magistrate of the first c[illegible] in Act X of 1872 within such t[illegible]

3. The Officer Com[illegible] being the Corps of Je[illegible] said tract shall exercise [illegible] trate of the second clas[illegible] of 1872.

The [illegible] being in Com- [illegible]ces within the afore- [illegible] powers of a Court of [illegible] in Act X of 1872 within

[illegible]at, for the purposes of the exercise [illegible]risdiction hereinbefore conferred, the [illegible]ct, X of 1872, shall be read subject to the [illegible]owing modifications :—

(*a*) The Court of Sessions may take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate.

(*b*) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge.

(*c*) The functions of the High Court as a Court of reference and revision shall be discharged by the Governor General in Council.

(*d*) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by the Court of Sessions.

(*e*) Trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a Jury or Assessors.

(*f*) Whenever the Sessions Judge deems it essential for the maintenance of tranquillity, that a sentence of death legally passed by him should be executed forthwith, he may order such sentence to be executed without the confirmation of the Court of reference:

Provided also that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Officer, the said Assistant Political Officer, the said Officer Commanding the Jezailchis, and the said Officer Commanding [illegible]er Majesty's Forces, respectively, to decline to [illegible]xercise the powers hereby conferred on them.

GENERAL.

The 1st July 1880.

No. 1321-*G.-G.*—The services of Major W. W. Biscoe, Officiating Political Officer, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th June 1880.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 1593.—Mr. H. E. M. James, Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as Po[illegible] [illegible]ngal, received charge of [illegible] [illegible]ne 1880.

[illegible]ce, Bombay Civil Service, having [illegible] to officiate as Post Master General, [illegible] received charge of that office on the 14th [illegible]880.

Mr. C. A. Stuart resumed charge of the office of Post Master, Bombay, on the 14th June 1880.

No. 1595.—Mr. Elliot Colvin, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Inland Customs during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. S. Halsey, received charge of that office on the 29th June 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 379.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Eaton Aylmer Travers, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—3rd September, 1877.

No. 380.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. M. Evans, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major C. R. Cock, killed in action in the Naga Hills. Dated the 11th June, 1880.

No. 381.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Perreau, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. E. S. Carter, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Major H. G. Saunders, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant F. F. R. Burgess, Military Accountant, 3rd Class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd Class.

} With effect from the 12th June, 1880, *vice* Colonel J. G. Touch, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 382.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. J. L. Stuart, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 27th March, 1880, *vice* Captain L. T. Bishop, promoted.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 383.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following correspondence and despatches relating to the operations carried on in Besúd, between the 19th and 24th May last:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 7260-K., "Kabul / Field Operations," dated Simla, the 30th June 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2754-A., dated the 12th instant, forwarding the despatches describing the operations of the force under the command of Brigadier-General Doran in Besúd between the 19th and the 24th May last, and to intimate, with reference thereto, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the judicious and successful manner in which these operations were carried out by Brigadier-General Doran and the officers and men under his command.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2754-A., "*Kabul*," dated Simla, 12th June 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatches relating to the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General J. Doran, C.B., in Besúd on the 19th May, 1880, and following days.

2. His Excellency concurs with Sir Donald Stewart and Major-General Bright as to the judicious and successful manner in which these operations were conducted by Brigadier-General Doran and the officers and troops under his command.

3. The sketch referred to, and the usual return of ammunition expended, which has been called for, will be forwarded hereafter.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, C.B., Commanding the Khyber Line Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Kabul,—(No. 99, "*Field Operations*," dated Safed Sang, 29th May 1880).

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, the accompanying account by Brigadier-General Doran, C.B., of the successful operations carried out by the troops under his command in Besúd on the 19th instant and following days.

The difficulties of the operations were increased by the Kabul river having risen in flood and carried away the bridge, so rendering it necessary for the crossing to be made by rafts, and, in the case of cavalry, by swimming. The way this was effected by the Central India Horse, both going and returning, reflects great credit on that corps.

The dispositions for the attack of the enemy's position were, it appears to me, judicious, admirably carried out by the troops, and most entirely successful in result.

I consider great credit is due to Brigadier-General Doran, C.B., and his staff officer, Major H. P. Pearson.

The conduct of all engaged left nothing to be desired; and I would bring prominently to the Lieutenant-General's notice the excellent service performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Martin and the men of the Central India Horse, and also the conspicuous gallantry displayed by Lieutenant (Local Captain) Kilgour, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, and Color-Sergeant Woods, in storming the tower and killing five men inside in single combat.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR D. M. STEWART, K.C.B., Commanding in Northern Afghanistan, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 2034, "*Field Operations*," dated Kabul, 2nd June 1880.)

I have much pleasure in endorsing the favorable opinion expressed by Major-General Bright, C.B., on the operations conducted by Brigadier-General Doran, C.B., in Besúd from the 19th to the 24th May, 1880.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. DORAN, C.B., Commanding 2nd Section, Khyber Line Force, to the Deputy Adjutant General, Khyber Line Force, Safed Sang,—(dated Fort Sale, Jellalabad, 27th May 1880).

I have the honor to forward herewith an account of the recent military operations in Besúd.

2. For some time past that district, lying on the left bank of the Kabul river, and directly opposite Jellalabad, had been threatened by a gathering of Safis and others under the leadership of Mullah Khalil, his following comprising men from the Dara-i-Nur and villages in the Kúnar valley, north of Besúd. The beginning of this movement was reported to you by telegram on the 9th instant, and, as I anticipated that the gathering might eventually have to be dispersed by force, I halted on that day the 5th Fusiliers, then on their march to Safed Sang. At the same time I directed that rafts should be prepared for the passage of the Kabul river, the bridges over the two northernmost branches having been carried away some time before.

3. On the 12th May I was informed by Major Protheroe, Political Officer at Jellalabad, that Mullah Khalil, with 1000 men, had arrived at Nargal, and contemplated a descent upon Besúd so soon as he should have collected more followers to his standards. On the 13th May, I should have thrown a small force of infantry across the Kabul had rafts been ready. They were completed by the 14th, and that evening 200 bayonets of the 1st and 4th Madras Native Infantry crossed the river and occupied the fort of Dabela, which had been placed at my disposal by the Khan of Jellalabad.

4. On the afternoon of the 15th, Major G. Tyndall, 1st Madras Native Infantry, commanding the troops in Besúd, reconnoitred as far as Kalú Khan's fort in view to reporting on the route our force would take. This report was forwarded to you. By this time Mullah Khalil's following was reported to be upwards of 1200 strong, and to have reached Islampur. It was also stated that the people of Shewa, Shigi, and the neighbouring villages had expressed their intention of turning out to bar Mullah Khalil's way to the entrances into Besúd by the Tokchi and Paikob Tangis. On this date, the 15th, I considered it advisable to cross some cavalry. That afternoon 55 sabres of the Central India Horse effected the passage by swimming across the northern branch of the Kabul, 150 yards wide at this point, and with a current of between five and six miles an hour. A separate report was sent you on this subject: here I need only say that 55 horses and 25 ponies swam the river, and, with all the baggage, saddlery, &c., of the troop, were in Besúd within the hour, no casualty or even hitch having occurred.

5. On the 17th news was brought that the enemy had advanced to Kalatik, and had sent small parties to hold the Paikob and Tokchi Tangis. A cavalry reconnoissance that afternoon verified the latter report, our sowars being fired at from both *tangis*. They stated that the former was held by about 100 men, the latter by about 500, and that villagers in the neighbourhood had told them that 1000 more of the enemy under Mullah Khalil had reached Shigi. On this day, the 17th, the 12th Foot arrived at Jellalabad *en route* to India, with two guns of No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery for service. Being very short of infantry, I stopped the regiment.

6. On the morning of the 18th I sent the mountain guns and 200 of the 5th Fusiliers across the river, and that afternoon 200 of the 12th Foot—all that were available in that corps—and another troop of the Central India Horse. To-day, too, I learnt that the enemy might possibly number four or five thousand men, and that we might have to take the fort of Abdul Khel, then held by them. Not considering the small force at my disposal equal to cope successfully with such numbers, probably holding a very strong position on the heights as well as the fort, I applied to the Major-General for five to six hundred more infantry. In reply I was told to attack next day.

7. Accordingly, next day, the 19th instant, having left a few men in Dabela Kila, I proceeded with the force as per margin to carry out my instructions: We left Dabela Kila at 4-30 a.m., and reached Kalú Khan's fort at about 6, when I halted the troops and went forward to reconnoitre.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, 2 guns, under Lieutenant F. R. Thackeray, R. A; 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 175 bayonets, under Lieut.-Colonel T. Rowland; 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, 183 bayonets, under Lieut.-Colonel C. J. C. Sillery; Central India Horse, 79 sabres, under Lieut.-Colonel C Martin; 1st Madras Native Infantry, 92 bayonets, and 4th Madras Native Infantry, 92 bayonets, both under Major G. Tyndall, 1st Madras Native Infantry.

8. In order fully to understand what follows, a brief description of the country is necessary. Besúd is a very small district lying in the angle between the Kabul and Kúnar rivers. It is bounded on the north by a range of hills separating it from the plain called the Dusht-i-Gamberi and from the rich valley of the Kúnar. There are three main *tangis*, or passes, through these hills; the Marúf on the west, the Tokchi on the east along the right bank of the Kúnar river, and the Paikob, about two miles west of the Tokchi, and separated from it by a high hill running north and south, and about four miles in length. The Tokchi Tangi is passable by infantry in single file, and cavalry can lead through it, though with

some risk, as the path at one place is along a wooden aqueduct, four feet wide, overhanging the Kúnar river. The Paikob Tangi presents no difficulties. The only portions of Besúd that troops can act in are strips on the banks of the two rivers and the slopes at the foot of the range of hills. The whole of the centre of the district is at this season under rice cultivation, and is an expanse of standing water and marsh, intersected by numerous deep watercourses, with ditches branching from them in all directions. To reach the foot of the hills the troops had to follow the left bank of the Kabul river for upwards of a mile, and then strike in single file along a winding path through swamp but bridged-over watercourses, which eventually brought them out on the slopes towards the north-west corner of Besúd, whilst the enemy were known to be towards the north-east corner. Hence it followed that our force was compelled to act upon a line perpendicular to its base (Dabela Kila and the bridge-head), and to leave this uncovered. The enemy's left was as near our base as was our own right,—the marsh lying between the flanks of both forces and the bridge-head. It must, however, be borne in mind that, though this swamp was an obstacle that our troops could not pass, its difficulties were not insurmountable by an irregular enemy knowing every path and bye-way in the country, and unencumbered with animals. It appeared to me quite probable that the enemy might detach a portion of their force to seize the bridge-head and attack Dabela Kila, so, having no troops to spare from my column, I sent back word to the officer commanding at Jellalabad to place the two guns of C-3rd Royal Artillery at once in position on the right bank of the Kabul to cover the bridge-head, and to hold the latter in strength with troops from his garrison. As will be seen presently, the enemy were bent upon carrying out the very movement I was anticipating.

9. At about a mile to the east of Kalú Khan's fort, a small and isolated hill rises out of the plain to a height of about fifty feet. Ascending this with a small escort, I saw the enemy in position about fifteen hundred yards distant. They were in line facing west, numbered 2000 men with eighteen standards, and occupied some ruined forts and walled enclosures in the plain. Their right was in an old fort, distant about 500 yards from the base of the hills. In front of this was a dry ditch held by them in some force. Their left was in Búlandgarh, a village on the edge of the marsh, and along their line were banks, dry ditches, mounds and broken ground, affording excellent cover.

10. Having satisfied myself as to their position, I directed Colonel F. Dawson, 1st Madras Native Infantry, the next senior officer to myself, to bring up the troops and to place them in close formation behind and under cover of the hill, for the enemy were beginning to move in considerable numbers to their left, and I was anxious not to check a manœuvre which drew them from the hills. I learn from the Political Officer that, as a matter of fact, they were absolutely ignorant that we had sufficient troops in Besúd to take the offensive, and that they were even then on their way to the bridge-head and Dabela Kila, which latter they believed to be held by eighty men. This accounts for their leaving the very strong position on the *tangis* from which, later on, they were cut off by our cavalry. The Khan of Jellalabad and some of his retainers were with me on the hill; also three or four officers and some sowars. We were seen by the enemy and mistaken for a reconnoitring party. As soon as they had taken ground some distance to their left, and had halted on descrying our troops, concealment was no longer possible, and I directed Colonel Dawson to form line of attack. This he did by extending a company each from the 5th Fusiliers on the left, the 1st Madras Native Infantry in the centre, and the 12th Foot on the right. The second companies of these corps were in support, and the third of the British troops, with the company of the 4th Madras Native Infantry, in reserve. The reserve company of the 5th Fusiliers was in *echellon* on the left, the cavalry line to the left rear of that again, to cover any attack through the Paikob Tangi on our flank, and to cut the enemy off from the hills should the opportunity present itself. The guns were kept till wanted behind the centre reserve. In this formation our force advanced until we were within 900 yards of the enemy's centre, and 600 to 700 yards from the fort on which their right rested. Here the guns were brought into action, and infantry fire was directed upon the masses near the fort. The infantry had been cautioned immediately before coming into action to aim carefully. Their fire was remarkably steady and telling, and the bulk of the enemy's right being unable to face it sped towards the hills.

11. News of this being brought to me I ordered the cavalry to charge, and the Central India Horse at once swept along between the hills and the fort led by Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, and killed here and in other parts of the field twenty-five of the-

enemy. Some of the defenders of the fort, seeing their retreat cut off, stood their ground. There were twenty-two in all; of these, four were killed either just outside the fort or in the main enclosure, and eighteen retired into a loop-holed tower at the south-east corner. It was quite impossible to storm the tower, as it then was, so the mountain guns were brought into the fort and opened at 30 yards range with double shell, cutting down the wall of the tower below the original entrance to within about four feet of the ground level.

12. The torment of these shells exploding in a tower only ten feet in diameter goaded three of its inmates to charge out knife in hand. But in a small court-yard at the foot of the tower they were met by Color-Sergeant Woods, Private Openshaw, Lieutenant (Local Captain) H. Kilgour, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Rowland, all of the 5th Fusiliers, and by Private Longworth, 12th Foot, when a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the three Afghans were killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland twice slightly, and Privates Openshaw and Longworth severely, wounded,—the first named private receiving three deep knife-cuts. Whilst this was passing, a fire was being maintained from the tower, but no one knew how many of the enemy it held. As soon as the conflict in the courtyard had ended, Color-Sergeant Woods with dashing gallantry rushed up the *débris* and disappeared into the tower, closely followed by Captain Kilgour, and there these two found and slew five desperate men at bay. A finer display of courage cannot well be imagined, and I do not hesitate to say that it deserves the highest reward that valour can obtain.

Fifteen of the enemy's dead were counted inside the tower, and it is probable more were hidden in the *débris*, which was so deep that two *jezails* were buried upright in it to within four inches of their muzzles.

13. Whilst this was going on the few sabres of the Central India Horse that were present, a weak troop in all, had swept along the back of the fort down the enemy's line; but many of the latter had already been given refuge in the villages of Besúd by the very people we were protecting against them. Some were pursued by the cavalry to the banks of the Kúnar river, and there slain or forced into its waters. Some, probably the majority, escaped by the Tokchi Tangi, or over the hills; and a few held the village of Beninga at the mouth of the *tangi*, and fired at our cavalry, but a beautifully pitched shell killed five, and the rest dispersed. In this dashing charge many deeds of valour were done by both officers and men. I can only regret that the swift-footedness of the enemy deprived these splendid horsemen of a fairer field for their prowess.

14. It was now 10 o'clock, and the sun was exceedingly hot, so I took the troops back to Dabela Kila. Our casualties were few. One officer was slightly wounded, three privates severely amongst the British troops, a Native officer and two sowars in the cavalry. A nominal roll is appended. The Central India Horse had one horse killed, and five badly cut with knives. Fifty-three bodies of the enemy were counted by our officers in different parts of the field; whilst several more were seen to fall to the infantry fire at the beginning of the action, and to be carried away. I learn that their loss in killed alone is not less than seventy, and that many were wounded. When going through the Paikob Tangi, two days later, many traces of wounded were seen. Our expenditure of ammunition was small, only 19 shell and 1,572 rounds of small-arm having been fired. Exclusive of the Staff, there were actually engaged 24 British and 10 Native officers, and 674 fighting men of all arms.

15. The Political Officer having requested me to proceed to the fort of Abdúl Khel to punish Sirdar Nizámúdín Khan of that place for his open hostility to us on the 19th instant, I ordered the two guns of C-3rd Royal Artillery into Besúd, and sent for a detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners from Rozabad. These latter arrived at Dabela Kila at midnight on the 19th, but there was neither Bickford's fuze nor blasting powder to be procured locally, so I was compelled to postpone further operations for a day. On the 20th some fuze arrived by special messenger from Ali Boghan. Powder was procured by directing the Commissary of Ordnance to break up 300 nine-pr. service cartridges. I also reinforced the column with another troop of the Central India Horse.

These would have been useful in the plain beyond Besúd had the fort of Abdúl Khel been held.

16. On the morning of the 21st the troops marched to Abdúl Khel, a very strong fort, with six towers, at the northern entrance to the Tokchi Tangi. It had been held on the day of the action by about 300 men, but was now deserted. The distance to Abdúl Khel from Dabela Kila by the Paikob Tangi—the route taken—is about nine miles. A party of the 5th Fusiliers was left to hold the heights between and commanding the two passes, and one of cavalry to watch the undulating hills to the west of the Paikob. From these heights communication with Jellalabad could easily have been established had instruments been available. Here I desire to record

that the want of signalling apparatus has been most severely felt. Although Dabela Kila is only a mile from Fort Sale, Jellalabad, there was no night communication between them for want of serviceable lamps.

17. At 8 A.M. the sappers began working at the towers. During the day about 1000 lbs. of gunpowder were found in one of the towers of the fort, so that only some 200 lbs. of our own were used. At 2 P.M. I caused the whole of the season's crops of wheat and barley to be fired. These had been cut and gathered ready for threshing, but were still in ear. At 3 the interior of the fort, which was handsomely fitted up for such a place, was fired, and half an hour later the six mines (which had been laid from outside) were sprung. The destruction was complete. Sending the troops back to Dabela Kila by the Paikob Tangi, I took a small escort and returned myself by the Tokchi, passing the fort of that name in flames. It and the cut crops around had been fired earlier in the day by a small party of cavalry with the Political Officer. The troops reached Dabela Kila somewhat exhausted, for the march had been long and tiring, and the heat very great. Here I would bring to notice the excellent service done on this day by the twenty men of the Madras Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant T. Digby, R.E. This small party worked for seven hours hard and incessantly, for the foundations of the towers were of stone laid in mud, and were extremely difficult to undermine. Such constant and severe work in excessive heat, and in addition to a march of eighteen miles, shows an amount of pluck and endurance which merits special mention. Lieutenant R. H. Brown, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer, Jellalabad, helped to supervise the work, and rendered valuable assistance. During the operations of the 21st there was no opposition. A few shots were, however, fired at our videttes from a village on the left bank of the Kúnar.

18. On the 22nd, at the request of the Political Officer, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland, 5th Fusiliers, to surprise Kila Banáras Khan, a fort in Besúd belonging to Mahomed Farúkh, to fire it, and to bring in the owners prisoners. These directions were ably carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland, whose report accompanies these papers.* No opposition was offered. Mahomed Farúkh had distributed powder and bullets amongst his people, and had collected them ready to attack us in rear on the 19th instant in case of reverse. Letters addressed to Mahomed Jan and other leaders were found in this fort.

19. On the 22nd the recrossing of the Kabul river began. During our sojourn in Besúd, the waters had been daily rising, and on the morning of this day it was found that two small foot-bridges, thrown across shallow water between sand-banks, had been swept away. By that evening, however, the division of C-3rd Royal Artillery and the detachment of the 12th Foot had recrossed. The guns were at once placed in position to cover the passage, and so remained till it had been completed.

20. Dawn on the 23rd showed the Kabul a torrent. During the night the river had cut in behind the abutment of the bridge over its southern branch, and it became evident that a few inches more rise would carry away the whole structure. This actually happened a few hours after, and the portion of the force still in Besúd had now to cross the whole breadth of the Kabul river in full flood—some 400 yards—and with a current estimated at not less than seven miles an hour. Twenty elephants and seven small rafts of skins were the means at hand. It became quite impossible to tow the rafts against the stream, and a question how much longer elephants could breast it. Indeed, I saw one of these animals forced back stern first by the current, unable even to hold his own against its force. In places where the elephants had to ford, the water was more than six feet deep. The rafts had to be taken out of the water at each trip and carried, some on men's heads, some on elephants, to the starting point half a mile up stream. Under these difficult conditions the division of the mountain battery with all its mules, three troops of cavalry with all their horses and some of their ponies, the detachment of Sappers and Miners, and some Madras Infantry, effected the passage. The guns were brought over on elephants. The saddlery, baggage, and some of the men came on rafts or elephants. The whole of the mules and horses, and all the baggage animals swam the 400 yards of river, in very many cases with their owners or drivers riding them or swimming alongside. Some of the men of the Central India Horse crossed as often as ten times this day to swim horses and ponies over; many crossed six and seven times. The men worked splendidly. Picked swimmers with ropes and unrolled turbans were placed down stream and did excellent service in rescuing exhausted men and animals.

But it was not to be expected that so dangerous a passage could be made without loss. A driver and a sowar's horse were, I regret to say, drowned.

21. On the 24th the remainder of the troops recrossed, 65 men of the 5th Fusiliers on the twenty elephants being the last of all to leave Besúd. I had sent some infantry to aid the guns in covering the retirement, but not a shot was fired.

* Not published.

22. It now only remains for me to make a few concluding observations.

I have to thank Colonel F. Dawson, 1st Madras Native Infantry, for the prompt and skilful manner in which he carried out my wishes as regards the disposition of the troops before and during the action of the 19th instant, as also for his aid and counsel throughout the expedition.

The handling of the cavalry left nothing to be desired. It reflects the highest credit for gallantry and skill upon Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, who commanded. It enabled us to inflict severe punishment upon the enemy.

My best acknowledgments are due to Major M. Protheroe, Political Officer, Jellalabad, not only for the accurate and reliable information he has always given me of the strength and movements of the enemy, but for his valuable aid in procuring rafts and boatmen, and for his cordial co-operation at all times.

To Major H. P. Pearson, my Brigade Major, I am specially indebted. It was on his observation and report of events in another part of the field that I ordered the cavalry charge which contributed so greatly to the success of the day. Major Pearson gave me the greatest assistance during the operations, and proved himself then, as on all occasions, a most efficient Staff officer.

Major H. M. Buller, Central India Horse, pushed a reconnaissance on the 16th instant beyond Shigi in the Kúnar Valley, and brought me information about the passes which proved most valuable.

The conduct of the troops during the operations in Besúd merits my warmest thanks. Whatever they had to do they did well. Officers and soldiers, British and Native, Bengal and Madras troops, all alike did admirably that which fell to them to do. Without tents they had to seek shelter where they might from the fierce heat of a May sun. The cheerfulness with which all ranks endured hardships and exposure, and the energy with which they laboured from dawn to dark during the passage of the Kabul were equalled only by their steadiness in the field and splendid courage where opportunity offered.

I enclose a sketch of the scene of action on the 19th instant, done on the ground by Captain J. E. Porteous, 4th Madras Native Infantry.

Nominal Roll of Casualties in action at Beninga (Besúd) on the 19th of May 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.		Regiment.	Nature of wounds.	Remarks.
...	Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.	Thomas Rowland ...	5th Fusiliers ...	Slight ...	Knife cut and bayonet wound in right hand.
1028	Private ...	Frederick Snowling...	5th " ...	Severe ...	Deep gunshot wound, left thigh.
55	" ...	James Openshaw ...	5th " ...	" ...	Three knife cuts, right forearm.
33rd Brigade 04	" ...	Jonathan Longwort	12th Regiment...	" ...	Very deep knife cut, back of left shoulder; deep muscles severed.
...	Jemadar ...	Fáim Khán ...	1st Regt. C. I. H.	" ...	Left elbow joint cut through with knife; very severe.
933	Sowar ...	Nand Singh ...	1st " "	" ...	Right calf of leg cut through with knife; wound very deep.
1090	" ...	Kádi Khán ...	1st " "	" ...	Bullet wound over region of liver.

(Sd.) J. DORAN, *Brigadier General,*
Commanding 2nd Section, Khyber Line Force.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 384.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major R. E. Boyle, s.c., Commandant, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. C. W. Mitford, s.c.; Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 14th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year 243 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 385.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 1st June, 1880, pages 3272 and 3273.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Norman Robert Stewart, from the 68th Foot, dated 30th October, 1879, but to rank from 29th October, 1879.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Francis Macdonald Drury, from the 3rd Foot, dated 31st May, 1878, but to rank from 26th March, 1874.

* * * * *

The dates of rank of the undermentioned Officers admitted to the Staff Corps, in the Gazettes named, should be as follows, and not as therein stated :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Gazette, 29th September, 1871,—Lieutenant Edward Chetwood Hamilton, 10th November, 1869.

Gazette, 1st February, 1878,—Lieutenant John Haughton, 28th October, 1871.

Gazette, 17th December, 1878,—Lieutenant Edmund George Barrow, 30th December, 1871.

Gazette, 10th May, 1878,—Lieutenant Charles Herbert, 13th June, 1874.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hamilton Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund Tyrwhitt, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Anthony Des Vœux, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hamilton Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund Tyrwhitt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Anthony Des Vœux, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1880.

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Edward Courtenay Thorp, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th October, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th December, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Hutchinson Ray, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 17th December, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Robert Theobalds, of the Madras Army. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Judson van Someren, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 3rd April, 1880.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Surgeon-Major Charles James Sylvester, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 13th January, 1878.

Surgeon-Major Francis Day, of the Madras Army. Dated 2nd June, 1880.

The undermentioned Officers, whose promotion to the honorary rank of Major-General was notified in the London Gazette of the 7th May, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the *Bombay*, and not to the *Bengal*, Staff Corps :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Frederick Disbrowe.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Creagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Thacker.

Surgeon-Major Michael Heffernan, whose resignation of the Service was notified in the London Gazette of the 7th May, 1880, should have been described as an Officer of the *Bombay*, and not of the *Bengal*, Army.

PENSIONS.

No. 386.—Senior Apothecary Francis John Grose is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 387.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Henry John Peet, General List, Infantry,—26th June, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Hoggan, Bengal S. C.,—27th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Harris, Bengal S. C.,—27th June, 1880.

No. 388.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
1st Class Apothecary John Sleigh ...	Senior Apothecary ...	19th May, 1880	Senior Apothecary W. Buckley, seconded.
Ditto James Judd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Senior Apothecary W. Price, seconded.
1st Class Asstt. Apothecary Charles Atkins...	2nd Class Apothecary	14th May, 1880	1st Class Apothecary M. Morley, pensioned.
Ditto ditto Samuel Saxon...	Ditto.	19th May, 1880	1st Class Apothecary Judd.
Ditto ditto James Kelly ...	Ditto.	5th June, 1880	2nd Class Apothecary J. Barty, dismissed.
Passed Hospl. Apprentice John Edwin Cooney	2nd Class Asstt. Apothecary.	5th March, 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary W. Quinn, removed.
Ditto ditto Joseph Crabbe ...	Ditto.	7th April, 1880	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary, S. B. Hughes, deceased.
Ditto ditto George Thomas Milchem.	Ditto.	14th May, 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary Atkins.
Ditto ditto Joseph Theophilus Weston.	Ditto.	19th May, 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary Saxon.
Ditto ditto John William Von Wien.	Ditto.	5th June, 1880	Ditto ditto Kelly.
Ditto ditto Arthur D'Cruz ...	Ditto.	25th June, 1880	Ditto ditto J. Pereira, resigned.

No. 389.—NATIVE ARMY.—

35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Mattadeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Seetaram, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kisson Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Bullah, deceased; Havildar Gungabishun, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kisson Sing, promoted,—29th May, 1880.

41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sookhchain, to be Subadar, *vice* Sirdar Sing, invalided; Jemadar Roopchund, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunga Ram, invalided; Havildar Munfool, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sookhchain, promoted; Havildar Jowahira, to be Jemadar, *vice* Roopchund, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 390.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Havildar Davi Sing, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Gumal, on the 6th April, 1880, on which occasion, with a detachment of eighteen men, he attacked and drove off a large body of Waziri raiders, and saved the village from destruction.

No. 391.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action near Charasia on the 25th April, 1880:—

No. 73, Duffadar Mahomed Yunus.
No. 1815, Sepoy Izzat.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 28TH JUNE, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 22nd to 28th June, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
C. J. Bond (a) ...	Second-Lieutenant.	2-22nd Foot	23rd December, 1879.	No will found	1,714 15 0	...	28th August, 1880.
J. R. Dyce... ...	Major ...	Royal Artillery.	14th July, 1879.	No will found	3,052 1 0		

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Mother—Mrs. Bond, 16, Lansdowne Parade, Cheltenham, Gloster.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June 1880.

No. 209.—Mr. L. Bean is appointed to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in the Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Director General of Railways.

No. 210.—Messrs. G. W. Winckler and A. R. Lilley, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, are transferred from Mysore to Assam.

No. 211.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 207, dated 25th June 1880, making certain promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch, for "12th June 1880 read "1st June 1880."

The 29th June 1880.

No. 212.—The services of Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, at present employed in Biluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. The portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 200, dated 21st June, promoting Lieutenant D'Aguilar to the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is cancelled.

No. 213.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 152, dated the 11th May 1880, Mr. A. Joyce, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal instead of Mr. A. H. Mason, as notified therein.

The 30th June 1880.

No. 214.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily employed on field service, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works.

No. 215.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated 25th June 1880, for "Birkbe*ch*" read "Birkbe*ck*," and for "Fox, *H*," read "Fox, *F. G.*"

No. 216.—Public Works Department Notification No. 189, dated 11th June 1880, placing the services of Captain Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, is cancelled.

The 1st July 1880.

No. 217.—Mr. C. L. Desmazures is appointed Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, with effect from 28th January 1880.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 218.—Mr. W. H. Douglas, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Indian Telegraph Department, on leave in England, has, on medical certificate, been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th May 1880.

No. 219.—The services of Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Biluchistan.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1880.

The following Rule passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is now published for general information.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a Rule and Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 15th day of July 1880:—

Unless for special reasons otherwise ordered, a plaintiff, who allows a suit, which might be transferred to the undefended list, to continue in the defended list and to come on to be heard as a defended case, will, if successful in obtaining a decree with costs, be only allowed his costs on scale 2 up to the time when he was in a position to apply for the transfer of the suit to the undefended list, and thereafter on scale 1.

RICHARD GARTH.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
G. G. MORRIS.
J. SEWELL WHITE.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. BROUGHTON.
L. R. TOTENHAM.
ALEX. T. MACLEAN.

The 17th June 1880.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th June 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. C. S. James, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 43 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th June 1880.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. J. Peake, B.A., an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th June 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th June 1880.

No. 5.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Biluchistan Division, made over, and Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, executive charge of the Biluchistan Division, on the afternoon of the 19th June 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd June 1880.

No. 27.—Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 25th June 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred temporarily from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th June 1880.

No. 87.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 15th instant:—

Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th June 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 73 of 20th May 1880, Mr. E. C. Elliott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 7th June 1880.

S. BISCOE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 25th June 1880.

No. 24.—With reference to Notification No. 21, dated 5th current, the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 25.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 84, dated 10th June 1880, Mr. J. Willcocks, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival on the afternoon of 31st May 1880, and is posted to the Margalla Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 26th June 1880.

No. 2.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Godwar Division, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from 15th July next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th June 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,890	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,38,88,758 1 6)	3,07,82,349	10	2
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,68,93,591 8 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,67,97,394	13	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,10,445	13	8
Sundries	15,84,962	11	5
RUPEES	8,18,65,043	0	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,25,91,196	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	57,95,783	3	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	46,87,210	4	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,93,37,507	12	6
Balances with other Banks	5,23,338	5	5
Bullion	3,70,978	0	7
Dead Stock	10,25,815	8	1
Stamps	9,373	12	0
Sundries	2,64,438	12	2
	4,46,05,641	10	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,76,22,293 14 0); Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,96,37,107 7 6)	3,72,59,401	5	6
RUPEES	8,18,65,043	0	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 1st July 1880.

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 21	...	...	...	7,19,745	70,21,970	41,03,931
,, 22	...	...	...	7,19,745	70,22,230	41,03,931
,, 23	...	...	...	7,19,745	70,23,944	41,03,931
,, 24	...	...	...	7,19,745	70,24,847	41,03,931
,, 25	...	...	2,22,391	5,11,002	72,33,354	43,12,674
,, 26	...	...	3,19,611	2,10,896	75,33,370	46,12,674

CALCUTTA MINT, The 28th June 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 1st July 1880 ... Rs. 57,35,191-7-8.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER, for *Treasurer to the Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA, *The 2nd July 1880.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 4—30168 ...	100	Currimbhoy Jeewajee, of Bombay.

Akola Circle—*continued.*

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
C 78—76964* ‡ ,, —76994† ‡	20	Messrs. Melville & Co., Merchants, Bombay.

* Left half. † Right half. ‡ Wrongly joined.

AKOLA, *The 25th June 1880.*

C. W. A. DAVIES, *Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
195	D 4—99409 ...	50	Rai Balmokund, Saharanpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
112	D 16—18789 ...	10	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.
	D 14—32987 ...	20	
113	D 18—41270 ...	100	Shekh Sher Ali, Dinapur.
114	D 17—11040 ...	50	Babu Jadu Nath Dutt, Calcutta.
115	D 18—50331 ...	100	Intizamooddeen, Etawah.
116	D 8—35071 ...	500	Babu Amar Nath, Agra.
	D 9—73442 ...	1,000	
117	D 4—75053 ...	50	Hurdial Singh, Kashmir.

ALLAHABAD, *The 30th June 1880.*

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880. W45	M 46—16946 ...	50	Wamon Venayek, Ratnagiri.
	,, —27595 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1880. H106	M 34—33687 ...	20	Nowroji Ruttonji Divechad, Bombay.
H107	M 7—59891 ...	5	Ramchandra Govind Pak, Jamkhandi.
H108	M 35—59303 ...	50	Dr. Ruttonji Hormusji, Ahmedabad.
H109	M 37—58895 ...	100	H. F. Brayson, Kurrachee.

BOMBAY, *The 29th June 1880.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Offg. Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
110	O 70—87188	500	Gurribram Fukeer Ram.
	„ —82201	500	
111	O 31—15537	50	Babu Dinanath Bose.
112	O 31—52032	50	Babu Bholanath Sen.
113	O 31—54801	50	Lt. C. A. Roberts.
114	O 68—59090	100	Babu Amrita Lal Ganguly.
	„ —59089	100	
	O 31—68504	50	
	„ —61748	50	
	„ —67333	50	
	„ —65618	50	
115	O 68—44496	100	Meenut Tandel.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
113	L 77—38573	20	Babu Titoo Chunder Roy.
114	O 80—21737	50	Shaik Kasim Ali.
	O 31—41075	50	
	„ —53786	50	
	O 58—67836	20	
	„ —55426	20	
	O 59—98600	20	
	O 25—83891	20	
115	L 56—34769	5	Syed Ali Muttaki.
116	L 63—87314	20	Babu Kishore Chunder Dass.
117	O 67—29515	100	Babu Jagannath.
118	O 80—21021	10	Mr. J. W. Baker.
119	O 68—36589	100	Messrs. Hamilton & Co.
	O 55—80458	20	
	O 59—20766	20	
120	O 23—25751	20	Mr. J. Williams.
	O 18—43373	10	
121	O 1—36519	...	Babu Judunath Pattuck.
	O 10—50095	...	
122	O 70—55171	500	Babu Joges Chunder Sanyal.
123	O 60—25384	20	Babu Shookdeo Das.
	O 80—27561	10	
124	O 76—54265	10	Mrs. K. Murray.
76	L 16—65866	5	Sridhur Chunder Rokhit and Behari Lal Bhur.
	„ —65867		
77	O 12—79079	10	Babu Brojo Nath Mukerjee.
	„ —79097		

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 8—09004	5	A. G. VanHaften, of Calicut.
„ —09005	5	
J 9—33932	10	
J 6—26439	10	Erumanam Veetil Pucker Coya, of Calicut.
J 9—37895	10	Vyketh Krishna Iyen, Clerk, Sub-Court, Calicut.
J 13—00633	20	

CALICUT,
The 25th June 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—23728	10	Deepchund Pursram, Pound Munshi, Debro Mahbut.
G 11—07201	500	Mr. C. J. R. Troup, Superintendent, Keonsanie Tea Co., Almora.
G 13—38126 *	5	Mr. Bomonjee Muncherjee of Bombay.
„ —38128		
G 14—48635 *	10	Mr. Rahim Khan of Rohri.
„ —48638		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 23rd June 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
48	E 17—29399	20	Jai Dial Singh, Mean Meer.
49	E 2—42592	500	The Deputy Comptroller General, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
25	E 16—75526	10	Pundit Peyare Lal, Lahore.
	„ —75523		
57	E 16—75737	10	Kala Khan, through Captain J. L. Ross, Murree.
	„ —74586	10	
	E 17—01497	20	
75	E 7—71458	5	Mrs. A. Mulliss, Murree.
80	E 16—67716	10	Captain D. G. Reamish, 5th Fusiliers, Chakrata.
83	E 17—19413	20	Chundoo Lall, Jullundur.
26	E 13—69048	100	Mr. R. Amos, Calcutta.
	„ —69049		
15	E 5—50171	20	Balmokund, Moradabad.
	„ —48029		

LAHORE,
The 25th June 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
24	B 60—36691	10	Post Master General, Madras.
25	B 62—64699	100	P. Lakshmaya, Bezwada.
26	B 47—22711	5	Messrs. VanDerwart & Co., Broadway, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
39	B 40—50259	5	T. Narayana Aiyangar, 22, Kuppa Aiyar Street, Madras.
	B 47—12043	5	
	„ —12047	5	
	„ —12048	5	
40	B 56—92723	10	Mr. T. H. D'Silva, at Messrs. Volkart Bros., Bombay.
41	B 51—43661	500	A. Balaswamy Chetti, Salem.
42	B 62—59261	100	Odivapa Channabusapa, Dharwar.
	„ —59286	100	
	„ —59775	100	
43	B 59—87262	100	Sheik Furreed Saib, Merchant, Salem.
44	B 46—90561	5	Mr. R. Leckler, Yercaud.
	„ —90756	5	
45	B 54—43191	20	Pamadu Sivaraniah, Bangalore.
10	B 62—11800 *	100	Hajee Syed Hussain Saib & Co., Madras.
	B 44—18194		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 21st June 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

The following foot-note has been appended to the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) :—

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology," and the words "(a) Natural Theology" for the words "(a) History of Philosophy."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations, for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted :—

"The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined."

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F. A. Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in February" in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts;" for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations; for the words "on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law; for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law; for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the License in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the License in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; and for the words "in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted :—

"At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880.

Department Public Works Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Bolaram, Howrah, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

HOWRAH,
The 12th June 1880.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	3rd July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	5th "	Str. *Punjab.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	6-30 "	5th "	P. & O. Str. *Khedive.**
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	6-30 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	6th "	Do. do.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6-30 "	8th "	Str. *Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein and Rangoon	6-30 "	9th "	Str. *Comsilla.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	10th "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta . .	6-30 "	9th "	Str. *Satara.*

* The postage on letters to Madras and to Ceylon intended for despatch by P. & O. Steamer, is 3 annas per ½ oz. Prepayment is optional and registration available.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely; after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd July 1880.

Abdool Rohaman & Co.
Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Bartlett, E. H.
Batty, Thomas.
Bernett, William J.
Blair, E. D.
Boote, J.
Bowden, E. S.
Bower, W.
Bowser, R.
Boyle, J. G.
Brindwell. J.
Broadhead, J. S.
Brookes, G.
Brown, J. E.
Brown, H. W.
Buckland, T.
Bull, J.
Carter, H. L.
Condey, John (R.E.)
Connors, Mrs. A.
Cook, C. J.
Crutcher, Mrs.
DaCosta, T.
Davis, G. W.
Davison, W.
D'Cruze, Miss P.
Debendro Nath Chatterjee.
DeRozario, V.
Duxson, H.
Dwarka Nath Mitter.
Feale, Mrs.
Fitzgerald, E.
Forest, Major.
Gibson, Mrs.
Gordon, Mrs.
Harvey, G.
Haswell, W. L.
Heartly, Mrs.
Higgins, J.
Holmes, Mrs.
Jones, Thomas.
Jones, Mrs. C.
Kelly, John.
Kelly, H. M.
Kinsella, J.
Landale, C.
Ledger, J. C. (Exe. Engr.)
Mackenzie, Miss E. F.
MacWhinter, Geo.
Mahamed Hossin & Co.
Mearcs, Mrs.
Murry, E.
Noble, J. W.
Norton, B.
O'Brien, D.
Pereira, J.
Sargent, F. G.
Saunders, James.
Sharpe, T.
Smith, Capt. E.
Smith, Mrs. B.
T. F.
Tucker, Coll. F.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto . .	113	2½ ditto .	65	
Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
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Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

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Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal
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" 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
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" 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras
" 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
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" 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
" 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
" 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
" 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
" 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
" 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
" 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
" 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
" 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
" 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
" 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
" 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
" 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
" 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umbloti River.
" 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
" 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
" 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
" 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
" 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
" 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
" 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
" 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.
" 29. Intended alterations in False Point Light from 1st November 1879—Bay of Bengal, Orissa Coast.
" 30. Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakel Light—Cochin—Hindostan—West Coast.
" 31. Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.
" 32. Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.
" 33. Buoys marking limits of Foul Ground—Calicut—India—West Coast.
" 34. Batticaloa Light.—Ceylon—East Coast.
" 35. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).—India—West Coast.
" 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
" 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).—Bay of Bengal.
" 38. Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year.
" 39. Leading Light in Suez Bay.
" 40. Madras Semaphore—Coromandel Coast.
" 41. Position of Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) Bay of Bengal—Cocanada.
" 42. Madras Semaphore.
" 43. Buoys at Calicut, India—West Coast.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter and dated the 24th day of June 1880, on the Petition of George Jamieson Scott, of No. 7, Garden Reach, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins, of No. 14, Elysium Row, in the Town of Calcutta, Solicitor, and John Mackintosh, of Old Court House Street, Calcutta, three of the Directors of the said Company, and by the Agra Bank, Limited, a creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and that Mr. A. R. Mackintosh, of No. 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, should be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the said Company, and that Monday, the 26th day of July next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, should be appointed as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. Dated this 25th day of June 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Solicitor for the first-named Petitioners.

ROBERTS MORGAN & CO.,
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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

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DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE.

Destroyed

The 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 036859, of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of E. E. I. Tweedie, endorsed by Gopaul Chandro Banerjea to Preosokhi Dassya, by whom last endorsed to Prosonno Kumar Basu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PROSONNO KUMAR BASU,
Bon-Bishenpur.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1880.

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon ;

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty-two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act, 1880" ;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Recorder.

2. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge.

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder.

3. Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time, directs, and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases.

All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals, references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder.

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case.

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder.

4. The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court.

Section 80 of the Burma Courts' Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court.

5. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words "Additional Recorder" being substituted for the word "Recorder" wherever it occurs in the said rules.

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

6. For the first paragraph of section sixty-two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

"Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma."

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF APRIL 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 832 AND 833 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 15TH MAY 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Deoli Cantonment	13 5	11 12	12 1	28 5	24 0	16 5	...	...	...	10 8	10 13	10 1½	27 1	25 0	15 4½	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	25 6	18 6	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 4	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH JUNE 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon rains have now generally set in, and in most Provinces good rain has fallen during the week. In Mysore, Sind, and parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the fall has been deficient.

Autumn sowings are in active progress; and agricultural prospects and the public health are on the whole satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 30th)—		
Bellary ...	·91 (average of fifteen stations).	*Ragi* 28·1; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	1·01 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 33·0.
Ganjam ...	1·67 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 32·22.
Kistna ...	·93 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 33·68.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·81 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 21·96; wet and dry crops harvested—outturn poor.
Coimbatore ...	·49 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 23·85; crops generally fair; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, and gingelly—outturn ⅛ to ¾.
Tanjore ...	·27 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 25·54; crops generally good.
Madura ...	·57 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 26·05.
Malabar ...	3·11 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 20·1.
Travancore ...	·84	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 30th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·08 at Tatta on 21st	Weather changed; nights and mornings sultry, indicative of rain; river on 28th 13 feet 11 inches, against 14¾ feet on same date last year; small-pox in two talukas, sixteen cases and three deaths; cattle suffering from want of forage in two talukas; *kharif* crops coming on well, except in Mirpur Batoro and Ghorabari talukas, blight doing injury in former, and tortoises and crabs in latter.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in three talukas	Rice cultivation continues in two talukas; cattle-disease in two, small-pox in five talukas; river falling; insufficiency of water complained of in three talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	1·59	Preparations progressing; weather cloudy; public health good.
Baroda ...	1·07	Rainfall good everywhere except in Amreli; prospects good,
Surat ...	8·29; rain general	Sowing operations progressing.
Násik ...	Rain fairly good everywhere.	More rain wanted; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	15·97; heavy rain every day, except on 23rd.	Total rainfall to date 20·53, being ·43 below average; abnormal temperature, which was 1° cool on 23rd, fell suddenly to 7° cool on 24th, and then rose gradually to 2° cool on 29th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; abnormal wind northerly; squalls on 23rd.
Poona ...	Maximum at Mawal, 2·78; minimum at Indapur, ·35.	Young rice, *nagli*, and *moog* doing well.
Ahmednagar ...	·79 (rain general); maximum at Jamkhed, 1·56; minimum at Samgamner, ·30.	Sowing of early crop out of season now; public health good.
Sholapur ...	2·01	Total rainfall 4·48; *kharif* sowing commenced, but rain insufficient in some talukas.
Dharwar ...	1·30	Eastern talukas require more rain; fever in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Karwar, 10·97; minimum at Haliyal, 1·46.	Total rainfall 30·85; rice plants healthy.
Rajkot ...	1·95	Weather cloudy; health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain general, except in Sind; prospects on the whole good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—		
(June 30th)—		
Chittagong ...	·92	Weather variable; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	3·58	Prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of early rice continues; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·63	Rice and jute plants thriving; transplanting of late rice continues; rivers full; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·54	Prospects of crops good; fever in four police stations of Sadr sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Rajshahye ...	Rain throughout district; heavy rain in Sadr on 28th.	Condition of early and late rice good; injury to crops owing to late heavy rains estimated at ⅛th; public health good.
Burdwan ...	3·62	Crop prospects and public health good.
Rungpore ...	·53	Weather hot and cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	·73	Prospects good; ploughing and sowing going on rapidly; indigo manufacture commenced; sugarcane promising; Indian-corn growing well; public health good.
Purneah ...	2·41	Prospects of crops much improved; less rain and some sunshine; farming operations well forward; all hill streams high; other rivers rising gradually; health good for the time of year.
Patna ...	·58	Sowing of autumn crops and paddy in progress, prospects very good.
Durbhunga ...	·08	Rain up to date sufficient; sowing of autumn crops and paddy still in progress; indigo manufacture commenced; some fever at head-quarters; cholera reported on Nepal frontier; prices stationary.
Hazáribágh ...	1·42	Weather seasonable with alternate rain and sunshine; sowing of autumn and winter crops completed; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	.....	Rivers in flood; prospects of crops good; small-pox abating.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week; owing to continued heavy rain jute and sugarcane in Jálpaiguri not doing well, and damage done to early rice and jute in Cooch Behar and a few other places, prospects otherwise favourable; cultivation of late rice everywhere in full progress; in Behar sowing of autumn and winter crops progressing, and indigo manufacture commenced; early rice being reaped in Dacca and Furreedpore with satisfactory outturn; public health continues generally good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (June 29th)	Slight showers	Weather cloudy, wind easterly; rains not satisfactory; ploughing commenced; cholera almost disappeared; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 1·1, chiefly south of Jumna and Ganges.	Cholera increasing, otherwise very healthy; wheat 20 seers, coarse rice 18 1/16 seers, unhusked *dhan* 27⅝ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 28th)	1·3	Weather cooler, wind east; *kharif* sowings in progress; cholera disappearing; health good; prices steady; wheat 22½ seers.
Jhánsi („ 30th)	·4 on 27th	Prices rising; health good; small-pox amongst cattle still continues.
Agra („ 29th)	*Nil* at Agra; 1·0 at Fatehpur-Sikri.	Sky cloudy; *kharif* sowings commenced in some places; health good.
Bareilly („ 30th)	·8 at head-quarters	Sky overcast daily; rain hitherto insufficient for agricultural operations; health good.
Meerut („ „)	3·8 from 26th to 29th; still raining heavily.	Temperature and wind variable; fever continues.
Kumaun („ 29th)	Rains set in but lightly	Wind easterly; fever still prevalent; prospects unchanged.
Lucknow („ 30th)	.....	Rain wanted; heat great; health fair; prices falling.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	1·8 on 22nd at Sadr, extending some miles all round, but did not reach the extreme north, north-east, and south-west of the district which has had no rain.	The monsoon appears to have set in; clouds and distant lightning visible daily, but no more rain; ploughing commenced in the Sadr pargana; health generally good.
Sitapur („ 30th)	*Nil;* 3 at Misrik; ·7 at Bari; ·4 at Bisawan.	Wind east; harvest poor and below average.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight rain only in Tanda.	Sugarcane being irrigated; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen throughout the provinces, but generally in small quantities, insufficient for agricultural operations, which have commenced in most districts; it has however been cloudy during the week, with easterly breezes and promise of more rain; prices, though rising in some districts, are on the whole steady; cholera has almost disappeared in Gorakhpur and Benares, but is spreading in Allahabad, while fever is still prevalent in Meerut and Kumaun; the general health is however good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(June 29th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Fever continues; prices fluctuating with upward tendency.
Hissar ...	1·1	Prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	3·0	Sowings commenced; health fair.
Jullundur ...	8·9	Prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	2·8	Health good.
Ferozepore ...	3·2 at Ferozepore; 1·4 in district.	Prices falling.
Siálkot ...	1·2 at Sialkot; 1·7 in district.	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·0	Health good.
Pesháwar ...	.....	Slight rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	1·3	Health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health fair; small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; rain, which, owing to the late excessive drought, was much needed for *kharif* sowings, has fallen in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (June 30th)	8·04; frequent heavy showers.	Sowing continues; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ „)	3·9	Cloudy and warm; sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor („ „)	4·92	Cloudy and cool; ploughing progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices stationary.
Seoni („ „)	11·24	Country flooded in parts.
Hoshangabad („ „)	7·81	Land under preparation; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur („ 26th)	1·91; occasional showers	Sowing in progress; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices falling.
Sambalpur („ 25th)	·95; occasional showers	Sowings progressing; cholera prevalent in some parts; small-pox continues.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain in most districts; sowings general; small-pox and cattle-disease somewhat prevalent; prices stationary.
British Burma—(June 26th)—		
Akyab ...	9·60	Total rainfall 69·75; public health good; cattle-disease prevalent.
Rangoon ...	4·99	Total rainfall 32·99; four fatal cases of small-pox.
Bassein ...	4·24	Total rainfall 30·77; public health good; cattle-disease continues; weather favourable; ploughing proceeding.
Prome ...	1·82	Total rainfall 18·59; public health fair; ploughing proceeding.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·61	Total rainfall 44·73; public health good; slight damage to early crops from insects, owing to deficient rainfall; cattle-disease in one township.
Toungoo ...	3·97	Total rainfall 22·68; public health good.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of small-pox in three districts; cattle-disease spreading in Akyab, prevalent in Thongwa and Bassein, slight in Tharrawaddy and Amherst, otherwise public health good; weather generally favourable; sowing going on.
Assam—(June 30th)—		
Gauháti ...	1·67	Weather hot; *asu* crop injured by inundation in low lands.
Sylhet ...	7·18	Water going down; prospects good; some damage from floods.
Cachar ...	1·21	Weather warm; about ¼ *asra* crop destroyed by late floods; about ½ of *sail dhan* sown; common rice 16 13/16 seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·2	Hot and dry; transplanting *dhan* at a standstill; earthquake on 30th at 4-19 A.M.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 30th)—		
Bangalore ...	·24	Agricultural operations progressing; standing crops in Kolar district suffering from deficient rainfall; coffee prospects in Coorg poor; health good, but fever prevalent; murrain abating; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	·16	
Mercara ...	11·86	
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 30th)—		
Amráoti ...	2·7	Sowings going on.
Akola ...	2·4	Sowings begun.
Hyderabad ...	3·26	Total rainfall since 1st January 5·94; *kharif* sowings commenced; *tabi* harvesting concluded; no disease; prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(June 30th)—		
Indore ...	2·58	Weather cool; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	4·02	Prospects and health good; wheat 16, *bajra* 32, and *jowar* 30 seers.
Sutna ...	1·17	Cholera seems dying out; *jowar* 34 seers.
Rutlam ...	3·04	Public health good.
Neemuch ...	5·71	
Goona ...	2·51	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	1·6	Health good.
Agar ...	3·84	Sowing commenced; health good.
Nowgong ...	·37	Health fair.
Mánpur ...	2·1	Small-pox prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 30th)	1·54	Cloudy, close.
Sirohi („ 27th)	·15	Tanks dry; wells fairly full; healthy; cooler.
Marwar („ 25th)	·32	Water obtained with difficulty; health good; heavy clouds, indications of more rain; prices falling.
Meywar ...	·82	Tanks filling; wells around Oodeypore full; health good; ploughing and sowing progressing in some parts; high winds, heavy clouds.
Harowtee (June 26th)	2·91 in Deoli; 4·12 in Kotah.	Ploughing active; health good.
Jhallawar ...	·58	Cloudy; health good.
Ajmere (June 30th)	1·14	Ploughing and sowing proceeding; prices fallen; health good.
Jeypore ...	1·3	
Bhurtpore ...	*Nil*	Preparing land for sowings; health good; easterly winds.
Ulwur (June 29th)	·43 (average over half State).	Monsoons begun; health fair.
Nepal—(June 22nd)—		
Katmandú ...	1·92	Rice is being rapidly transplanted; weather cloudy and sultry.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CENTRALIZATION OF THE CONTROL OF THE METRE GAUGE RAILWAYS IN MALWA AND RAJPUTANA.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(Nos. 493-498 R.E., dated Simla, 1st July 1880.)

Read again—

Public Works Department No. 411R.E. of the 1st June 1880 to the Government of Bombay.

Read also—

No. 1572 of the 16th June 1880 from the Government of Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—In anticipation of the early opening to public traffic of the Western Rajputana Railway, and with a view to place under one administration all the metre gauge railways in Malwa and Rajputana, now on the point of being linked together, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, with the concurrence of the Local Government, to decide that the control of the Rajputana Railway between Delhi, Agra, Raipur, and Nasirabad, with its branches, as well as the general charge of the lines under construction between Neemuch and Nasirabad and between Raipur and Pahlunpur, shall from the 1st of October 1880 be vested in the Government of Bombay, in addition to the lines now under the management of that Government between Khundwa and Neemuch and between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur.

2. In order to enable the Government of Bombay to discharge the extended duties that will devolve on it, the services of Mr. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Roads, Buildings and Railways, North-Western Provinces, who is at present temporarily attached to the office of the Director General of Railways, will be placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the 1st of October 1880 till 30th June 1881; and one of the Deputy Consulting Engineers in Calcutta, together with the clerical staff lately sanctioned for the Consulting Engineer's office at that place for the performance of State Railway work, will be transferred, with the records of the Rajputana Railway, to Bombay.

3. The charge of the portion of the Sindia Railway south of the Chumbul River will from the 1st of October next be taken over by the Engineer-in-Chief of that Railway, and the line will be worked by that officer under the general supervision of the Consulting Engineer at Calcutta, until the completion of the Chumbul Bridge, when the two sections of the Sindia Railway will be placed under one management. The accounts and returns will continue to be rendered as heretofore by the Examiner attached to the Rajputana Railway.

4. The offices of the Manager and other Heads of Departments on the Rajputana Railway will be transferred to Ajmere on the 1st of October next, or as soon after as possible, and proposals for the erection of an office building at that town should be submitted without delay.

5. Arrangements should also be made for placing under the management of the East Indian Railway Company, the junction stations at Delhi and Agra Fort.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the Government and officers marginally noted for information and guidance.

Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Agents to Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.
The Director General of Railways.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 28.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th July 1880.

No. 299.—Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Colonel Keatinge, retired, with effect from the 17th June 1880.

Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, *vice* Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., with effect from the 17th June 1880, but will continue to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma until further orders.

The 7th July 1880.

No. 304.—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 307.—Consequent on the absence on furlough of Colonel T. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Clarke Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the Khasi Hills District:

Captain M. O. Boyd, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which Colonel T. Lamb availed himself of his leave:

Captain E. N. D. La Touche, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the district of Nowgong:

Captain W. F. Trotter, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Captain E. N. D. La Touche:

Mr. J. D. Anderson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain W. F. Trotter.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 62.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 1, dated the 2nd January last, publishing amended rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Bengal Civil Service, it is hereby notified for general information that the selections from the "Sháh-Námah" for

the Honour Examination in Persian having been prepared and copies being available at the Library of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, these selections will be adopted as one of the text books at and after the examination of July 1881.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd July 1880.

No. 699.—The Hon'ble C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo.

POLICE.

The 8th July 1880.

No. 203.—The services of Mr. S. N. Walker, Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PATENTS.

The 6th July 1880.

No. 48.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 80 *of* 1879.—Paolo Gorini, of Lodi, in the Kingdom of Italy, for improvements in apparatus for the purposes of cremation.

No. 82 *of* 1879.—James Hewitt Barry, of Dilkhoosh Tea Factory in Cachar, for an improved method of obtaining a hot gas or a hot mixture of gas and air, and utilising the same for the purpose of drying tea, coffee, grain, or other vegetable substances.

No. 83 *of* 1879.—Joseph Nagona, of France, residing at Dehra Dun, North-Western Provinces, for extracting the fibre from the rhea plant in its green and dry state.

No. 5 *of* 1880.—John Nelson, Arcadia Tea Factory, and William Bell, of Hurbunswalla Factory, Dehra Dun, in the North-Western Provinces of India, tea planters, for an improved apparatus for drying tea.

No. 6 *of* 1880.—Henry Charles Zachary Claridge, Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, residing at Palamcottah, in the Madras Presidency, for the discharge of firearms by an improved trigger acted on by pressure.

No. 14 *of* 1880.—John Porter, residing at Pully Coon, Tellicherry, Malabar Coast, in India, for improvements in apparatus for peeling coffee.

No. 15 *of* 1880.—Baldwin Latham, of No. 7, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, and John Thomas Way, of Russell Road, Kensington, both in the County of Middlesex, England, for improved means and apparatus for regulating the temperature of water or other liquid.

No. 20 *of* 1880.—John Herbert Cox, Veterinary Surgeon, Bellary Ceded Districts, for the better feeding of horses and other herbivora by means of a specially prepared and compressed food called "The C. D. Compressed Food for Horses."

No. 25 *of* 1880.—Christopher Nickels, Indigo Planter, of Pussewa Factory, Jaunpore District, North-Western Provinces, for utilising the waste water from indigo vats, &c.

No. 26 *of* 1880.—Fillipo Artimini, of Florence, in the Kingdom of Italy, for improvements in the preservation of raw meat, and the preparation of an antiseptic for that purpose.

No. 31 *of* 1880.—William Martin, Indigo Planter and Landholder, Phuppoond and Corara Indigo Concerns, Etawah and Mainpuri Districts, North-Western Provinces, and Sahibgunj, Zillah Kheeree, Oudh, and Serampur Factory, Sarun, Behar, for a combined plough.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 105-*I.-J.*—Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Nawab of Junaghur, the Administrators of the States of Gondul and Wadhwan, the Thakur Sahibs of Bhaonagar, Limri and Chura, the Thakurs of Vala and Lathi, the Talukdars of Peparia, and the Chiefs of Bantwa and Jetpur have granted to the British Government full criminal jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Kattiawar State Railway, including the lands occupied as stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their respective territories; In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification :—

(*a*) The Railway Magistrate for the time being of the Kattiawar State Railway shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the District, as described in Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code) within the aforesaid lands.

(*b*) The Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattiawar, the Political Agent, Kattiawar, and the Governor of Bombay in Council shall respectively exercise the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and a Court of Sessions and a High Court, as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Railway Magistrate within the aforesaid lands.

I.—The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the Whipping Act (Act VI of 1864), and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) are hereby extended to the aforesaid lands, subject in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the following modifications:—

(a) Trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a jury or assessors.

(b) Sentences of transportation or imprisonment for more than seven years passed by the Court of Sessions shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(c) All orders or sentences passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

II.—Nothing herein contained shall apply to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

POLITICAL.

The 5th July 1880.

No. 189-*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. G. Reddie, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

No. 192-*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 197-*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. B. Cobb, as Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 200 *G.*-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Bullock, as Consular Agent for France at False Point on the Coast of Orissa.

GENERAL.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 1327-*G.-G.*—Surgeon Major R. Bowman, Officiating Political Assistant, Busreh, is appointed to the medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, *vice* Surgeon S. M. Brereton, deceased, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1330*G.-G.*—Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain N. C. Martelli, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Captain Robertson.

Lieutenant J. MacIvor, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 25th March 1880.

Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and posted as Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, with effect from the 24th May 1880.

No. 1332-*G.-G.*—The following promotions in the Berar Commission, consequent on the retirement from the service of Major R. H. Hudleston, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, are made with effect from the 21st March 1880:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bushby.

Major R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Szczepanski.

Major E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Bullock.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Ludlow.

Syed Abdool Hakk Karnalkar, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Mr. Elliott.

The 6th July 1880.

No. 1359-*G.-G.*—In supersession of Notification No. 653-G.-G., dated 19th March 1880, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 19th February 1880, the date of Surgeon Caldecott's return from furlough:—

Surgeon Major D. F. Keegan, to the medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Surgeon R. Caldecott, to the medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, the Western Malwa Agency, and the station of Agar.

Surgeon P. Grant, to the medical charge of the Wing, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 1379-*G.-G.*—Captain C. E. Wheeler, Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed temporarily to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of the Mhairwarra Battalion, *vice* Major O'Moore Creagh, on duty in Afghanistan.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 392.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. B. Hanna, S.C., to be an Assistant Quartermaster General on the establishment, with effect from the 22nd June, 1880, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, whose tour of staff service has expired.

No. 393.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant A. Mansel, R.A., to be 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant F. H. J. Birch, R.A., appointed 2nd Subaltern.

No. 394.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain C. W. J. Hingston, S.C., Wing Officer, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. Roberts, 72nd Foot, proceeded on field service.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 395.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas Renny Cowie,—4th July, 1880.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Grenville Mansel,
Lieutenant Charles Thomas Bingham,
Lieutenant Charles Arthur Rose Sage,
Lieutenant Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess,
Lieutenant Charles James Jamieson,
} 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Cathcart Dempster,—9th July, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Sullivan Edward Becher, General List, Infantry,—7th July, 1880.

No. 396.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following Warrant Officers, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade from the dates specified:—

Sub-Conductor Alexander Anderson,—18th July, 1879.

Sub-Conductor Daniel Hogan,—18th July, 1879.

Sub-Conductor John Leahy,—22nd July, 1879.

Sub-Conductor Edward Barrett,—9th October, 1879.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Edward Newell,—6th December, 1879.

No. 397.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Bhootah, to be Subadar, *vice* Noor Alli Shah, invalided; Color-Havildar Wuzeer Beg, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhootah, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Wazeer Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Utter Singh, deceased; Havildar Futtehdeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazeer Singh, promoted,—2nd April, 1880.

34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ameera, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunesh, deceased; Havildar Khooda Buksh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ameera, promoted,—28th January, 1880.

Havildar Jhunda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadoor, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

No. 398.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Havildar Nundram Jaici, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bulliram Jaici, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

No. 399.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Commandant, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 400.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of the volunteers serving in the North-Western Provinces into two administrative battalions, as specified below, and to notify the following appointment:—

To be Honorary Colonel.

The Hon'ble *Sir* E. W. Couper, *Bart.*, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E. (Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh).

1st Battalion.

Comprising the Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Naini Tal, and Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

2nd Battalion.

Comprising the Agra, Thomason College, and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th July, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 29th June to 5th July, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ...	Major W. B. E. Ellis ...	22nd June, 1880.	Attock ...	Not known.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 29th June to 5th July, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
R. Lyons (*a*) ...	Conductor	Unattached List.	17th July, 1879,	Not known...	123 8 1		
W. R. P. Hamilton(*b*) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	3rd September, 1879.	...	748 1 7		

(*a*) Administrator General, Bengal, administering.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin,—Father*—Alexander Hamilton, Inistiage, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland. Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 38.—Mr. W. McIver, 1st Assistant Builder, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be Chief Builder of the Yard, with effect from date of retirement of Mr. Cranstoun, Master Builder, subject to any changes which may hereafter be necessary in the organization of the Indian Marine Service.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 39.—Mr. H. E. Lamborne, 1st Class Engineer, I.G.S. *Dagmar*, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th May, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla; the 3rd July 1880.

No. 220.—Mr. F. Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from His Highness the Nizam's State Railway to State Railways under the Director General of Railways.

No. 221.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated 25th June 1880, *for* "Lloyd, W. C. L.," *read* "Floyd, W. C. L."

The 6th July 1880.

No. 222.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 72, dated the 3rd March 1880, and 197, dated the 17th ultimo, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, will remain attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways temporarily, from 9th June 1880.

The 8th July 1880.

No. 223.—Mr. C. Innes, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, under section 61 of the Civil Pension Code. This cancels Notification No. 486, dated 24th November 1879.

No. 224.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 144, dated the 7th May 1880, promoting Mr. B. Baxter to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, for "with effect from *19th* April 1880" read "with effect from *20th* April 1880."

The 9th July 1880.

No. 225.—The services of Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Biluchistan.

No. 226.—Mr. B. C. Bailey, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, has been permitted to retire on pension, with effect from the 19th June 1880.

No. 227.—Resolution by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 1372G., dated 9th July 1880:—

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 365G., dated 5th February 1880.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1174G., dated 4th June 1880.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1272G., dated 18th June 1880.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the two Resolutions last read and the principle laid down for the promotion of officers of the Engineer Establishment, the Governor General in Council is

pleased to sanction the following changes in the classification and the distribution of the sanctioned scale of the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from 1st July 1880 :—

Present classification.	Revised classification.	Revised scale.
		No.
Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade ...	Examiner, 1st Class	3
„ 1st „ 2nd „ ...	„ 2nd „	2
„ 1st „ 3rd „ ...	„ 3rd „	2
„ 2nd „ 1st „ ...	„ 4th „ 1st Grade	7
„ 2nd „ 2nd „ ...	„ 4th „ 2nd „	6
„ 2nd „ 3rd „ ...	„ 4th „ 3rd „	6
Deputy Examiner, 1st „ ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st „	15
„ „ 2nd „ ...	„ „ 1st „	10
Assistant Examiner, 1st „ ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st „	6
„ „ 2nd „ and Apprentices	„ „ 2nd „ and Apprentices ...	5

But, for the reasons assigned in Resolution No. 365G., dated 5th February 1880, the sanctioned numbers in the 1st and 2nd classes will for the present be respectively 2 and 3 instead of 3 and 2.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 228.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from 1st July 1880 :—

I.—PERMANENT.

From 4th Class, 2nd Grade, to 4th Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. O. Smith.
„ D. C. Gordon.

From 4th Class, 3rd Grade, to 4th Class, 2nd Grade.

Major J. Grierson, B.S.C.
Mr. F. Morrison.
„ R. K. Williams.

From Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. C. Harold.
„ A. R. Becher.

From Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr. S. M. Johnson.
„ I. S. Hubbard.
„ J. W. Wilkinson.

From Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue.

From Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr. E. A. Dennys.
„ W. B. Gray.
„ W. F. Barrow.

II.—TEMPORARY.

From Examiner, 3rd to 2nd Class.

Mr. T. Moss.
Major D. H. Trail, R.E.

From Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. F. L. Brown.
„ F. Moore.

No. 229.—Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, reverts to his substantive rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

No. 230.—Mr. F. L. Brown, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is permanently transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment in the rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

John Maxwell, of Westwater, in Scotland, died in Scotland, on the 1st April 1852.

Mary Brown, wife of Thomas Brown, of Esk Bank, in the District of Hartly, New South Wales, at Esk Bank, on the 10th May 1878.

Andrew Harlow, Manager of Mohunda Tea Estate, in Cachar, in Cachar, on the 28th June 1879.

John Daniel Mathews Burton, an Assistant Engineer in the Salt Branch, Punjab Northern State Railway, at Lalla Musa, on the 16th November 1879.

William Bromley Barker, a Captain in the 10th Royal Hussars, at Jhelum, on the 11th November 1879.

Edgar Hunt Dumbleton, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Service, at Alikheyl, in Afghanistan, on the 5th October 1879.

Arther L. Hay, a Sergeant in the Department of Public Works, at Lundi Kotal, on the 14th September 1879.

Duncan B. King, Agent for Transport and Government Consignments, at Kidderpore, at Garden Reach, on 30th November 1979.

Thomas James Brown, of No. 42, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, carrying on business under the style of Messrs. Brown & Co., Undertakers and Stone Masons, &c., at Calcutta, on the 4th March 1880.

Harriet Agabeg, of Serampore, in the District of Hooghly, widow of the late A. L. Agabeg, of Calcutta, at Serampore, on the 7th December 1878.

Lewis Dunbar Brodie Gorden, formerly of Abingdon Street, in the City of Westminster, but late of Poynters Grove, Totteridge, in the County of Hertford, Esquire, in England, on the 28th April 1876.

Alexander Macpherson Munro, Manager of Sololl Tea Garden, in the District of Nowgong, in Assam, in Nowgong, on the 23rd September 1879.

J. F. King, of No. 22-1, Middle Road, Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, widow, at Calcutta, on the 7th March 1880.

John Gadding, a Christian inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 3rd December 1876.

Cecil George Kellner, of Mymensingh, Barrister-at-Law, at Mymensingh, on the 8th February 1880.

William Dunbar Sinclair, a Tea Planter and Part Proprietor of the Tilkah Tea Estate, situate in the District of Cachar, in Bengal, at Forrs House, Thurso, North Britain, on the 27th October 1878.

Sir John Witlington Adams, Knight Commander of the Bath, holding the rank of Major-General in His late Majesty's, King William IV, Army and a Colonel in the Military Service of the Honourable East India Company on their Bengal Establishment, at Subathoo, on the 9th March 1837.

James Cochrane Todd, Commander of the Floating Light Vessel *Mermaid*, at Calcutta, on the 15th February 1880.

Robert Pratt, a Rough Rider and Farrier Sergeant of the Light Field Battery, at Dum-Dum, on the 7th October 1856.

Alfred Newton Mell, formerly of No. 15, Park Villas, Park Road, Forrest Hill, in the County of Kent, in England, but late of No. 47, Free School Street, in the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 11th October 1879.

Mathew Mathews, Head Clerk of the Commissioner's Office, Hissar, at Hissar, on the 26th October 1879.

Edward Walter Home Crofton, a Captain in the 60th Regiment, Royal Rifle Corps, at Lundi Kotal, on the 19th October 1879.

Arthur J. Milner, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot, at Palumpore, on the 17th September 1879.

Andrew Cooke McMaster, a Brigadier-General in the Madras Staff Corps, at Mooltan, on the 27th June 1879.

John Edward Walsh, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Department, at Candahar, on the 23rd July 1879.

William Walker Galloway, a Surgeon-Major in the Indian Medical Service, attached to the 45th Rattray's Sikhs, at Rawul Pindee, on the 21st July 1879.

John Henry Gamble, a Captain in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, at Lundi Kotal, on the 14th July 1879.

Silas Adair Swinley, a Captain in the General List of Cavalry, attached to the 11th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, at Camp Safed Sang, in Afghanistan, on the 24th May 1879.

Robert Lyons, a Conductor in the Ordnance Department, at Peshawar, on the 17th July 1879.

George Washington Pratt, of Beerpore, in Durbhungah, in the District of Tirhoot, in Bengal, Indigo Planter, at Mudhoobung, on the 5th August 1878.

Robert Barkey Shaw, Resident from the British Government at Mandalay, at Mandalay, on the 15th June 1879.

Frederick Power Mansfield, of Hathibarrea Tea Estate, in Tezpore, in the Province of Assam, Tea Planter, at Tezpore, on the 17th October 1879.

Francis Wilson, an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, at Roopar, on the 30th October 1879.

Elizabeth Michael, of No. 22, Loudon Street, in the Town of Calcutta, widow, at Calcutta, on the 12th March 1880.

William Cumming of Munehari, in the District of Purneah, at Munehari.

Sarah Smyth, of Dinapore, in the District of Patna, widow, at Dinapore, on the 11th April 1880.

George Reuber Payter, formerly of Dinagepore, in the Province of Bengal, and of the Langham Hotel, Portland Place, in the County of Middlesex, but late of the Oriental Club, No. 18, Hanover Square, in the said County, at Santapeer, in Bengal, on the 8th January 1880.

William George Herold Wilson, of Benares, a Government Pensioner, at Benares, on the 27th July 1879.

Henry Martin Fleming, a Telegraph Master in the Government Telegraph Department at Raneegunge, at Raneegunge, on the 20th April 1880. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, to Louisa Fleming, widow of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 24th June 1880.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 30th June 1880.

No. 175.—Mr. James Bond, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

The 6th July 1880.

No. 176.—Mr. J. McGill, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, having returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 30th June, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st July.

The following reversion is made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

No. 177.—Mr. G. T. Hall, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, from the forenoon of the 20th June.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of June 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Ali Bogan	Afghanistan	8th	Closed.
Cawnpore City	N.-W. Provinces	17th	Ditto.
*Cherat	Punjab	1st	Re-opened.
Dhurmsala	Ditto	7th	Opened.
*Guneshkhind	Bombay Presdy.	11th	Re-opened.
Khushialgurh	Punjab	4th	Ditto.
*Mahabaleshwar	Bombay Presdy.	15th	Closed.
*Malabar Point	Ditto	3rd	Ditto.
*Matheran	Ditto	15th	Ditto.
Mirzapore	Bengal	19th	Ditto.
Ngathineyoung	British Burmah	21st	Re-opened.
Pherrima	Assam	15th	Closed.
Piphima	Ditto	15th	Re-opened.
Tallamanaar	Ceylon	25th May	Closed.

* Season Offices.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 1778 S.—Under orders from the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the following reversion in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, Rajputana, with effect from 1st June 1880:—

Mr. Bhugat Singh, from Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 6th July 1880.

No. 1112.—Hospital Assistant Abdul Razzak, serving in the Central India Agency, is reduced in rank from 1st to 2nd Grade for misconduct, with effect from 3rd July 1880.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th June 1880.

No. 28.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 29.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 30.—Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Head-quarters of the Inspector General's Office, for employment on the Defence Committee.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 5th July 1880.

No. 14.—Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave which he availed himself of on the forenoon of the 28th June 1880.

No. 15.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 14, dated 5th July 1880, Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, and Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, respectively, made over, and received, charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 28th June 1880.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th June 1880.

No. 88.—The under-mentioned transfer is made:—

Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, from Indus Valley State Railway, to Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 89.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 209, dated 28th June 1880, the under-mentioned posting is made:—

Mr. Leonard Bean, Candidate Class of Traffic Department of State Railways, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 90.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code:—

Babu Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways. Pay Rs. 60—4—80, with usual travelling allowances.

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,
Indus Valley State Railway,
Mooltan.

NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 1st July 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from privilege leave, reported his arrival at Neemuch this day (forenoon), and is posted to No. 2 Division, Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

WM. B. CARTER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th June 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 163, dated 25th May 1880, Mr. J. R. H. Alloway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 4th June 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Rawalpindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 7.—Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 27th June 1880, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

F. L. DIBBLEE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

The following foot-note has been appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) :—

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology," and the words "(*a*) Natural Theology" for the words "(*a*) History of Philosophy."

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted :—

"The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined."

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F. A. Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in February," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts; for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations; for the words "on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law; for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law; for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; and for the words "in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted —

"At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880.

The following Text-book in English Literature has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1881 :—

Readings from English History selected and edited by John Richard Green, Part III.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th July 1880.

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs. 50 per month.

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar.

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

J. H. CROWDY, *Major, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works.

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, on the 7th day of June 1880, certain treasure consisting of 27 brass and copper pots, weighing in the aggregate twenty-one seers and eleven and three-fourth chataks, and valued at about Rs. 13, was found in Survey No. 184 of the village of Manded, Petta Mulshi, Taluka Haveli, of the Poona Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, at his Office, on the 22nd day of November 1880, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

J. RICHEY,
Acting Collector of Poona.

POONA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 29th June 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Belgaum, this 3rd day of July 1880.

Name,—Lance Corporal William Farr.
Age,—25 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, light blue.
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar on lower lip.
Date of Desertion,—1st July 1880.
From whence deserted,—Belgaum.
Date of Enlistment,—20th August 1878.
Place of Enlistment,—Kurrachee.
Parish where Born,—Old Trinity.
County,—York.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Painter.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Coat or Jacket,— } Deserted in Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Deserted in Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Deserted in Regimentals.
REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion,—None.

——— *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commdg. 83rd Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Belgaum, this 3rd day of July 1880.

Name,—Private Libnel Dowman.
Age,—18 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, light blue.
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar on right cheek.
Date of Desertion,—1st July 1880.
From whence deserted,—Belgaum.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd May 1877.
Place of Enlistment,—Kurrachee.
Parish where Born,—Hydrabad, Sind.
County,—East Indies.
Former Trade or Occupation,—None.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Coat or Jacket,— } Deserted in Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Deserted in Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Deserted in Regimentals.
REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion,—None.

——— *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commdg. 83rd Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the I-C Regiment of Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Umballa, this 30th day of June 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2800, Gunner Wm. Cole
Age,—25 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 9¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—26th June 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa.
Date of Enlistment,—12th August 1874.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which Born,—Mallingar—West Meath.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket, } White jacket with ball buttons (regimental), white trowsers.
Waistcoat,— } White jacket with ball buttons (regimental), white trowsers.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } White jacket with ball buttons (regimental), white trowsers.
REMARKS,—Escaped in bare shirt; his helmet and jacket (regimental) was subsequently missed from the prisoner's room. Escaped from confinement whilst awaiting trial by district court-martial
Under 6 years' service.

R. W. SMITH, *Capt., R.H.A.,*
Comdg. R. H. A., Umballa.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 28	...	...	2,24,451	252	77,44,228	48,23,244
,, 29	...	...	...	252	77,44,352	48,23,244
,, 30	...	...	268	...	77,44,594	48,23,497
July 1	...	...	...	...	77,45,374	48,23,497
,, 2	...	44,151	...	...	77,50,248	47,82,115
,, 3	...	1,20,245	...	...	77,50,327	46,59,487

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 5th July 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 8th July 1880 ... Rs. 51,43,457-7-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1880.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th June 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	April 1880	June 17, 1880
2	Quetta Agency ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18, „
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Punjab Central Provinces Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
7	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
8	Military Works Branch Hyderabad (Imperial) Mysore Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
13	Coorg ...	Ditto ..	Do. 29, „
14	British Burmah ...	March 1880	May 31, „
15	Madras ...	Ditto ...	June 7, „
16	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
17	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	British Burmah ...	April 1880	June 21, 1880
2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Punjab Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
5	Bengal ...	Ditto ..	Do. 29, „
6	Madras ...	March 1880	Do. 7, „
7	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bengal ...	April 1880	June 22, 1880
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
4	Madras ...	March 1880	Do. 8, „
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indus Valley ...	April 1880	June 18, 1880
2	Northern Bengal ... Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
4	Calcutta & South-Eastern Holkar ... Punjab Northern ... Dhond and Manmad ... Muttra-Hathras ... Cawnpore-Farakhabad ... Ghazipur-Dildarnagar ... Achnera-Muttra ... N.-W. Provinces Light Railway Surveys. Bareilly and Pillibhit ... Bombay, Eastern Deccan	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
15	Indore-Nasirabad ... Amritsar and Pathankote Ujain and Bhopal ... Umballa and Kalka ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
19	Patna and Gya ... Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
22	Nulhati ... Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
24	Sindia ... Central Bengal ...	March 1880	May 22, „
26	Western Rajputana ... State Railway Stores Branch.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
28	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
29	Wardah Coal ... Nagpur-Chhattisgurh ...	Ditto ...	June 2, „
31	Kandahar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3, „
32	Kathiawar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „
33	Bellary and Karwar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, „
34	Western Rajputana, Southern Section.	Feb. 1880	May 5, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	April 1880	June 14, 1880
2	Dhond & Manmad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „
3	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
4	Calcutta & South-Eastern Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch Punjab Northern ... Indus Valley ... Muttra-Hathras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
9	Nalhati ... Tirhoot ... Patna and Gya ... Wardah Coal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
13	Rajputana ...	March 1880	May 31, „
14	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
15	Western Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	June 11, „

SIMLA,
The 5th July 1880.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
196	D 11—95551	10	Abdool Gafoor, Chakrata.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
118	D 16—18177	10	Babu Mukund Lall, Agra.
119	D 18—52645	100	The Inspecting Post Master, Mooradabad.
120	D 7—59795	100	Lalla Madan Lall, Sultanpur.
121	D 12—25648	5	Pundit Indra Narain, Hamirpur.

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July 1880.

A. A.-G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W45	M 46—16946	50	Wamon Vinayek, Ratnagiri.
	„ —27595	50	
	M 38—29441	500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H106	M 34—33687	20	Nowrowji Ruttonjee Divecha, Bombay.
H107	M 7—59891	5	Ramchandra Govind Pak' Jamkhandi.
H108	M 35—59303	50	Ruttonjee Hormusjee, Ahmedabad.
H109	M 37—58895	100	H. H. Brayson, Kurrachee.
M 37	M 42—31076	10	Hurdoonjee N. Coyajee, Bombay.
	M 50—52805	10	

BOMBAY,
The 6th July 1880

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
117	O 31—66687	50	Babu Mutty Lal Halder.
120	O 31—35343	50	The Post Master General, Bengal.
	„ —56509	50	
	O 59—31049	20	
	„ —08889	20	
	O 26—59885	20	
	O 57—53805	20	
	O 49—22878	10	
	O 40—36885	10	
	O 46—41988	10	
	O 50—57919	10	
	O 77—04615	10	
	O 46—38329	10	
	O 36—64827	5	
121	O 67—52913	100	Superintendent A. Hogg.
122	O 67—14162	100	Moulvie Shah Latafut Hossein.
	„ —94391	100	
123	O 67—79312	100	Mr. R. L. Greenshields.
	„ —99127	100	
	O 68—52120	100	
125	O 75—34626	10	Babu Bepin Behari Mukerjee.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
82	O 24—67326	20	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy.
	„ —67327		
83	O 13—21841	10	Babu Girindra Nath Bose.
	„ —21847		
84	L 16—72652	5	Babu Shibo Das Mittra.
	„ —17357		
85	O 39—07656	10	Babu Sham Lall Burral.
	„ —44453		
	L 31—89342	5	
	„ —89320		
	L 16—14005	5	
	„ —14006		
	L 21—51876	5	
	„ —51878		
86	O 60—08181	20	Babu Brojo Nath Borooah.
	„ —08180		
87	L 46—54314	20	Bhogaban Das and Ram Kissen Das.
	„ —54315		
	L 15—83570	5	
	„ —83571		
125	O 67—91542	100	Daibo Das.
126	O 26—52354	20	Mrs. H. B. Goodall.
127	L 31—89466	5	Babu Radha Nath Sircar.
128	O 37—15369	5	Babu Khetra Mohun Sen.
129	O 67—08219	100	Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.
	„ —44541	100	
	„ —48413	100	
	„ —63597	100	
	„ —68937	100	
	O 66—84455	100	
	„ —99000	100	
130	O 57—06626	20	Babu Shamaprosanno Bose.
131	O 73—78396	1,000	Babu Gour Chunder Sen.
	O 72—71094	1,000	
132	O 17 13227	10	Nunha Khan.
	O 11—81209	10	
	O 13—41038	10	
133	O 78—00349	10	Abdool Aziz.
134	L 91—37081	20	The Offg. Collector, Moorshedabad.
	O 57—63167	20	
	O 40—14192	10	
	O 75—32734	10	
	O 53—76150	10	
	O 49—32862	10	
	O 51—85005	10	
135	O 68—43085	100	Colonel W. A. Franks.
136	O 76—32164	10	Corporal W. J. Hogan.
137	O 68—21300	100	Gopeechand Bothra.
138	O 66—91486	100	The Inspecting Post Master, Moradabad Division.
	O 68—40948	100	
139	O 31—60144	50	Mr. J. H. Grant.
78	L 55—87642	5	Babu Krishnagobinda Das.
	„ —87643		
80	O 75—60562	10	Mr. W. H. Moore.
	„ —60563		
81	A 67—79304	10	Babu Troylucko Nath Ghose.
	A 77—49389		
	L 28—77319	5	
	„ —94783		

CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 12—23619	1,000	The Deputy Collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Kurrachee.
„ —25126	1,000	
G 13—47061 *	5	Myadass, of Lahore.
„ —47062 *		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 2nd July 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
50	E 17—38186	20	Gurditta Mull, Simla.
51	E 15—75551 to „ —75566	50 each	Chowkata, Chowdry of Camels, Commissariat Department, Multan.
	E 2—45774	500	
	„ —45775	500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
52	E 12—95813	20	Assa Sing, Dufadar, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Segowlie.
74	E 2—39361	500	Major E. G. G. Hastings, Political Officer, Cabul.
	„ —39362	500	
	„ —39363	500	
82	E 13—59579	100	Manglada Shah and Kallian Das, Bankers, Kohat.
	„ —62685	100	
	„ —05558	100	

LAHORE,
The 3rd July 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
27	B 60—13351	10	C. Balasundra Mudali, Chittoor.
28	B 47—02645	5	T. Annaswami Mudali, Assistant Record-keeper, Pay Examiner's Office, Madras
	„ —02646	5	
29	B 57—61218	20	Post Master General, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
47	B 58—41453	10	M. Motheen Sahib, Cloth Merchant, Big Petta, Bangalore.
48	B 62—61583	100	Mr. F. R. MacDonald, Bombay.
	„ —67937	100	
49	B 62—43856	100	T. Thiruvengadachalam Mudali, No. 19, Cuddapah Rangayya Chetti Street, Madras.
50	B 40—86291	5	Esack Hajee Iyoob, No. 61, Armenian Street, Madras.
	B 46—86944	5	
	„ —87995	5	
	„ —92584	5	
	„ —96227	5	
	B 47—02305	5	
	„ —03711	5	
	„ —10996	5	
	„ —18032	5	
	B 52—37038	10	
	B 56—96515	10	
	B 60—49772	10	
	B 57—61799	20	
	„ —63577	20	
	„ —70369	20	
51	B 61—12818	50	Mr. P. Guard, Cherambadi.
52	B 60—07214	10	Kristappa of Kasundra, Tumkur Taluk.
53	B 62—24048	100	V. Venka Chetti, care of Chevur Kondareddi, Nellore.
54	B 47—11605	5	S. Narain Iyengar, No. 81, Sultan Petta, Bangalore.
55	B 47—00095	5	N. Rungaswami Nayadu, Madura.
	B 57—63722	20	
11	B 62—75129 *	100	S. Tippoo Sahib, Periamettu, Madras.
	„ —75126 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 28th June 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880-81.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H1	F 8—68154	20	Bhagavatula Venketakrishna Rao, Classifier in the Revenue Settlement Department, Berhampore.

NAGPUR,
The 1st July 1880.

H. G. COWIE,
Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency, C. P.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June 1880.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

With effect from the 1st August 1880, the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value-payable" system will be reduced to half what they now are and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding Rs.	10	...	Rs.	0	2
„ „ „	25	...	„	0	4
„ „ „	50	...	„	0	8
„ „ „	75	...	„	0	12
„ „ „	100	...	„	1	0
„ „ „	125	...	„	1	4
„ „ „	150	...	„	1	8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof.

The value of the contents of a value-payable article will be limited to Rs. 600.

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices: and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices. The former restriction limiting the posting of value-payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded.

The amounts realized from the addressees of value-payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders.

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office, it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	10th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	12th „	Str. *Chinsurah.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	17th „	From Bombay.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama	6-30 „	13th „	Do. do.
Australian Colonies	6-30 „	13th „	Do. do.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 „	14th „	Do. do.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	13th „	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	15th „	Str. *Purulia.*†
Rangoon, Moulmein and Bassein	6-30 „	10th „	Str. *Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 „	16th „	Str. *Bushear.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 „	14th „	Strs. *Japan* and *Moray.*
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 „	10th „	Str. *Satara.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 „	10th „	Str. *Commilla.*

* Letters to Ceylon, intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer, must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely; after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th July 1880.

Abdool Rohaman & Co.
Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Barnard, W.
Bernett, William J.
Bird, C. E.
Blair, E. D.
Blume, W.
Boote, J.
Bowden, E. S.
Bower, W.
Bowser, R.
Boyle, J. G.
Bradley, H. C.
Branscombe, W. P. A.
Brengman, J.
Brindwell, J.
Broadhead, J. S.
Brown, J. E.
Brown, H. W.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Buckland, T.
Buichart, A.
Burnett, M.
Burns, W. H.
Burrows, A.
Byrne, J. O.
Capon, W. J. M.
Caston, H. P.
Condey, John (R.M.)
Connon, J.
Connors, Mrs. A.
DaCosta, F.
Davis, G. W.
Davison, W.
D'Cruze, Miss P.
Dickson, G.
Farlain, Mr.
Gibbons, H.
Gorton, Mrs.
Graham, Wallis.
Haswell, W. L.
Hass, Miss.
Heartly, Mrs.
Heuseli, Miss K. A.
Higgins, J.
Hodges, H. W.
Holmes, Mrs.
Honeyford, Mrs. T. V.
Jefferson, Mrs. L.
Kelly, John.
Kelly, H. M.
Ledger, J. C. (Exe. Engr.)
Macpherson, James.
Muhamed Hossin & Co.
Molesworth, C.
Monoher Chundra Chuckerbutty (late of Hazaribagh).
Murry, E.
Norton, B.
O'Brien, D.
Pereira, J.
Ross, F.
Shaik Sherpeedeen.
Sargent, F. G.
Sarkies, Messrs. C. J.
Smith, Mrs. B.
Thompson, Mrs.
T. F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Akram Ally (khalasi).
Algers, Mr.
Anderson, C.
Anderson, Signr. A.
B. F.
Bond, Mrs. E.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
Chamberlin, C.
David, J. E.
Denson, Edwin.
Deseso Conte.
Douglas, J. W.
Fanny, Khyn.
Foster, Frederick Augustus.
Fullam, J. P.
Haly, J. James.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hilleon, Mrs. F. F.
Howards, Capt. F. C.
Innis, G. R.
Ismail (khalasi).
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Littlewood, J. H.
McCarthy, Mrs.
Meckles, Geo.
Michael, G.
Nelson, N. C.
Norton, Miss A.
Owbridge, H. S.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher General.)
Pearce, Mrs.
Phulan, T. W.
Powell, C.
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Robinson, Geo.
Rourke, G.
Rua, Signor Oquissante.
Sanders, J. H.
Seecunder.
Sellier, Madame.
Seth, A.
Seyers, Mademoiselle Victoria.
Schemidt, C.
Shean, F. H.
Sher Shah Moonshee.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, T. A.
Smith, W.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Steadman, Miss.
Sterling, William.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Temple, Miss E.
Thomson, John.
Twiner, H. D.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Williamson, J. R.
Wilson, J. (M.D.)
Wood, W.
Young, Colonel W. S.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Donaldson, J. Y.
Haly, J. J.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Beahan, Mrs. T. T.
Gasper, C. G.
Hanson, Mrs. E. M.
Hay, Napier J. L.
Lane, C. (Retired List).
Lingard, Mrs. F.
Marie Kullen, Madam.
Parish, C. H.
Peppe Goldstein, Madame.
Pierie, Mrs.
Rowden, Mrs. T.
Rozevet, Mr.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Bolaram, Howrah, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

HOWRAH,
The 12th June 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جوكوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٬

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AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS :—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1¼ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto . .	113	2¼ ditto .	65	
Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1¼ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2¼ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*
Veráwal Roads—Kattywar. *Re. 1.*
Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1-4.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1-4.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Annas 8.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adopted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. *Re. 1.*
Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1.*
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River, British Burma, Pegu. *Re. 1.*

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. By Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, with Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information to 1st February 1880. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{292}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices—

Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled).*
Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4.*
False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Annas 4.*
Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1878.

Price, Anna 1 each :—

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River, Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zobayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kádu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

Price, Anna 1 each :—

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
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„ 35. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
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„ 43. Buoys at Calicut, India—West Coast.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables. Zanzibar Harbour—Africa—East Coast.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel—Gulf of Martaban.
„ 3. Exhibition of new fixed Lights—False Point—Bay of Bengal.
„ 4. Entrance to River Hooghly—Bay of Bengal—India.
„ 5. Alterations in Fort Canning Light—Singapore—China Sea.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter and dated the 24th day of June 1880, on the Petition of George Jamieson Scott, of No. 7, Garden Reach, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins, of No. 14, Elysium Row, in the Town of Calcutta, Solicitor, and John Mackintosh, of Old Court House Street, Calcutta, three of the Directors of the said Company, and by the Agra Bank, Limited, a creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and that Mr. A. R. Mackintosh, of No. 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, should be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the said Company, and that Monday, the 26th day of July next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, should be appointed as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. Dated this 25th day of June 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Solicitor for the first-named Petitioners.

ROBERTS MORGAN & Co.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Solicitors for the Agra Bank, Ld.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 042761, dated 1st May 1865, of 4 per cent. loan, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name (not known), and last endorsed to Tacoordass Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER SEN,
No. 39, Gooroopprosad Chowdhry's Lane, Bar Simla, Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 094776, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjee and last endorsed to Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE.

Destroyed

The 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 036859, of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of E. E. I. Tweedie, endorsed by Gopaul Chandro Banerjea to Preosokhi Dassya, by whom last endorsed to Prosonno Kumar Basu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PROSONNO KUMAR BASU,
Bon-Bishenpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1880.

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon ;

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty-two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act, 1880" ;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Recorder.

2. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge.

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder.

3. Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time, directs, and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases.

All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals, references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder.

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case.

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder.

4. The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court.

Section 80 of the Burma Courts' Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court.

5. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words "Additional Recorder" being substituted for the word "Recorder" wherever it occurs in the said rules.

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

6. For the first paragraph of section sixty-two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted :—

"Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma."

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1880.

An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 *(An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzáat and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices)* it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kází-ul-Kuzáat, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kazis' Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

If any question arises whether any person has been rightly appointed Kází under this section, the decision thereof by the Local Government shall be conclusive.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or remove any Kází appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed, or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office, or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit, or personally incapable, to discharge the duties of the office.

Náib Kázís.

3. Any Kází appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his náib or náibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed, and may suspend or remove any náib so appointed.

When any Kází is suspended or removed under section two, his náib or náibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be.

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází; or

to render the presence of a Kází necessary; or

to prevent any one acting as Kází.

4. Nothing herein contained, and no appointment made hereunder, shall be deemed—

(*a*) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kází or Náib Kází appointed hereunder; or

(*b*) to render the presence of a Kází or Náib Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony; or

(*c*) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kází.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1880.

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Application.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Extension of Act to municipalities.
4. Extension to cantonments.
5. Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.
6. Prohibition of inoculation.
   Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.
7. Vaccination-circles.
   Vaccinators;
   Superintendent of vaccination.
8. Private vaccinators.
9. Unprotected children to be vaccinated.
   Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.
10. Inspection after vaccination.
11. Procedure when vaccination is successful.
12. Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.
13. Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.
    Renewal of postponement certificates.
14. Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.
15. What lymph to be used.
16. No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.
    Proviso.
17. Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.
    Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.
18. Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.
    Procedure when order not obeyed.
    Magistrates to be non-official natives.
19. Power to make rules for municipalities.
20. Power to make rules for cantonments.
21. What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.
22. Punishment of offences.
23. Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1880": and

Application.

it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners":

(1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"parent":

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

"guardian":

(3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child:

"unprotected child":

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

"inoculation":

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter:

"vaccination-circle":

(6) "vaccination-circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

"vaccinator":

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation; and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination":

"vaccination-season":

(8) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act.

Extension of Act to municipalities.

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality, and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.

Extension to cantonments.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.

Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, withdraw any local area in a municipality, or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local area in a cantonment, from the operation of this Act.

Prohibition of inoculation.

6. In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.

no person who has undergone inoculation shall enter such area before the lapse of forty days from the date of the operation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner, of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.

Vaccination-circles.

7. Every local area to which this Act applies shall be a vaccination-circle, or shall in manner hereinafter provided be divided into a number of such circles;

Vaccinators;

one or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle; and

Superintendent of vaccination.

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area.

Private vaccinators.

8. The Local Government may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination-circle, and may suspend or cancel any such license.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

9. When any unprotected child, having attained the age of six months, has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination-season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation, or shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination-season.

Inspection after vaccination.

10. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

11. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

12. When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided.

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.

13. A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination-season is over, when the next vaccination-season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Renewal of postponement certificates.

Provided that if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed.

Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

14. If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

What lymph to be used.

15. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act:

Provided that,

1st, if animal-lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated; and

2nd, if in any local area in which animal-lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal-lymph, and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf, such child shall be so vaccinated.

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.

16. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.

17. The Superintendent of vaccination, in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and, if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian, and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.

18. If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District, or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Procedure when order not obeyed.

If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him, and, unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section twenty-two.

Magistrates to be non-official natives.

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

19. When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof, the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies. Such rules shall be made in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, the Commissioners make rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality, and shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

20. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.

21. The rules to be made for any local area under sections nineteen or twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

(*a*) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle as a public vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination;

(*d*) the authority with which their appointment, suspension and dismissal shall rest;

(*e*) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine-stations, and their residence within the limits of the vaccination-circles;

(*f*) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them;

(*g*) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties;

(*h*) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*i*) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination;

(*j*) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph;

(*k*) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal-lymph under section fifteen;

(*l*) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination-circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*m*) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act, and who are, at the time this Act is applied, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls;

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month ;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any ;

(*n*) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters; and

(*o*) the preparation of vaccination-reports and returns.

Punishment of offences.

22. Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say) :—

(*a*) violates the provisions of section six,

(*b*) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen,

(*c*) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty, or

(*d*) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say) :—

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*a*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both ;

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), with fine which may extend to fifty rupees ; and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*d*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

23. The amount of all fees and fines realized, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 9 of 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880" ;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed :

Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17.

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause.

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Act, the following words shall be added :—

Proviso as to municipalities of which Government-officer a member.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation."

Act X of 1879, s. 3.

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Act X of 1879, s. 3.

Recovery of such advances.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable from the person to whom it was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE passing of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No. X of 1876) superfluous. Thus, sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue-officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases, are covered by the provisions of the Code, which provide for such appeals and reviews generally. Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code, whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, to which the second paragraph of the same section refers, is entirely repealed by the Code, sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land-revenue.

2. The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. Care, however, has been taken, when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed.

3. The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government.

4. Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830, section 1, clause 6; but, as it stands alone in the Act, its correct interpretation is by no means clear; and, as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead-letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill.

5. It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J. and Kemball J.), in the case of the Ahmadábád municipality (I. L. R. 3 Bom. p. 146), that, in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No. VI of 1873), every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876; and that, consequently, if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners, such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone. A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature, and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them, whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court. A proviso has, therefore, been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No. XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, saving from the provisions of the section suits by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are, as such, members of such municipalities.

6. Lastly, the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons. This is an evident defect in the law. Instead, however, of merely amending the paragraph, it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879.

The 6th July, 1880.

B. W. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 of 1880.

A Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II), 1874, but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act;

and whereas it is expedient that Pársís should be exempted from, and be subject to, the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Administrator General's Act, 1880":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 of Administrator General's Act, 1874.

2. In sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act, between the word "Muhammadan" and the words "or Buddhist," wherever they occur, the word "Pársí" shall be inserted.

Saving of letters and certificates already granted.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. As the law now stands, all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II of 1874) apply to Pársís to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow-subjects. On the other hand, Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, though subject to certain portions of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions.

2. So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received, the Pársís are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

3. Briefly stated, the chief grounds on which the Pársís base their claim to exemption appear to be, first, that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case; secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs.

4. With regard to the former ground, there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country, whereas Pársís are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile. They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration. It is thus clear that Pársís are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended; and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Pársís on this ground.

5. As to the second ground, it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome; but, looking to the repugnance with which Pársís regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case, it may be admitted that this second ground is not altogether without foundation.

6. The present Bill, by a slight alteration of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, puts Pársís in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

SIMLA;
The 19*th June* 1880.

W. STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July, 1880 :—

REPORT.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 77, dated 10th March, 1880 [Paper No. 1].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1261-7, dated 8th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 998-44, dated 12th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 556, dated 9th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
" Ditto, ditto, No. 638, dated 19th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2158, dated 27th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
" Ditto, ditto, No. 2014, dated 20th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 718, dated 30th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 247, dated 15th April, 1880 [Paper No. 9].
" Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2061, dated 15th April, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 300, dated 6th May, 1880 [Paper No. 11].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1643, dated 27th April, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 381, dated 28th May, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
" Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 3501½, dated 28th May, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1245, dated 24th May, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

2. We have in section 2 restricted the power of the Local Government to suspend or remove a Kází by specifying the circumstances under which that power may be exercised.

3. We have, at the instance of some of the authorities consulted, added a section (3) empowering a Kází to appoint a Náib and suspend or remove him at pleasure.

There is a precedent for this in Bombay Regulation XXVI of 1827, section 5.

4. It has been urged by some of the authorities consulted that the Act should define the duties of the Kázís to be appointed under it, and should give them an exclusive right to perform those duties. Any attempt to do this would, we consider, be altogether outside the scope of the Bill as introduced and referred to us, and would, moreover, give a weight, which they have not at present, to the objections that have been taken to the Bill on the ground that it would practically force upon many persons the services of Kázís whom they did not care to employ.

We may add that in many places, owing to the way in which the Muhammadan population is split into sects, not always well defined, it would be almost impracticable to confer upon one or more persons a monopoly of the office.

5. We think it is clear that the Bill should be carefully confined to its original object, namely, that of providing a Kází appointed by the Government for those who desire to avail themselves of the services of such a Kází; and, as it has been suggested to us that a Kází appointed under the Bill as originally framed might possibly be held to have an exclusive claim to perform the duties of a Kází and to have a right to restrain others from performing those duties in the local area for which he was appointed, we have added a clause to section 4 to make it clear that he will not.

The result of the Bill as it now stands will be that there will be a Kází appointed by the Government for those who choose to avail themselves of his services, but that those who prefer to employ any other so-called Kází will be at liberty to do so.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made, except in Assam, Ajmer, the North-Western Provinces and Mysore; we do not consider that the changes now made are such as to render republication necessary; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

SAYYAD AHMAD.
WHITLEY STOKES.

The 2nd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, on the Bill to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July, 1880 :—

REPORT.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 31, dated 20th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4051, dated 2nd December, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
" Babú Nilmadab Banarji, Secretary, Indian Association, Cawnpore, dated 23rd November, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
" Pandit Lakhsmi Náráyana, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 30th November, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
" Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, European General Hospital, Bombay, No. 288, dated 29th November, 1879 [Paper No. 5].
" Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, dated 13th December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4933-268, dated 12th December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4571, dated 19th December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
" Madan Gopal, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 27th December, 1879 [Paper No. 9].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, No. 940-2, dated 23rd December, 1879 [Paper No. 10].
" Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, dated 9th December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
" Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 39, dated 29th December, 1879 [Paper No. 12].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 15T., dated 31st December, 1879 [Paper No. 13].
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 8, dated 5th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
" Certain residents of Benares [Papers No. 15].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 20, dated 3rd January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 18, dated 14th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 173, dated 12th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
" Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 477, dated 22nd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 60, dated 3rd February, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].
" Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 70, dated 9th February, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 21].
Amendments suggested by various local authorities, &c. [Paper No. 22].
From Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 104, dated 21st February, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].
" Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 328, dated 12th May, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 24].
Minute by His Highness Ragbír Singh, Rájá of Jheend, dated June, 1880 [Paper No. 25].
Extracts from Annual Reports of Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay for 1877 and 1878 [Papers No. 26].
From Surgeon-Major W. R. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, Government of Madras, No. 120V., dated 16th March, 1880 [Paper No. 27].

2. The most important point we have had to deal with is that to which our attention was directed by the instruction with which the Bill was referred to us, namely, "the expediency of providing that the Act should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment unless the local authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of local Native opinion, so far as could be ascertained, in favour of its application."

3. We are of opinion that there is no need of imposing any such limitation on the extension of the Act to cantonments. A large proportion of the civil residents of an Indian cantonment consists of persons who, in the wider sense of the words, may be called followers of the army; and all who take up their abode there do so with the knowledge that they are joining a community subject to exceptional laws of a peculiarly stringent nature, especially in matters of conservancy and sanitation. This being so, we do not think that the application to them of a measure of this description, so necessary for the protection of the military class for whose benefit cantonments are established, can afford any reasonable ground of complaint.

4. The case of a municipality, on the other hand, stands on a totally different footing. There, as we believe, some limitation to the power of extending the Act is clearly desirable, and we have accordingly provided (section 3), first, that the Local Government shall move in the matter only on the application of a majority of the Municipal Commissioners assembled at a meeting specially convened for this purpose; and, secondly, that, before the Act is extended, a notification shall be issued in the same way as when it is proposed to extend certain municipal Acts, allowing six weeks to persons who object to the extension to submit their objections for the consideration of the Local Government.

5. Subject to these two checks, we think that the power of extending the Act to a municipality may be safely confided to the Local Government.

6. In connection with this matter of the extension of the Act, we think it well to explain that we have omitted all reference to the application of the Act to cantonments situate beyond the limits of British India only because we consider that such cantonments should be dealt with not by an Act of the legislature, but, according to the practice uniformly adopted of late years, by orders issued by the Executive Government.

7. We have (section 2, clause 8) left to the Local Government to fix the limits of the "vaccination-season," as it appears that neither the limits fixed by the Bill as introduced nor any other absolutely fixed limits would be suitable everywhere throughout the widely varying territories to which the Bill is applicable.

8. We have provided a power to extend the Act to any part of a municipality or cantonment, as well as to the whole, and a power to withdraw any local area to which the Act may have been applied from its operation.

9. We have (section 9) fixed as the limit of age up to which vaccination can be insisted on fourteen years for boys and eight years for girls. The reason for putting this latter limit so low will be obvious to any one who reads the papers connected with the Bill and considers the feelings of the Natives of this country on such matters.

On the other hand, we have, with a view to insuring protection at an earlier age, reduced the age at which vaccination becomes compulsory from one year to six months, and further reduced from three months to one the time allowed for procuring the vaccination of a child brought into a municipality subject to the Act.

10. The power of granting a certificate of insusceptibility to vaccination was, by the Bill as introduced, placed in the hands of the vaccinators. We do not think it could safely be entrusted to Native officials of that rank, and we have accordingly (section 14) restricted it to the Superintendent of Vaccination.

11. In section 15 we have dealt with the important question of the lymph to be used.

The Bill as introduced provided, in deference to the views of those who fear the dissemination of constitutional diseases by arm-to-arm vaccination, that animal-lymph should be used whenever it was procurable.

We have thought it well to modify this: whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the precise degree of danger involved in arm-to-arm vaccination, it is clear that the risk arising from it is with ordinary care so small as to render a rule of this sort altogether unnecessary.

Moreover, we are of opinion that no such hard-and-fast rule could safely be laid down for tracts of country so extensive, so widely scattered and so diversified as those to which the present Bill applies.

12. Vaccination with animal-lymph may, no doubt, be pronounced on the whole a success in the town of Bombay and in other places where it has been tried; but it appears from the papers submitted to us that, owing to some causes as yet unexplained, it occasionally fails or produces inflammation. Moreover, it has been suggested from some parts of the country, and the objection has been also put forward in a paper which has just been circulated by our hon'ble colleague the Rájá of Jhínd, that the use of animal-lymph would be distasteful to the Hindú portion of the community. This, we must observe, is contrary to the experience acquired by the working of the animal-lymph system in Bombay; but there is no saying how far an objection of this sort may be felt elsewhere; and we cannot accordingly omit the point altogether from consideration.

13. On the whole, we have deemed it best to leave it to the local authorities to determine the description of lymph to be used, reserving at the same time to any parent objecting to the lymph prescribed a right to have his child vaccinated with lymph of the other description.

As, however, vaccination with animal-lymph requires special arrangements involving a certain amount of expenditure, and as, moreover, allowing an option of vaccination with animal-lymph when human lymph is prescribed is a concession to apprehensions, which have in the opinion of the most competent judges but little foundation, we have thought it right to provide that any person exercising this option shall be required to pay a small fee, the maximum limit of which we have fixed at one rupee.

14. We have omitted section 14 of the Bill as introduced, which purported to prohibit a vaccinator taking lymph from a vaccinated child without the consent of the parent, and to legalize an offer of remuneration for such consent. It need hardly be observed that such a provision would have been mere surplusage, adding nothing to the existing law; and it has been objected to by persons of experience as likely to suggest difficulties and objections where none are now made.

15. We have in section 18 provided that the Magistrates, other than the Magistrate of the district, by whom the provisions of the Act are to be enforced shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government. This we think will secure the object in view, namely, that of working, as far as possible, through Native Honorary Magistrates, more effectually than section 25 of the original Bill, which really added nothing to the existing law.

16. We have in section 22, clause (*c*), provided an enhanced penalty against a parent who, having been punished for refusing to have his child vaccinated, still persists in his refusal. We think this is preferable to the somewhat impracticable course suggested to us of empowering the Magistrate to order the child to be vaccinated in spite of the parent's resistance.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. The amendments we have made, in so far as they affect the persons to whom the Act will apply, are on the whole calculated to place additional restrictions on the exercise of the powers conferred, to give the people a larger share in the working of the measure, and in other ways to diminish its stringency. The only exception of any importance is the fresh penalty referred to in the last preceding paragraph. Under these circumstances we consider any further publication unnecessary; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

The 2nd July, 1880.

SAYYAD AHMAD.
WHITLEY STOKES.
J. GIBBS.
B. W. COLVIN.
CHARLES GRANT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN SIND FOR 1878-79.

Nos. 162-168½I., dated Simla, 11th June 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 38W.I.—123, dated 23rd March 1880, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, forwarding the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1878-79, and the Resolution issued on it by the Government of Bombay.

OBSERVATIONS.—This report was received on the 29th March, a month earlier than the report for the previous year, but still four and a half months after the prescribed date.

2. The year under review was a very favorable one for irrigation; and, notwithstanding the occurrence of disastrous floods, the revenue obtained was very largely in excess of the average for the three preceding years.

3. The Superintending Engineer's report contains much interesting information on points noticed in the Resolution on the previous report, and is altogether the most complete report on the Sind Canals yet submitted. The returns of the area irrigated, however, it is stated, are still unreliable, but it is satisfactory to observe that this matter is receiving attention from the Government of Bombay and the local officers, so that there is a fair prospect of the exhibition of correct results ere long; up to the present time the figures have been at best but approximations. With reference to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Bombay Government's Resolution, the Government of India would be glad to hear the result of the reference regarding the financial prospects of the Desert and Begári canals.

4. The area stated to have been irrigated during the year was 2,010,089 acres, of which 1,885,315 acres were Government lands, and 130,774 acres

jaghir. In the 3rd paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's report, the mode of ascertaining the area of the irrigated lands is described, but the agency by which the measurement is made is not mentioned. The Government of India desires information on this point.

5. The total direct expenditure during the year is reported to have been Rs.16,55,537, including the charges in the Civil Department for revenue collection. These latter charges appear to have been erroneously included under "direct" expenditure in the report. The accompanying statement of financial results has been prepared from the booked accounts in the Accountant General's Office. It contains the figures for nine canal systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept. The Capital accounts of the Pinyari canal in the Kurrachee Collectorate and those of the Kusmore and Kasimpur bunds, which appeared in the two previous statements, have been discontinued under the orders of the Government of India. On the nine works in progress for which Capital and Revenue accounts are still kept, the expenditure during the year was—

	Rs.
On Capital account	2,28,818
On Revenue account	5,61,573
TOTAL .	7,90,391

Deducting this amount from the aggregate expenditure for the year (Rs.16,55,537), the outlay on all the other canals amounted to Rs.8,65,146.

6. The area irrigated by these nine works during the year under review was approximately 1,062,692 acres, exclusive of the irrigation of jaghir lands on the last four systems in the statement, which is not shown separately for these canals in the report. The working expenses thus appear to have been about Re.0·53 per acre irrigated against Re.0·60 in the previous year.

7. The attention of the Government of Bombay is invited to the 8th paragraph of the Resolution on the previous year's report. The separate statements of the working expenses and the area irrigated during the year, for each separate canal or system of canals, which were called for, are necessary for a proper comparison of results.

8. The figures of the Capital and Revenue accounts embodied in the report agree with those in the Examiner's Appropriation accounts, but differ from those recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India. The discrepancies are apparently due to re-adjustments by the Government of Bombay of expenditure from ordinary grants. The Examiner should be directed in future to report what adjustments have been carried out during the year under the orders of the Local Government.

9. It appears from the report that there are 163 canals, each having a separate head on the river Indus, under Government management, in Sind, aggregating 5,643 miles in length. Of these, 12 canals, aggregating 1,287 miles in length, are on the right bank of the river, and 151 canals, aggregating 4,356 miles in length, are on the left bank. The river is embanked for 174 miles on its right bank, and for 145 miles on its left; the inland bunds, chiefly in connection with the Eastern Nára system of canals, aggregate 135 miles in length. In future reports, details of any variations there may be in the lengths of canals or bunds should be appended for information.

10. According to the booked accounts the accumulated balances of revenue at credit of these canals, after deducting working expenses, were increased during the year from Rs.88,62,369 to Rs.94,57,444, and deducting interest charges, from Rs.47,65,158 to Rs.49,98,269.

11. The calculations of duty of water were vitiated by floods, except in the Rohri and Fulali Divisions. The figures which are given for these latter divisions show very poor results, and appear on comparison to be more or less unreliable. On the Nasrat canal, where more than half the irrigation is by natural flow, the duty is shown as 61·6 acres per cubic foot per second; while on the Rhein, where less than 7 per cent. is natural flow, the duty is shown at 19·5 acres only; the proportion of rice cultivation being actually less in the

latter case. The importance of carrying on these observations with the utmost care and accuracy must not be overlooked.

12. The floods in the year under review appear to have been greater in volume than any yet recorded. The gauge at Kotri registered the same height as in the great flood of 1874, but the spill above Rohri, which flooded the Eastern Nára districts, it is said to an extent unsurpassed since 1826, was not nearly so extensive in that year. The bunds above Sukkur on the right bank, which were extensively breached in the year under review, stood well in the following season, 1879, owing mainly to the strengthening measures adopted, and the careful supervision during the flood season.

13. The attention of the Bombay Government is invited to paragraph 14 of the Resolution on the previous year's report. The explanations with reference to the Secretary of State's despatch No. 9, dated 27th February 1879, to the Bombay Government, are still awaited by the Government of India.

14. The report under review is not accompanied by an index map; the Government of India trusts that no future report may be submitted incomplete in this respect; the omission has been noticed already with reference to previous reports.

15. The Government of India endorses the commendation of the Government of Bombay of the care with which the report has been prepared.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and necessary attention.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments of Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information; and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India*, for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

J. CROFTON, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

General Abstract of financial results of Irrigation Works in Sind for and up to the close of the year 1878-79.

	WORKS IN OPERATION.												WORKS SUSPENDED.				
	PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.			WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.								TOTAL.	WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Begári Canal and Branches.	Eastern Nára works.	TOTAL.	Sukkur Canal.	Desert Canal.	Ghar Canal.	Alibhur Kutcherry Canal.	Great Marak Canal.	Surfraz Wah and Branches.	Fulali Canal and Branches.	TOTAL.		Eastern Delta Survey.	Rohri and Hyderabad Canal Survey.	Jamboo Canal Survey.	TOTAL.	
CAPITAL OUTLAY—(excluding interest charges).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DURING THE YEAR — Ordinary	...	85,830	85,830	17,882	81,663	7,101	...	...	...	2,581	1,09,227	1,95,057	...	...	...	...	1,95,057
Productive Public Works	32,184	...	32,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,184	...	...	...	...	32,184
Contributions	...	...	...	1,360	...	...	...	...	...	217	1,577	1,577	...	...	...	...	1,577
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	1,073	3,244	4,317	635	3,508	282	...	...	...	85	4,510	8,827	...	...	...	...	8,827
TOTAL	33,257	89,074	1,22,331	19,877	85,171	7,383	...	...	...	2,883	1,15,314	2,37,645	...	...	...	...	2,37,645
TO END OF YEAR — Ordinary	4,91,446	29,47,596	34,39,032	6,81,850	6,38,384	4,15,591	23,207	1,69,228	1,18,558	10,67,525	31,14,343	65,53,375	18,623	76,770	38,164	1,33,557	66,86,932
Productive Public Works	6,30,671	2,43,285	8,73,956	5,25,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,25,929	13,99,885	...	...	...	...	13,99,885
Contributions	...	...	...	18,834	...	...	...	...	...	10,059	28,893	28,893	...	...	...	...	28,893
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	324	2,669	2,993	16,840	...	8,337	...	942	2,834	1,664	30,617	33,610	...	...	...	...	33,610
Leave and pension allowances	31,712	1,34,351	1,66,063	37,694	26,904	15,111	710	5,578	3,019	41,622	1,30,638	2,96,701	3,337	15,031	6,781	25,149	3,21,850
	11,54,153	33,27,891	44,82,044	12,81,147	6,65,288	4,39,039	23,917	1,75,748	1,24,411	11,20,870	38,30,420	83,12,464	21,960	91,801	44,945	1,58,706	84,71,170
REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES.																	
Gross revenue.																	
DURING THE YEAR — From direct returns only— Realized in Public Works Department	1,314	4,529	5,842	1,399	454	9,272	205	1,770	1,296	18,773	33,169	39,011	...	...	...	...	39,011
Realized in Civil Department	94,744	2,78,167	3,72,911	32,617	89,019	3,16,686	11,900	53,524	9,134	1,12,837	6,25,717	9,98,628	...	...	...	...	9,98,628
	96,058	2,82,695	3,78,753	34,016	89,473	3,25,958	12,105	55,294	10,430	1,31,610	6,58,886	10,37,639	...	...	...	...	10,37,639
Share of land revenue due to Irrigation Works	11,173	30,203	41,376	7,554	9,891	33,112	1,372	6,964	1,265	17,575	77,633	1,19,009	...	...	...	...	1,19,009
	1,07,231	3,12,898	4,20,129	41,570	99,364	3,59,070	13,477	62,158	11,695	1,49,185	7,36,519	11,56,648	...	...	...	...	11,56,648
TO END OF YEAR — From direct returns only	22,20,201	30,71,648	52,91,849	2,47,466	4,80,337	73,75,180	42,528	2,79,732	57,628	25,32,170	1,10,15,041	1,63,06,890	...	...	...	...	1,63,06,890
Share of land revenue due to Irrigation Works	1,17,554	1,67,137	2,84,691	19,370	53,284	7,27,697	1,254	14,871	1,949	63,125	8,81,540	11,66,231	...	...	...	...	11,66,231
	23,37,755	32,38,785	55,76,540	2,66,836	5,33,621	81,02,867	43,782	2,94,603	59,577	25,95,295	1,18,96,581	1,74,73,121	...	...	...	...	1,74,73,121
Working expenses.																	
During the year	76,073	1,29,529	2,05,602	66,512	17,421	1,40,234	4,619	15,795	18,537	92,853	3,55,971	5,61,573	...	...	...	...	5,61,573
To end of year	11,69,653	15,69,365	27,39,018	4,44,107	1,49,037	17,61,082	42,913	1,25,938	73,154	26,80,528	52,76,659	80,15,677	...	...	...	...	80,15,677
Net revenue.																	
DURING THE YEAR — From direct returns only	19,985	1,53,166	1,73,151	−32,496	72,052	1,85,724	7,486	39,499	−8,107	38,757	3,02,915	4,76,066	...	...	...	...	4,76,066
From indirect returns also	31,168	1,83,369	2,14,527	−24,942	81,943	2,18,836	8,858	46,363	−6,842	56,332	3,80,548	5,95,075	...	...	...	...	5,95,075
TO END OF YEAR — From direct returns only	10,50,548	15,02,283	25,52,831	−1,96,641	3,31,300	56,14,098	−285	1,53,794	−15,526	−1,48,358	57,38,382	82,91,213	...	...	...	...	82,91,213
From indirect returns also	11,68,102	16,69,420	28,37,522	−1,77,271	3,64,584	63,41,785	969	1,68,665	−13,577	−85,233	66,19,922	94,57,444	...	...	...	...	94,57,444
REVENUE COMPARED WITH THE CHARGES FOR INTEREST ON CAPITAL.																	
Simple interest on Capital.																	
During the year	50,072	1,42,825	1,92,897	54,501	27,862	18,853	1,009	7,562	5,462	48,007	1,63,056	3,55,953	838	3,455	1,718	6,011	3,61,964
To end of year	5,09,889	21,01,439	26,11,328	5,29,020	1,47,538	2,30,608	5,789	40,731	33,051	8,09,657	17,96,394	44,07,722	2,550	40,293	8,610	51,453	44,59,175
Difference between net revenue and charges for interest.																	
DURING THE YEAR — If credit be taken for direct returns only	−30,087	10,341	−19,746	−86,997	44,390	1,66,871	6,477	31,937	−13,569	−9,250	1,39,859	1,20,113	−838	−3,455	−1,718	−6,011	1,14,102
If credit be taken for land revenue also	−18,914	40,544	21,630	−79,443	54,281	1,99,983	7,849	38,801	−12,304	8,325	2,17,492	2,39,122	−838	−3,455	−1,718	−6,011	2,33,111
TO END OF YEAR — If credit be taken for direct returns only	5,40,659	−5,99,156	−59,497	−7,25,661	1,83,762	53,83,490	−6,074	1,13,063	−48,577	−9,58,015	39,41,988	38,83,491	−2,550	−40,293	−8,610	−51,453	38,32,038
If credit be taken for indirect returns also	6,58,213	−4,32,019	2,26,194	−7,06,291	2,37,046	61,11,177	−4,820	1,27,934	−46,628	−8,94,890	43,23,528	50,49,722	−2,550	−40,293	−8,610	−51,453	49,98,369

ANNUAL REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN SIND FOR 1878-79.

1. The inundation of 1878 was the best on record, and though during the month of August it was not as high as that of 1876, yet it shows a steady curve from the 10th of June to the 20th September, which is about 2 feet above what is known as the curve of a good inundation. From the 14th July to the 28th August, with the exception of a slight depression of a few inches between the 22nd July and the 1st August, it never read less on the Bukkur gauge than 15 feet; and from the 14th June to the 14th September, which is the longest period required for the kharíf, it never read less than 12 feet. The curve, in fact, is that of the best inundation known.

2. Unfortunately, however, the inundation was a most disastrous one for the country. An unusually heavy fall of rain occurred in July and August, and the hill floods swept across the Desert Canal and the western half of the Shikárpur Collectorate: then the Kusmore Bund was breached, and the embankments on the Sind Canal, between the head and Ábád Mehlani, were swept away, and the combined floods passed down to the south, completely submerging the whole of the country from Kusmore down to Sehwan. The floods on the left bank, north of Rohri, were unprecedentedly heavy, and the Eastern Nára Districts were visited by the heaviest flood which has occurred since the one of 1826: the whole of the kharíf cultivation on the Mithrau and Thar Canals was submerged, and the flood passing on to the south seriously threatened the town of Bága Tanda, and submerged the greater portion of the crops in the Badina Táluka. The Hajipur Bund on the left bank, about 15 miles south of Hyderabad, was topped and swept away, and the greater part of the country, between the Fulali and the Indus down to the sea, was under water.

3. Notwithstanding this, the returns show an increase of 443,431 acres of cultivation, and an increase of Rs. 5,26,767 net consolidated revenue over the average of the three previous years, as the following figures show:—

	Net consolidated Revenue.	Acres.
	Rs.	
1875-76	26,58,076	1,352,119
1876-77	26,78,793	1,706,480
1877-78	29,40,031	1,267,054
AVERAGE	27,58,966	1,441,884
1878-79	32,85,733	1,885,315
INCREASE	5,26,767	443,431

The increased area of cultivation is principally on account of the increase of rabi, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Kháríf.	Rabi.	Jághír.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1875-76	1,100,985	251,131	191,398	1,543,517	
1876-77	1,269,673	436,807	136,030	1,842,510	Flood.
1877-78	1,065,092	201,962	119,259	1,386,313	
AVERAGE	1,145,250	296,634	148,896	1,590,780	
1878-79	1,333,546	551,769	130,774	2,016,089	Flood.
DIFFERENCE	+ 188,296	+ 255,135	— 18,122	+ 425,309	

and this increase is in all probability due to the flood. Not much reliance can, however, be placed upon the figures, for the area of cultivation is not properly recorded, as has been explained in former reports. In the frontier districts the area of cultivation is ascertained partly by measurement and partly by examination of survey numbers; and the figures are for the revenue year, and show the kharíf of 1878 and the rabi of season 1879. In settled tálukas of the Collectorates the area in assessed numbers is obtained by approximation after inspection of the numbers: and in the unsettled tálukas, the area irrigated by wheel is calculated at so many acres per wheel: that irrigated by natural flow is measured and that on leased lands by approximation after inspection of the fields. When the revised settlement, which is now being introduced in several tálukas, comes into force generally, more accurate returns of the cultivation and description of crops irrigated may in all probability be expected, and better returns will be undoubtedly shown.

4. The acreage and net consolidated revenue of the province, that is the consolidated revenue less remissions, is shown in Table I for the year under review, and for the three previous years. The increase, as stated before, is Rs. 5,26,767. Table II shows the area of cultivation, both on Government and Jághír land, the consolidated revenue, the collections on account of water-rate, and miscellaneous collections from plantations, fisheries, rent of build-

ings, &c., the remissions and the net canal revenue, as contrasted with the figures for the three previous years. The results are :—

	Acres.
Area of Government land	+ 443,431
„ Jághír	— 18,122
	Rs.
Consolidated revenue	+6,32,848
Hakaba	— 11,906
Miscellaneous	— 58,267
Remissions	+ 1,06,081
NET CANAL REVENUE	+ 4,56,594

The falling off in the area of Jághír lands and in Hakaba is due to Jághírs lapsing on the death of the owners, and this area and Hakaba will continue to decrease yearly up to a certain limit. The decrease in miscellaneous collections appears to come principally from the Hyderabad Collectorate, the collections being only Rs. 6,690 in 1878-79, while in 1876-77 they were Rs. 1,18,916. The net canal revenue is obtained by adding the consolidated revenue, the Hakaba, and miscellaneous, and deducting the remissions.

5. The remissions are higher than the average of the three previous years by Rs. 1,06,081, but are not so high as they were in 1874-75 and 1876-77, notwithstanding that the flood of 1878 was higher and more destructive than those of 1874 and 1876. The remissions for the 6 years 1873-74 to 1878-79, being for 3 years of flood and for 3 ordinary inundations, are shown in the following table for each district and collectorate separately :—

	Frontier.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Párkar.	Hyderabad.	Kurrachee.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74	3,954	73,832	2,943	16,361	1,98,107	2,95,197	
1874-75	8,347	1,89,901	1,15,377	15,387	71,176	4,00,188	Flood.
1875-76	17,307	52,617	14,937	12,087	98,030	1,94,978	
1876-77	16,576	2,25,293	56,356	6,152	98,109	4,02,486	Flood.
1877-78	8,301	26,659	7,259	25,364	41,818	1,09,401	
1878-79	899	98,920	1,08,987	84,692	48,205	3,41,703	Flood.
					AVERAGE Rs.	2,90,659	

The large remissions given in the Hyderabad Collectorate were due to the heavy flood which passed down the Eastern Nára : as a rule, in this Collectorate they are generally light and are only given on account of such accidents as blight, locusts, &c. In the other Collectorates the remissions are nearly always due to floods.

6. In the following table are shown the areas assessed under the settlement, the areas culturable and unarable, the total areas and the areas cultivated in 1878-79 for the whole province by collectorates separately :—

COLLECTORATE AND DEPUTY COLLECTORATE.		TOTAL AREA.	Area assessed under the Settlement.	Culturable Area.	Unarable Area.	Area cultivated in 1878-79.
* Frontier District, Upper Sind		1,424,000	475,270	269,000	679,730	170,989
Shikárpur	Rohri	2,725,448	64,606	771,386	1,889,456	53,069
	Sukkur and Shikárpur	746,175	209,721	148,902	387,552	148,063
	Lárkhána and Mehar	2,141,353	519,084	994,274	627,995	408,423
	TOTAL	5,612,976	793,411	1,914,562	2,905,003	609,555
Hyderabad	Naushahro and Hála	3,487,590	679,908	1,831,316	976,366	407,006
	Tanda and Hyderabad	2,290,496	×236,714	569,069	1,484,713	236,714
	TOTAL	5,778,086	916,622	2,400,385	2,461,079	643,720
Thar and Párkar—Kipra and Umarkot		2,702,547	×239,090	473,642	1,989,815	239,090
Kurrachee	Sehwan	1,879,266	145,194	172,980	1,561,092	86,782
	Shahbandar and Jerruck	4,417,505	×174,107	378,093	3,865,305	174,107
	TOTAL	6,296,771	319,301	551,073	5,426,397	260,889
	GRAND TOTAL	21,814,380	2,743,694	5,608,662	13,462,024	1,924,243
					Khilat Territory	91,846
					TOTAL AREA CULTIVATED IN 1878-79	2,016,089

* NOTE.—The Begári Division includes the whole of the Frontier Districts. The Sukkur Canal Division includes the Deputy Collectorates of Rohri and Sukkur and Shikárpur. The Rohri Canal Division includes the Deputy Collectorates of Naushahro and Hála, and the Fulali Division those of the Tanda and Hyderabad.

The area shown as unarable in the Rohri District and in Kipra and Umarkot includes a portion of the sandy desert: the Kohistan has not been included in the area of the Kurrachee Collectorate, though a portion of the hills in the Jerruck District has been included. The areas marked × are the cultivated areas, as the settlement has not been introduced in the districts. The whole area may be taken as 34,100 square miles; and the culturable and cultivated area 8,352,361 acres: the area cultivated is 23·04 per cent. of this. The whole of the area shown as cultivated is irrigated by canals. The consolidated canal revenue for each district or collectorate was for 1878-79:—

	Rs.
Frontier, Upper Sind	2,30,523
Shikárpur	12,90,328
Thar and Párkar	4,12,923
Hyderabad	11,73,409
Kurrachee	5,20,253
TOTAL	36,27,436

7. The land and irrigation shares of the net consolidated revenue is shown in Table VI. The total water share, including Hakaba, is Rs. 29,62,882, and the land share is Rs. 3,28,571. The figures in this statement do not agree with the figures shown by the Examiner in his general revenue accounts of canals, though they agree with the figures shown by him in the separate revenue accounts of the works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. In the former he has taken the whole of the average revenue before improvements were made as the share of land revenue, which is manifestly incorrect. In the statement 90 per cent. of the net consolidated revenue has been taken as the irrigation share, and 10 per cent. as the water share.

8. The total expenditure on canals and bunds in the province during the year was Rs. 16,55,537 as shown in Table IV. The outlay on works was Rs. 14,01,448, and the cost of revenue collection Rs. 2,54,089. Of the amounts expended on works Rs. 2,27,753 were on account of capital, and the remainder, Rs. 11,73,695, was on account of revenue: an expenditure of Rs. 1,92,472 was incurred on the Kusmore Bund in the construction of a new outer loop line, and on strengthening and repairing the old line: the whole of this amount was contributed from Railway funds. The amount expended on capital and revenue account are shown below:—

		Capital.	Revenue.	Cost of Revenue Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier U. S.	Begári Canal	32,184	76,073	9,519
	Desert do.	81,069	17,421	8,927
	Kusmore Bund	...	1,92,472	...
Shikárpur	Sukkur Canal	19,150	66,512	3,264
	Canals in S. C. Division	...	1,43,194	23,017
	Ghar Division	7,047	2,66,358	62,788
Thar and Párkar	Eastern Nára	85,528	1,29,163	24,143
Hyderabad	Rohri Canal Division	...	1,96,136	62,652
	Fulali Division	2,775	1,15,662	15,819
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	...	2,24,793	43,900
	TOTAL	2,27,753	14,27,784	2,54,089
			2,27,753	
	TOTAL Rs.		16,55,537	

The cost of revenue collection shown above is included in the column of revenue expenditure. Omitting the Kusmore Bund, the expenditure on which was incurred from Railway funds, the percentage of establishment on expenditure for new works was 28·16, and for repairs and maintenance 37·77; the percentage of establishment on the whole outlay was 34·57.

9. Table V shows the net revenue, the expenditure, the percentage of expenditure on revenue, and the cost of maintenance per acre: it also shows the number of miles of canals and bunds in each district or division, and the cost of clearance in cubic feet per rupee. The percentage of expenditure on revenue for the whole province is 24·52, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. ·41, which is reasonable. The cost of maintenance is highest on the Sukkur Canal, and lowest on the Desert Canal. The total mileage of canals is 5,633, and of bunds 374. The canal mileage includes all the branches which are cleared and maintained at Government expenses. The diminution in length of canals, noted in paragraph 4 of Government of India Resolution No. 160-661., dated 3rd July 1879, is due to the fact of several branch canals and small canals from the river having been given up, as the revenue was insufficient to cover the cost of clearance. In the Kurrachee Collectorate 185 miles of small canals have been abandoned from time to time since 1873-74, and several new branches have been taken over in the Ghar Division. It is believed that the mileage now entered is as nearly correct as possible. There may, however, in future years be some variations, as the river has cut into the Western Nára in two places, and the present head is now more than

18 miles as the crow flies lower down than it was a few years ago: the Wahoorwah has also been cut into in two places: and unless the river forms fresh channels, the lengths of these two canals will have to be entered differently in future statements to what they are in this.

10. The capital expenditure on all works, for which capital accounts are kept up to the end of 1878-79, is shown below, as well as the balance of revenue or balance of charges of each work:—

	Capital Expenditure.	Balance of Revenue.	Balance of Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Begári Canal	11,54,152	...	18,914
Desert do.	6,65,288	54,281	...
Sukkur do.	12,81,467	...	79,443
Eastern Nára Works	33,27,891	40,541	...
Ghar Canal	4,39,039	1,99,983	...
Alibhar Kacheri	23,917	7,849	...
Great Marak	1,75,748	38,801	...
Sarfráz	1,24,411	...	12,304
Fulali	11,20,870	8,325	...
	83,12,783	3,49,783	1,10,661
Eastern Delta Survey	21,960	Balance of Revenue.	2,39,122
Rohri and Hyderabad Canal Survey	91,801	...	3,49,783
Jambráo Canal Survey	44,945		
TOTAL Rs.	84,71,489		

Had the proper revenue been levied on the cultivation in the Frontier Districts on the Begári and Desert Canals, there would have been, as will be explained further on in the body of the report, a balance of revenue on the former of Rs. 97,273, instead of a deficit of Rs. 18,914; and on the latter a balance of revenue of Rs. 1,30,323 instead of a balance of only Rs. 54,281. The balance of revenue of the works for the whole province would then have been Rs. 4,31,351 instead of only Rs. 2,39,122.

11. The areas of kharíf and rabi for each separate canal or system of canals are shown in Table VII. It has not been considered necessary to give the areas for previous years, as in the first place the areas are not stated with sufficient accuracy to make the comparison of any use, and in the next place, the greater part of the kharíf was destroyed by floods, and the rabi area is due entirely to these, and is not, except in few instances, due to the canals.

12. The table showing the duty performed by a cubic foot of water during the year only includes the canals in the Rohri Canal Division, as the whole of the other canals were swept from end to end by the floods during the months of August and September, and calculations would be worthless.

FRONTIER DISTRICTS, UPPER SIND.

13. These districts are irrigated by two canals, the Begári and Desert Canal. Formerly there were a few other small canals, the Bakshaliwah, Nurwah, Unharwah, and a Zemindár's canal near Dari; but they have all been closed by the construction of the Kusmore Bund, with the exception of the Nurwah, and the land on them has been rendered useless for kharíf cultivation owing to the floods. A sluice is now being built at the head of the canal near Dari, and the other sluices will be built next year; the surveys of the Bakshaliwah and Nurwah are in hand, and when all these canals are taken over and improved and extended, and the land recovers, there will be a very fair area of cultivation on them.

14. The length of the Begári is 76 miles, and of the branches, the Sonwah, Mirzawah and Nurwah, 20, 10, and 19 miles respectively; the length of the two tail branches, the Edenwah and Sir Canal, are 18 and 15 miles. The total mileage is 148. On the Begári there are bed stones 660 feet apart from the 37th mile to the tail at Khairagarhi, 39 miles in all; on the Sonwah, Mirzawah and Nurwah there are bed stones 200 feet apart in 6, 10, and 19 miles respectively; in the Edenwah and Sir Canal there are no bed stones. Out of the total length of 148 miles, bed stones have been fixed in 74.

15. The assessed area on the Begári is 366,110 acres, made up of 301,601 acres in the Frontier Districts, 12,902 in the Shikárpur Collectorate, and 51,607 in Khilat Territory. The area cultivated in 1878-79, and the consolidated revenue, was as below:—

	Kharíf. Acres.	Revenue. Rs.	Rabi. Acres.	Revenue. Rs.
Frontier Districts	54,545	90,155	29,569	563
Khilat Territory	23,842	21,174	35,110	...
Shikárpur Collectorate	5,089	10,125	4,391	9,596
TOTAL	83,476	1,21,454	69,070	10,159
	69,070	10,159		
TOTAL ACRES AND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	1,52,546	1,31,613		

In addition to this there were 4,390 acres of Jághír kharíf, and 34 acres of Jághír rabi, the assessed water-rate of which was Rs. 721, the actual realization being Rs. 442, as shown in Table III. The miscellaneous collections were Rs. 872, of which Rs. 38 were on account of

plantations, and Rs. 834 on account of fisheries; the remissions were Rs. 899, of which Rs. 687 were for kharíf and Rs. 212 for rabi; the net canal revenue was, therefore, Rs. 1,32,028, and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 1,30,714. The land share of this last was Rs. 13,071 and the water share Rs. 1,17,643; the total water share, including Hakaba, was Rs. 1,18,005.

16. The revenue arrangements in the Frontier Districts are not satisfactory, as the figures in the last paragraph plainly show. The assessment on 29,569 acres of rabi in the Frontier Districts is entered as only Rs. 563, and in Khilat Territory the assessment on 35,110 acres of rabi is nil. The reason of this is apparently that under the terms of the lease a Zemindár pays nothing for any portion of his holding on which he grows a rabi crop: he holds a certain area on which the assessment is fixed at 10 annas 8 pies per acre, and he is supposed to cultivate one third of this yearly, which would bring the actual assessment up to Rs. 2 per acre. There appears to be yet no sort of restriction imposed on him, and whether he cultivates one-third on the whole of his holding, he pays exactly the same. The figures, as entered in the return, gives the following rates of assessment per acre:—

				Revenue. Rs.	Rate per Acre. Rs.	A.	P.
Frontier Districts	Acres	84,114	Kharíf and Rabi	90,718	1	1	3·07
Khilat Territory	„	58,952	„ „	21,174	0	5	8·96
Shikárpur Collectorate	„	5,089	Kharíf	10,125	1	15	10·00
Do. do.	„	4,391	Rabi	9,596	2	3	0·00
TOTAL ACRES		152,546	TOTAL REVENUE	1,31,613			

The proper revenue should be—

			Rs.
Frontier Districts	Acres 84,114	Kharíf and Rabi at Rs. 2 per acre	1,68,228
Khilat Territory	„ 58,952	„ „ Re. 1 „	58,952
Shikárpur, as above			19,721
		Rs.	2,46,901

instead of Rs. 1,31,613, the loss of revenue therefore, owing to the false principles of the assessment, was Rs. 1,15,288.

17. The capital expenditure on the Begári Canal during the year was Rs. 26,820 on account of works, Rs. 1,341 on account of establishment direction, and Rs. 4,023 on account of executive establishment. The revenue account, after deduction of Rs. 50,072, interest at 4½ per cent. on capital expenditure of Rs. 11,22,441, shows a net deficit of Rs. 18,914. But, as explained above, had the proper assessment been levied on the actual area of cultivation, the balance would have been Rs. 97,278 to the credit of the works instead of a deficit of Rs. 18,914.

18. The revenue charges for the canal were Rs. 66,554, exclusive of Rs. 9,519 on account of the cost of revenue collection. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was, therefore, 50·41; and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·42. The percentage of cost of establishment on works was for capital 20·00, and for revenue 37·80. Of the 148 miles of canal 120 were cleared and repaired at a total cost of Rs. 48,297, being at the rate of Rs. 402 per mile, the rate for earth-work was 226 cubic feet per rupee, or Rs. 4·41 per 1,000 cubic feet. The maintenance charges comprise canal maintenance Rs. 35,892, repairs to sluices Rs. 2,456, and Abkalani establishment Rs. 9,948.

19. There are altogether 9,124 trees on the canal which have been planted out by the canal establishment, 8,102 baubul, 672 tali, 21 nim, 193 siras, 100 bhan, and 36 pipal. The young trees suffered a good deal from the floods.

20. As to the general condition of the canal, it may be said that owing to the repeated floods of late years, its upper portion has become more like a river than a canal: it has been widened out and deepened to much more than its proper size, and it will be many years before it can be brought into proper form again. The result of the widening and deepening has been a lowering of the water level which prejudicially affects the cultivation on the upper part of the canal. Practically there is no cultivation above the 37th mile except on the Sonwah and the Mirzawah. The construction of the stop-gate bridge and regulator at the 19th mile will partially obviate the difficulty, and time and silting up, with perhaps some small regulating works, must do the rest.

21. The length of the Desert Canal is 60 miles, and at present it has no branches, except those which have been dug and are maintained at the expense of the Zemindárs; bed stones have been fixed in the first 50 miles of its length, 1 mile apart. Only a portion of the canal has, up to the present time, been carried out.

22. The assessed area on the canal is 109,160 acres, all in the Kusmore and Thul Tálukas. The area cultivated in 1878-79 and the consolidated revenue was as under:—

	Kharíf Acres.	Revenue Rupees.	Rabi Acres.	Revenue Rupees.
Frontier Districts	54,509	76,942	16,520	...
Khilat Territory	10,479	21,968	22,415	...
TOTAL	64,988	98,910	38,935	...
	38,935	...		
TOTAL ACRES AND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	103,923	98,910		

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In addition to this there were 1,942 acres of Jághír* kharíf, the assessed water-rate of which was Rs.690, the actual realization being Rs. 247. The miscellaneous collections were Rs.22 on account of plantations, Rs.84 on account of rents of buildings, and Rs.101 on account of fisheries, &c.—total Rs.207. There were no remissions. The net canal revenue was, therefore, Rs. 99,364, and the net consolidated revenue Rs.98,910: of this last the land share is Rs. 9,891, and the water share Rs. 89,019; the total water share, including Hakaba, is Rs. 89,266.

23. The remarks which were made in para. 16 regarding the revenue of the Begári are applicable too here. A cultivated area of 103,923 acres of kharíf and rabi only produced a revenue of Rs.98,910, which is, at the rate of 15 annas 3 pies per acre, while the proper assessment, which was promised before the canal was dug, was Rs. 2 an acre for land within the frontier, and 1 Re. per acre for land in the Khilat Territory. The true revenue should therefore have been—

Frontier Districts . .	Acres 71,029	Kharíf and Rabi at Rs. 2 per acre .	Rs. 1,42,058
Khilat Territory . .	„ 32,894	„ Re. 1 „	„ 32,894
		TOTAL	Rs. 1,74,952

instead of Rs.98,910, there was therefore a direct loss of revenue of Rs.76,042.

24. The capital expenditure on the canal was Rs.62,328 on account of works, Rs.3,117 on account of establishment direction, Rs.14,423 on account of executive establishment, and Rs.1,201 on account of tools and plant. The revenue account deduction made of Rs.27,662 for interest on capital Rs.6,38,384 at 4½ per cent. shows a balance of revenue of Rs.54,281. Had the proper assessment been levied, the balance would have been Rs.1,30,323.

25. The revenue charges for the year were Rs.6,350 on account of works, and Rs.2,144 on account of establishment—total Rs.8,494, exclusive of Rs.8,927 on account of cost of revenue collection. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 8·55, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·08. The cost of maintenance is very low, owing to the stoppage of all but the most emergent repairs. The percentage of cost of establishment on new works was 30·69 and on repairs 33·76; out of the length of 60 miles 20 were cleared and repaired at a cost of Rs.6,350, being at the rate of Rs.317·50 per mile. The rate of earth work was 294 cubic feet per rupee, or Rs.3·41 per 1,000 cubic feet. The maintenance charges comprise canal maintenance Rs.3,389, and Abkalani establishment Rs.2,961. The accounts of expenditure given by the Executive Engineer do not agree with those furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts. The latter have been used in the compilation of the tables.

26. Considerable damage was caused to the banks and bed of the canal, both by the floods from the hills and the floods through the openings left in the Kusmore Bund, which are now however closed. The latter swept across the upper portion of the canal from left to right, and the former pouréd across the canal from right to left nearly the whole way from the 16th to the 50th mile. From the 50th mile to the tail the canal was completely submerged by the floods from the breaches in the Kusmore Bund near Tori. The river floods will for the future be shut off, but there will always be considerable damage done to the canal in years of rain, and the expenditure after these years will be heavier than usual.

27. The expenditure on the Kusmore Bund, 47 miles long, was during the year Rs.1,92,472. The amount expended on the new outer loop line from Dari to the Ghoraghat was Rs.1,11,915: on closing breaches and the flood openings originally left in the bund near Kusmore Rs.31,448: and on repairs to the bund and strengthening between the Ghoraghat and Kusmore Rs.19,118. The cost of the maintenance establishment was Rs.4,956, and of Abkalani establishment kept up during the inundation Rs.12,982. The percentage of cost of establishment on new works was 5·57, and on repairs 5·78. The whole of the expenditure incurred was contributed by the Railway Department. The expenditure on this work has been included in Table IV, but is shown at the foot of the table so as not to affect the general percentages for the province. This bund really protects a large portion of the cultivation on the Desert Canal, nearly the whole of the cultivation on the Begári, a portion of the cultivation on the Sukkur Canal, the Ghar and Western Nára, and a portion of the cultivation in the Dadu and Sehwan Tálukas of the Kurrachee Collectorate; it also protects the line of railway now under construction from Ruk to beyond Jacobabad, and portions of the Indus Valley State Railway between Sukkur and Sehwan. It is impossible to distribute the outlay over so many works in varying degrees of interest, and the work will have for the future to be kept quite separate and distinct in the accounts and several tables of the revenue report.

SHIKARPUR COLLECTORATE.

1.—SUKKUR CANAL DIVISION.

28. The canals in this division on the right bank are the Sind Canal with its branches, 67 miles long, and the Sukkur Canal, with its branches, 127 miles long. On the left bank in the Rohri Districts, counting from the north, comes the Deharwah 45 miles long, the Masuwah 32 miles, the Maháro 37 miles, the Lúndiwah 16 miles, the Dengrowah 16 miles, the Mahesrowah 13 miles, the Koráiwah 23 miles, and the Jánibwah 7 miles; all these are north of Rohri, south of Rohri are the Umarkas and its branch, the Arorwah 21 miles, and a small canal

* NOTE.—The Revenue Authorities state that no record is kept of the area cultivated in Jághír; but that it is assumed that one-third of each Jághír is cultivated, and the Hakaba is calculated accordingly.

the Mirwah 2 miles long. The bunds on the right bank are the Sukkur and Begári Bund 36 miles long, north of Sukkur, the Syudabad Bund 10 miles, and the Jhali Bund 18 miles long, south of Sukkur. These form a continuation south of the Kusmore Bund, and complete the protection to the canals and railway afforded by it. On the left bank are the Naitch Bund 14 miles long in the Mirpur Táluka, which protects an area of 3,000 acres from flood; the Ahmed and Mirpur Bunds 12 miles long, the Kasimpur Bund 10 miles long, and some smaller bunds round the towns of Ghotki, Panúakil, &c., in all 18 miles long. The total mileage of canals in the division, leaving out the Sukkur Canal, is 279, and of bunds 118. Bed stones have been fixed at intervals in the Sukkur Canal for a length of 76 miles, and have been collected for two of its branches, the Khaira and Bira Kúrs. In the Sind Canal there are no bed stones. In the Masúwah and Jánibwah they have been fixed for the whole length of 32 and 7 miles, and in the Umarkas for a length 5 miles out of 21.

29. On the Sukkur Canal the area assessed under the settlement is 127,693 acres; the area cultivated in 1878-79 was 84,408 acres of Government land and 56 acres of Jághír land, and the consolidated revenue was Rs. 1,28,613, as shown below--

			Rs.
Kharíf . . .	Acres 52 545 at Re. 1-12-3·66 per Acre	. . . .	92,957
Rabi	„ 31,863 „ 1-1-10·85 „	. . . .	35,656
		TOTAL Rs.	1,28,613

The assessment of the Jághír land was Rs. 21, and the realization Rs. 17: the remissions were Rs. 1,441 for kharíf, and Rs. 4,612 for rabi: the net canal revenue was therefore Rs. 1,23,959, and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 1,22,560, of which Rs. 12,256 is the land share, and Rs. 1,10,304 the water share. The total water share on the canal was Rs. 1,10,321.

30. The capital expenditure on the canal was Rs. 15,734 on account of works, Rs. 731 on account of establishment direction, Rs. 2,448 on account of executive establishment, and Rs. 237 on account of tools and plant. The revenue account after deduction made of Rs. 54,501 on account of interest at 4½ per cent. on capital expenditure, Rs. 12,43,453, and of Rs. 82,389 as the average direct income for 12 years before the first work of improvement came into operation, shows a net deficit of Rs. 79,443. The revenue charges on account of maintenance and repairs were Rs. 50,784, made up of Rs. 40,899 for works and Rs. 9,885 for establishment, and exclusive of Rs. 3,264 on account of cost of revenue collection. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 40·97, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·60. The number of miles cleared and repaired was 40 and the cost of clearance 230 cubic feet per rupee, or Rs. 4·34 per 1,000 cubic feet, at the rate of Rs. 590 per mile. The maintenance charges include Rs. 34,310 for canal maintenance, and Rs. 5,233 on account of Abkalani establishment. As in the case of the Desert Canal, the figures given by the Executive Engineer do not agree with those given by the Examiner, and the latter are the ones which have been made use of.

31. The returns furnished by the Executive Engineer show the acreage of different crops grown in the kharíf season to have been--

	Acres.
Rice	18,380
Jowari and Bajri	23,211
Other crops	10,954
TOTAL ACRES .	52,545

Assuming these figures to be correct, the rice cultivation was about 35 per cent. of the whole area: and it is probable that this not far short of the truth, as if we take 30 acres of rice to the cubic foot of discharge and 60 acres of dry crops, the required discharge comes out 1,181 cubic feet per second; and the actual discharge of the canal during the month of July, when the cultivation was in full swing, and before the floods swept across the canal, was 1,168 cubic feet per second.

32. The canal is not a profitable one at present and it is most unlikely that it ever will show anything but a deficit. The discharge throughout the kharíf season cannot exceed 1,400 cubic feet per second under any circumstances, and the most it can irrigate is 29,400 acres of rice and 25,200 acres of dry crops. Supposing that under the revised settlement, which is about to come into force, the assessment on rice is raised to Rs. 3 an acre on an average, and that the average rate for dry crops is Rs. 2, this would give a kharíf revenue of Rs. 1,37,600; and if by any possibility a rabi supply can be ensured sufficient to irrigate 20,000 acres at Re. 1-4-0, the total assessment will still be only Rs. 1,62,000 or 34,000 more than in 1878-79, and the deficit will still be Rs. 45,000. An average of Rs. 82,389 has to be deducted from the present revenue, and to make the canal clear this, pay its working expenses, and interest on capital at 4½ per cent., it must give Rs. 79,443 more than it did in 1878-79, or a yearly revenue of Rs. 2,08,000; and this it never can do with a discharge of only 1,400 cubic feet per second. It was sanctioned, however, as an experiment, and the result is not altogether so unsatisfactory as it apears at first sight.

33. The acreage assessed under the settlement on the Sind Canal is 81,803 and the area cultivated in 1878-79 was 61,675 acres of Government land, and 1,709 acres of Jághír. The kharíf and rabi acres and the consolidated revenue were—

		Rs.
Kharíf . . .	Acres 47,653 at Rs. 2-11-0·27 per acre	1,28,134
Kabi . . .	„ 14,022 at Rs. 0-15-2·34 „	13,317
	TOTAL Rs. .	1,41,451

The Hakaba assessed was Rs. 639, and that realized Rs. 455: the miscellaneous collections were Rs. 265 and the remission Rs. 265: the net canal revenue was therefore Rs. 1,34,288, and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 1,33,568: the land share of this being Rs. 13,357, and the water share Rs. 1,20,211. The total water share was Rs. 1,20,666. The expenditure during the year on regulating sluice at the head was Rs. 12,016, and on establishment Rs. 2,875: the cost of maintenance and repairs was Rs. 7,324, including Rs. 1,812 for establishment: the percentage of expenditure on revenue was only 5·45, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·11.

34. The area assessed under the settlement on the canals in the Rohri Districts is 61,524 acres, and the area cultivated in 1878-79 was 49,735 acres of Government land and 1,072 acres of Jághír. The kharíf and rabi areas and the consolidated revenue were—

		Rs.
Kharíf . . .	Acres 35,277 at Rs. 2-12-8·67 per acre	98,668
Rabi . . .	„ 14,458 at Rs. 1-12-6·07 „	25,759
	TOTAL Rs. .	1,24,427

The Hakaba realizations were Rs. 278: the miscellaneous collections Rs. 789, and the remissions Rs. 8,971: the net canal revenue was Rs. 1,16,523, and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 1,15,456: the land share was Rs. 11,545, and the water share, including Hakaba, Rs. 1,04,189. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 13,714: the percentage of expenditure on revenue 11·80, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·27. The percentage of expenditure on revenue for the Naitch Bund was 15·75, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·33. The expenditure on all the canals and bunds in this division, excluding the Sukkur Canal, was as in the following table:—

	New Works.		Repairs.		Total.		Total.
	Works.	Establishment.	Works.	Establishment.	Works.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind Canal	12,016	2,879	5,512	1,812	17,528	4,691	22,219
Canals in Rohri Districts	5,357	1,283	10,823	2,891	16,180	4,174	20,354
Right Bank . Syudabad and Jhali Bund . . .	9,637	2,309	...	...	9,637	2,309	11,946
Right Bank . Sukkur-Begári Bund .	17,760	4,255	28,954	7,734	46,714	11,989	58,703
Left Bank . Naitch Bund . .	...	...	585	156	585	156	741
Left Bank . Bunds in Rohri Districts . . .	2,427	582	2,529	676	4,956	1,258	6,214
TOTAL CANALS. .	17,373	4,162	16,335	4,703	33,708	8,865	42,573
TOTAL BUNDS, RIGHT BANK .	27,397	6,564	28,954	7,734	56,351	14,298	70,649
TOTAL BUNDS, LEFT BANK .	2,427	582	3,114	832	5,541	1,414	6,955
					TOTAL Rs. .		1,20,177

These figures have been taken from the general revenue account of the division furnished by the Examiner, and the establishment charges have been taken out proportionally to the expenditure, as in the account only the general charges were shown in lump for all the works together. The cost of revenue collection for the works in this division was Rs. 23,017.

2.—GHAR DIVISION.

35. This division is watered by three main canals, the Ghar with its 17 branches 283 miles long, the Nára with its 7 branches 217 miles long, and the Wáhur (23) with its branch (15), the Márúiwah 38 miles long—total 538 miles of canal. The bunds in the division are two inland bunds, the Kandhári 10 miles long, and the Supri 7 miles long: and 4 bunds along the river bank, the Phulú Bund 11 miles long, the A'bád Hatri Bund 21 miles, the Nángesháh Bund 20 miles, and the Rukan Bund 11 miles: these last three form a continuous line along the river bank, from A'bád on the left bank of the Nára, south-east of Lárkhána, to the boundary of the Kurrachee Collectorate. The Kandhári Bund lies 10 miles north of Lárkhána, and runs nearly east and west: it prevents the flood which might come through the Jhali Bund from

turning to the south after it crosses the tail of the Nasrat, and thereby endangering the town of Lárkhána and the cultivation on the low-lying lands on the Mirwáh and Sháh-Hamir: it protects an area of about 90 square miles. The Supri Bund lies about 6 miles west of Mehar, and protects that town and also the cultivation on the Kakol from the hill floods. The Phulú Bund protects an area of about 32 square miles round Lárkhána; and the line of bund from A'bád to Rukan protects about 159 square miles in the Labdarya, Mehar and Kakar Tálukas. There are no bed stones in the Ghar, but there are bench-marks fixed at the foot of the spoil at every furlong on the Ghar itself, and at every mile on most of its branches. In the Nára there are no bed stones, but there are some in the two branches, the Kudan and Kákol: they have, however, been for years completely buried in the silt, and it is most improbable that they have retained their proper level, or would be of any use if found. There are no bed stones in the Wáhur or its branch the Márúi. It may be remarked, generally, that bed stones would be of but little use in this division, as the water is, as a rule, throughout at a high level.

36. The assessed area on the Ghar is 289,593 acres and the area cultivated in 1878-79 was 219,937 acres of Government land and 5,319 acres of Jághír. The kharíf and rabi areas and the consolidated revenue for 1878-79 were—

		Rs.
Kharíf	Acres 181,043 at Rs. 2-7-9·42 per acre . .	4,50,178
Rabi	„ 38,894 „ Re. 1-4-2·45 „ . .	49,115
	TOTAL .	4,99,293

The assessed Hakaba on 5,319 acres of Jághír was Rs. 1,706, and the realization Rs. 1,441: the miscellaneous collections were Rs. 7,831, including Rs. 458 on account of plantations and other canal produce, and Rs. 356 on account of rents of buildings; the remissions were Rs. 17,606, being Rs. 15,380 for kharíf and Rs. 2,226 for rabi: the net canal revenue was Rs. 4,90,959, and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 4,81,687, the land share of this was Rs. 48,169, and the water share Rs. 4,38,518: the total water share, including Hakaba, being Rs. 4,34,959. The water share is correctly shown by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in the revenue account of the Ghar, though in the general revenue account of the division he has shown the whole of the average direct income for 5 years before the first work of improvement came into operation, namely, Rs. 1,31,889 as the land share: this is manifestly incorrect.

37. The capital expenditure on the Ghar Canal was Rs. 7,047, made up of Rs. 5,627 for works, Rs. 281 for establishment direction, Rs. 1,125 for executive establishment, and Rs. 14 for tools and plant. The revenue account, deduction made for all charges and Rs. 18,853 interest at 4½ per cent. on capital expenditure Rs. 4,23,928, shows a balance of revenue of Rs. 1,99,983. The revenue charges were Rs. 1,07,716, exclusive of Rs. 32,518 for cost of revenue collection, giving a percentage of 21·94 for the rate of expenditure on revenue, and Re. 0·48 for the cost of maintenance per acre. The establishment charges were 30 per cent. of the expenditure on works.

38. The assessed area on the Nára and Wáhurwah is 220,491 acres, and the area cultivated was 176,762 acres of Government land, and 6,405 acres of Jághír. The areas of kharíf and rabi and the consolidated revenue were—

				Rs.
Nára	Kharíf . .	Acres 116,799 at Rs. 2-4-11·40 per acre . .		2,69,727
	Rabi . .	„ 32,867 „ 2-4-0·80 „ . . .		76,059
Wáhurwah . . .	Kharíf . .	„ 21,514 „ 1-10-4·03 „ . . .		35,399
	Rabi . .	„ 4,554 „ 1-9-4·54 „ . . .		7,224
A'bád Hatri Bund . .	Kharíf . .	„ 950 „ 2-6-11·60 „ . . .		2,314
	Rabi . .	„ 78 „ 5-3-8·28 „ . . .		408
	TOTAL ACRES .	176,762	TOTAL Rs. .	3,91,131

The Hakaba assessment on 6,405 acres of Jághír on the Nára was Rs. 2,267, and the realization was Rs. 1,781: the miscellaneous collections were Rs. 1,788, of which Rs. 192 were for rents of buildings; and the remissions were, for kharíf Rs. 47,737 and for rabi Rs. 10,452—total Rs. 58,189. The net canal revenue was Rs. 3,36,511, and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 3,32,942. The land share was Rs. 33,294, the water share Rs. 2,99,648, and the total water share, including Hakaba, Rs. 3,01,429. This agrees with the amount shown by the Examiner in his general revenue account of the division. The maintenance charges cannot be separated in the accounts, as they are given in lump sums for each táluka. For the three works collectively the maintenance charges were Rs. 69,286, not including Rs. 30,270 for revenue collection; the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 20·59, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·37. For the whole division the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 21·40, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·43, as shown in the Table V.

39. The canals in this division are affected more than in any other by a high inundation, and in the year under review they all had a plentiful and seasonable supply. For several years past the river has been steadily encroaching on its right bank all down the division, and principally at and about the mouths of all the main feeders; and on this account the water level in the Ghar (the most important one) has been very considerably raised, and its supply largely increased. The effect of the same cause on the Nára and Wáhur has been, on the contrary, to lower their water levels, as the river has cut into both these feeders at long distances below their mouths, thereby causing a considerable loss of head not compensated by the rise consequent on the near approach of the river. The supply in both these canals

was, however, very fair during the year, though in a less favourable inundation they will suffer severely, until the cultivators accommodate their cultivation to the altered conditions of supply.

40. The raising of the water level of the Ghar from the causes above explained, and from the river having of late years been higher than previously, would have had disastrous consequences had it not been that the people at once changed their cultivation from dry crops to rice and thus utilized the extra supply. It is unfortunate that under the present settlement no account is taken of this change of crop consequent on an increased supply of water at a higher level, as an increased water-rate, or a substitution of the assessment on rice for that on dry crops, would have largely increased the revenue of the division. The total kharíf cultivation on the Ghar is shown to be 183,604 acres, and from figures obtained from the Mukhtyárkars it appears that 153,000 acres of this is rice. This change in the cultivation, which is pretty general all over the division, accounts for most of the complaints of want of water which are still received, notwithstanding the increased level of supply.

41. As the river has now been setting steadily on to the right bank for 9 or 10 years, it is more than probable that it will, in the course of the next few years, go over to the other bank. When this happens, the water level in the Ghar and Nára will be considerably lower than it has been for years past and is now, and it will be necessary for the cultivators to revert again to dry crops and wheel cultivation. And this change in the water level of the main feeders, which may be expected within the next few years, should be, as far as possible, provided for in the revised settlement about to be introduced. More account ought to be taken, in fixing the assessment, of the kind of crop grown, and greater facilities should be given for arriving at the actual area of cultivation. On some of the branches of the Ghar, such as the Náorang, Nurwah, Ghát, and Chila, the high-level supply may be looked upon as permanent to all intents and purposes, and on these there is no objection to the assessment being fixed as at present. But on all the other canals and branches, the supply is liable to periodical changes and fluctuations, which cannot be provided against, and on them it is very desirable that the assessment should be based on the area of cultivation and the kind of crop grown.

42. Though in the early part of the season the prospects of the most plentiful kharíf harvest were very favourable, yet these were in a great measure blighted by the disastrous floods which, during August and September, swept over the western half of the division, and completely submerged over 110,000 acres of cultivation. The revenue derived from the rabi cultivation after the subsidence of the floods, more than made up the direct loss to Government, but the Zemindárs suffered very heavily, especially those on the Nára in the Mehar and Kakar Tálukas, who had cultivated large tracts of land which had been continuously under water since 1871, but which had dried up owing to the unusually low inundation of the previous year. The Kusmore and Ábád Mehlani floods did not reach the division until September, and they added but little to the damage that had already been done by floods from the hills, arising from the unusually heavy rainfall of over 13 inches.

THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICTS.

EASTERN NARA DIVISION.

43. The canals which irrigate this district are the Mithrau Canal and its branches 141 miles long, the Dimwah 18 miles long, the Heranwah 3 miles long, and the Thar Canal, with its branches, 52 miles long. The mileage of bunds is 118, that is, 60 miles on the left bank, including 26 miles of protective bund to the Thar Canal, and 58 miles on the right bank. The bunds on the left bank are nearly all of short lengths, and principally across the channels leading into dhands and hollows among the sandhills of the desert. On the right bank there is nearly a continuous line from Bakár, opposite the head of the Mithrau Canal, to Syudjogote about 17 miles below Kipra. As the water in the several canals contains hardly any silt and clearance is not required, it has not been considered necessary to fix bed stones, except in the Dimwah for 7 miles, and in the Desowah, a branch of the Mithrau Canal, for 10 miles. Bench-marks have been fixed at every furlong along the berm on 89 miles of the Mithrau Canal and 23 of its branches, and on 24 miles of the Thar Canal and 33 miles of its branches.

44. The area of land in the Eastern Nára has not been assessed, but the culturable area is 712,732 acres, and the area cultivated in 1878-79 was 239,090 acres, or about one-third of the whole. The cultivated area is made up of 237,523 acres of Government land, and 1,567 acres of Jághír, and the areas of kharíf and rabi and consolidated revenue were as below :—

				Rs.
Kharíf	Acres	77,733	at Rs. 2-2-8·84 per acre	1,68,761
Rabi	„	159,7	„ 1-8-5·38 „	2,44,162
			TOTAL	Rs. 4,12,923

The Hakaba assessment on 1,567 acres was Rs. 588, and the realizations Rs. 464: the miscellaneous collections were Rs. 12,314, including Rs. 521 on account of plantations, the rest being principally on account of fisheries; and the remissions were Rs. 1,08,987. The net canal revenue was Rs. 3,16,714, and the net consolidated revenue, including Hakaba,

Rs.3,03,936. The land share was Rs.30,394, and the water share, including Hakaba, Rs. 2,74,006. The remissions exceeded by Rs.69,613 the average of the 5 previous years, comprising 2 years of flood and 3 ordinary inundations, but were less by Rs.6,390 than the remissions given on the flood of 1874.

45. The capital expenditure on the Eastern Nára works was Rs.85,162, made up of Rs. 69,309 for works, Rs.16,219 for establishment, with a deduction of Rs.366 on account of tools and plant. The revenue charges were Rs.1,05,386, exclusive of Rs.24,143 on account of cost of revenue collection, and the balance of revenue to the credit of the works, after paying all charges for maintenance, and Rs.1,42,825 for interest at 4½ per cent. on a capital expenditure of Rs.31,93,540 was Rs.40,544. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 33·27, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·44.

46. The flood, which in 1878-79 left the Indus north of Rohri, and passed down the valley of the Eastern Nára, was the largest on record, and the whole district, with the exception of about 50 square miles, was submerged. The damage done to the kharíf crops was very great, nearly the whole of the kharíf on the Nára, more than half on the Mithrau Canal, and the whole on the Thar Canal, being completely destroyed. The remissions given on the several works for both kharíf and rabi are shown in Table VII. Those of the kharíf were—

	Assessed Kharíf Revenue.	Remissions due to flood.
	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Nára	11,783	11,604
Mithrau Canal	1,45,828	83,359
Thar do.	10,224	10,224
Dimwah	362	322
Heranwah	551	533
TOTALS Rs.	1,68,748	1,06,042

The total direct loss of kharíf revenue was Rs.1,06,042, or over 62 per cent. of the consolidated revenue.

47. Besides this direct loss of revenue, there was a loss of Rs.53,133 on account of damage done to canal buildings and embankments, namely :—

	Rs.
Buildings	12,000
Rata Embankment	2,876
Jalab do.	3,832
Makhi do.	3,422
Mithrau Canal Banks	16,829
Nára Embankments	5,066
Thar Canal Banks	5,628
Dimwah Banks	3,480
TOTAL Rs.	53,133

and there was besides a direct loss of kharíf revenue on some of the tail branches of the Fulali in the Umarkot, Bágo Tando and Badina Tálukas, amounting to Rs.54,926. The actual total loss, therefore, due to the flood was .—

	Rs.
Kharíf revenue in the Nára	1,06,042
Do do. on tail of Fulali	54,926
Repairs to buildings and embankments	53,133
TOTAL Rs.	2,14,101

To compensate this loss there was a rabi revenue due to the flood of Rs.2,21,386, made up of revenue from land flooded by the Jhambráo Sáng, Rs.24,559, and from land flooded in the Nára Rs.1,96,827. The balance in favour of the flood was therefore Rs. 7,285. It must be remembered though that, had the flood not come, the regular rabi crops on the several canals would have been largely in excess of what they were.

48. Although, owing to the flood, the area of cultivation is in excess by 132,118 acres of the average of the three previous years, and there is in consequence a balance of Rs. 40,544 to the credit of the works for the year, yet there will in all probability be a very large decrease next year on the average owing to the land being temporarily ruined; and the deficit will go on again as before until the protective works to the Mithrau and Thar Canals are carried out. The net consolidated revenue on the Thar Canal for the year was only Rs. 23, while before the flood of 1872, it was over Rs.75,000; and had the protective embankment been constructed some years ago, it would in all probability have been not far short of a lakh of rupees instead of twenty-three.

HYDERABAD COLLECTORATE.

1.—ROHRI CANAL DIVISION.

49. The canals which irrigate this division having separate heads in the river, are 29 in number, their total length being 1,760 miles. Of these 17 are small works whose aggregate length is 260 miles, and the remaining 12 are canals varying in length from 58

(the Dambrowah) to 267 (the Mahmúda Gháro), the latter including the Awat, Sárang, Aliganj and Sángro. The total length of these 12 main canals is 1,500 miles. There are no bunds in the division, as the whole district, with the exception of a small portion at the north of the Kundiara Taluka, near the boundary of Mir Ali Murad's territory, is high lying land beyond the reach of the highest inundation.

50. The names of the canals which have been levelled and in which bed stones have been fixed, with their mileage, are as below :—

	Total length in Miles.	No. of Miles in which bed stones have been fixed.
Mehrab	61	58
Nasrat	72	68
Naolakhi	137	137
Dambro	58	47
Rhein	141	131
Alibhar Kacheri	75	51
Great Márak	212	136
Gháro	267	134
Sarfráz	102	81
TOTAL	1,125	843

The mileage entered includes that of all the branches as well as that of the canal itself.

51. On the general subject of bed stones in canals the Executive Engineer, who has had great experience, states it as his opinion that the mere fact of bed stones being set in a canal is not of such importance as is generally supposed, and that they require to have their levels checked at least every 5 years for the following reasons: 1st, the workmen constantly remove the stones and reset them at a higher level where they wish to get rid of the work of clearance; 2nd, Zemindárs or their people constantly shift the bed stones near their kurriah heads or in front of their wheel channels with the idea that by doing so they benefit their individual supply; 3rd, where bed stones have been set in a canal which runs through salt ground, locally known by the name of "kalar," the bed stones in a short time disappear, and in a few years all trace of them is lost; 4th, in the large canals the stones are often scoured out; and 5th, in all large canals the stones are constantly sinking by their own weight within from 4 to 12 miles of the river, owing to subsóil near the river becoming saturated with water. He states that it is a mistake to suppose that these stones when once put in serve as permanent guides for clearance, and that any reduction of establishment can be effected when all the canal beds are regulated and marked, for they require quite as much, if not more, skilled attention and supervision than before. The cost of setting the stones he estimates as about Rs. 20 per mile. In most of the 917 miles of canals remaining unregulated, there are bed stones at 400, 800, or 1,000 feet apart, and though they have not been set by level, but from a measurement taken from the water line, they serve as useful guides in estimating for clearance. The work of regulating the bed stones is progressing each year as time can be spared.

52. The area in this division assessed under the settlement, that is the old settlement which is now fortunately falling in, is 679,908 acres, or about 26 per cent. of the whole culturable area. The total area cultivated during 1878-79 was 362,542 acres of Government land, and 44,464 acres of Jághír, and the areas of kharíf and rabi on Government land and the consolidated revenue were as below :—

		Rs.
Kharíf	Acres 320,811 at Rs. 2-3-6·26 per acre	7,12,230
Rabi	„ 41,731 at Rs. 1-5-8·75 „	56,674
	TOTAL Rs.	7,68,904

The assessment on the 44,464 acres of Jághír was Rs. 14,354, and the realization Rs. 11,028 : the miscellaneous collections were Rs. 2,668, and the remissions Rs. 22,472 on account of kharíf, and Rs. 912 on account of rabi. The net canal revenue was therefore Rs. 7,59,216 and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 7,45,520. The land share was Rs. 74,552, and the water share, including Hakaba, Rs. 6,81,996. The amounts shown by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in his general revenue account are incorrect, as he has here again mixed up the average direct income of the Alibhar, Márak, and Sarfráz before the improvements were carried out, with the land share proper. The revenue expenditure in the division was Rs. 1,30,303, exclusive of Rs. 62,652 on account of revenue collection: the percentage of expenditure on net revenue was 17·16, and the cost of maintenance per acre Rs. 0·32, both of which are low.

53. For three of the canals in this division, the Alibhar Kacheri, the Great Márak and the Sarfráz, capital and revenue accounts are kept, on account of the expenditure which was incurred some few years ago on improvements. The capital accounts have been closed, and no expenditure was incurred during the year. The revenue account for the year of the first shows a balance of revenue after paying all charges of Rs. 7,849 against a balance of Rs. 1,171 for the previous year; that of the second shows a similar balance of Rs. 38,801, as against Rs. 33,703 for 1877-78; and that of the third and net deficit of Rs. 12,304 against a net deficit in the previous year of Rs. 7,705. On this last, although there was an increase of direct increase of Rs. 1,121, there was an increase for establishment charges of Rs. 2,706, and for

repairs of Rs. 3,035. The cause of so large an increase in the establishment charges—Rs. 328 for direction, Rs. 2,306 for executive, and Rs. 72 for revenue collection, is not understood. It must be borne in mind, however, that the expenditure of former years was not incurred with a view to any return, but simply to save the whole of the existing cultivation on the canal, which had become obliterated for some miles of its length by an enormous sand drift.

54. The increase in the revenue of the other two canals, and the increase on all the canals in the division generally, is most satisfactory, and as the old settlement falls in, and until the revised settlement is introduced throughout the whole division, a large yearly increase may be expected. The introduction of the revised settlement in the tálukas of Kandiáro, Naushahro, Mora, and Sakharand, which are watered by the Mehrab, Nasrat, Naulakhi, Dambro, Dád, and Rhein, has given an increase of over 2 lakhs of rupees on the average of the 3 years 1874-75 to 1876-77, as the following figures show :—

			Rs.
1874-75 net consolidated revenue			5,35,917
1875-76	do.	do.	5,22,787
1876-77	do.	do.	5,49,566
		AVERAGE Rs.	5,36,090
1877-78	do.	do.	6,66,920
1878-79	do.	do.	7,45,520

The increase of net consolidated revenue was, in 1877-78, Rs. 1,30,830, and that of 1878-79 Rs. 2,09,430 over the average. The settlement in Shahdádpur is now being revised, and when this work is completed the good effects of the improvements to the Márak and Alibhar, especially the former, will be made apparent, and the balance of revenue will be very largely increased. These two canals between them irrigate the whole of the táluka, with the exception of a very insignificant area on the tail of the Áwatwah, and therefore the whole increase of revenue due to the works of improvement can at once be estimated.

55. In Table VIII is shown the duty per cubic foot of supply throughout the kharíf season on the 12 principal canals in the division, and the smallness of the duty as compared with that of previous years will be at once apparent. The cause of this is purely and simply the difference between the two inundations. That of 1877 was a very bad one indeed, the curve only three times during the whole season, and then only for a few days at a time, reaching the line of a good inundation; and that of 1878 being the best on record, the curve being for the whole of the four kharíf months about two feet above the line. While the discharge of all the 12 canals taken together was in 1877 only 3,607 cubic feet per second, and the duty 68·5 acres to a cubic foot, the discharge in 1878 was 7,269, or a little more than double, and the duty only 36·6 acres to the cubic foot. The highest duty was on the Naulakhi 73 acres, and the lowest on the Dád and Rhein, on both 19½ acres. The canals all had far more water than they required and the greater part of it was practically wasted. A very good average throughout, if the water is used economically, is about what it was in 1877, namely, 68 acres to the cubic foot.

2.—FULALI DIVISION.

56. The Fulali Division is irrigated by 12 canals with separate heads in the river. The principal canal is the Fulali with its 100 branches, 994 miles long. Of the others the longest is the Múlchand with its 8 branches, 64 miles long, and next to this is the Chandan with its 6 branches, 24 miles long : there are 9 other small canals whose united length is 65 miles. Of the 994 miles of the Fulali there are, as nearly as can be ascertained, 392 miles in which bed stones have been set to a regular gradient. On the Múlchand 21 miles have been regulated, and in three other canals 32 miles. The work of setting bed stones in this division, owing to a constant change of officers, and to one cause and another, has been very much neglected of late years, and of the stones which have been set very little record can be found. In many cases they were apparently set at too low a level, and as the clearance grant was never sufficient to allow of the canals being cleared to the level fixed, even supposing such a depth was at all necessary, the stones have never been seen since they were put down. The only bund in the division is the Hajipur Bund, 8 miles long, built to protect the left bank opposite the Báran river when that river comes down in heavy flood.

57. The settlement has only been introduced in a part of this division, the area assessed being 135,512 acres. The area cultivated in 1878-79 was 236,714 acres, or about 29 per cent. of the total culturable area. The areas of kharíf and rabi on Government land and the consolidated revenue for the year were :—

Kharíf	Acres 172,676	at Rs. 2-3-2·70	per acre	Rs. 3,90,182
Rabi	„ 13,325	Re. 1-1-2·28	„	„ 14,323
		TOTAL Rs.		4,04,505

The assessment on 50,713 acres of Jághír was Rs. 17,028, and the realization Rs. 14,991 : the miscellaneous collections were Rs. 4,022, and the remissions Rs. 61,308. The net canal revenue was Rs. 3,62,210 and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 3,43,197. The land share was Rs. 34,320, and the water share, including Hakuba, Rs. 3,23,868. The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in his general revenue statement of the division, makes the land share Rs. 1,84,349 ; but, as has been before explained, this is incorrect. The land share of the Fulali consolidated revenue is correctly shown in the revenue account for that canal as Rs. 31,161 ; and that for the

other canals is Rs. 3,159. The remissions in the division were very high, being Rs. 51,305 above the average of the 4 previous years; but out of the whole sum of Rs. 61,308, no less than Rs. 54,926 were given on account of the damage done in the Bágo Tando and Badina Tálukas on account of the Nára floods, as was shown in para. 47, and Rs. 5,264 were granted on account of the breaching of the Hajipur Bund from the heavy floods down the Báran, caused by the unusually heavy rainfall of nearly 20 inches of rain. The revenue expenditure in the division was Rs. 96,383, exclusive of Rs. 15,819 on account of revenue collections: the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 26·61, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·41.

58. The revenue account of the Fulali Canal shows for the year a balance of revenue of Rs. 8,325, as against a net deficit of Rs. 48,099 in 1877-78. This is due entirely to the small sum expended during the year on repairs, owing to the grant for the division being reduced to meet excess expenditure in two of the divisions in Upper Sind. The decrease of direct income was Rs. 1,842: the decrease in the expenditure on establishment Rs. 12,591, and the decrease in that on repairs Rs. 46,418. The general result for the whole division is an increase of net consolidated revenue of Rs. 12,487, and an increase of 35,088 acres of cultivation on the average of the three previous years. The area of cultivation is, however, incorrectly stated either for 1878-79, or for the previous years, as the increase of revenue is not commensurate with the stated increase of cultivation.

59. The duty of the canals in this division per cubic foot of kharíf supply is shown in Table VIII, and as in the case of the Rohri Canal Division, the duty shown is considerably under that for the previous year. The discharge of the Fulali, which was 4,083 cubic feet per second in 1877-78, giving a duty of 37·36 acres to the cubic foot, was 7,818 cubic feet in 1878-79, and the duty 25·50 acres: there was, however, in this year an increase of 36,871 acres of cultivation. The united discharges of the other canals, which was 1,285 cubic feet in 1877-78, was 2,709 cubic feet in 1878-79. The duty shown in the table for this division, however, is of very little value, as during the kharíf season many of the canals were closed owing to the floods, the Hajipur flood breaking into the tail branches from the west and the Nára floods from the east, and towards the end of the season none of the water was used at all. From 38 to 40 acres per cubic foot may be looked upon as a fair average on the Fulali where more than half the cultivation is rice, and the water is not used very economically.

KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE CANALS.

60. There are in the Kurrachee Collectorate 104 canals with separate heads on the river, the total length being 1,360 miles, and 31 bunds whose aggregate length is 83 miles. The two northern tálukas of the collectorate, Dádú and Sehwan, are irrigated by the tail of the Western Nára, 37 miles in length from the boundary of the Shikárpur Collectorate, which flows into the Manchur lake; the Phitu 27 miles long, which leaves the river about 8 miles to the south-east of Dádúr, and irrigates the land between the Nára and the river, and the Áral 12 miles long, which during the inundation acts as a feeder to the Manchur Lake and in the cold season as a drainage channel. Between Sehwan and Kotri there are no Government canals; at least they were given up some years ago as being too costly to clear the strip of country which they watered was very narrow, lying between the hills and the river, and whenever rain fell they were swept from end to end almost at right angles by the floods, and completely filled up with soil.

61. On the right bank, south of Jhirak, the principal canals are the Kalri, with its 15 branches, 136 miles long, and the Bagár, which was formerly one of the main channels of the Indus, with its 16 branches, 125 miles long. On the left bank the principal canal is the Pinyári, with 83 branches, 410 miles long; the Satuh 58 miles long, and the Khántah 70 miles long. On the left bank there is practically a continuous line of bund along the river bank to a point 30 miles due south of Tatta where the river separates into two channels, the Ochitta and Kokawari. The bunds on the right bank are small works, and of no great extent. There are only 257 miles of canals in the collectorate, in which bed stones have been fixed to a regular gradient.

62. In the Sehwan and Dádú Tálukas, out of a total culturable area of 318,714 acres, 145,194 acres have been assessed, and 86,782 acres were cultivated during the year, the percentage being respectively 45 and 27 of the total culturable area. The settlement has not been introduced in the Jhirak, Sháhbandar, and Kurrachee Deputy Collectorates, but the cultivated area was 174,107 acres, out of a total culturable area of 552,200 acres, or about 31 per cent. The total area cultivated in the collectorate during the year was 260,889 acres including 13,103 acres of Jághír land, and the kharíf and rabi areas of Government land, and the consolidated revenue were:—

		Rs.
Kharíf	Acres 155,793 at Rs. 2-3-7·40 per Acre . . .	3,46,806
Rabi	„ 91,993 at Rs. 1-12-9·31 „ . . .	1,73,447
	TOTAL Rs. .	5,20,253

The assessment on 13,103 acres of Jághír was Rs. 4,914, and the realization Rs. 4,606: the miscellaneous collections were Rs. 13,375, and the remissions Rs. 48,205. The net canal revenue was Rs. 4,90,029, and the net consolidated revenue Rs. 4,72,048. The land share was Rs. 47,205, and the water share, including Hakaba, Rs. 4,78,654. The revenue expenditure, not including Rs. 43,960 on account of cost of revenue collection, was Rs. 1,29,076: the

percentage of expenditure on revenue was 26·34, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·49. The remissions were Rs. 53,243 below the average of the 5 previous years.

63. The figures showing the duty per cubic foot of supply on the canals in this division have not been entered in Table VIII, as the floods swept over nearly all the canals in the division, and disarranged all the calculations.

64. The usual tables, and capital and revenue accounts of the various canals for which these accounts are kept, are attached to this report. The report is a little overdue, but it is submitted six weeks earlier than that for the previous year, and it is hoped that next year there may be less delay still.

J. LeMESURIER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

Camp Lárkhána, 6th January 1880.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE NET CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FOR THE FOUR YEARS 1875-76 to 1878-79.

Collectorate and Division.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
		Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue.	Acres.	Revenue	Acres.	Revenue.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Frontier	Begári Canal	152,546	1,30,714	76,198	1,19,145	162,917	1,16,855	68,135	1,01,708
	Desert do.	103,923	98,910	44,112	57,365	54,529	46,792	44,891	32,646
Shikarpur	Sukkur do.	84,408	1,22,560	61,775	1,07,463	84,556	98,186	62,426	1,08,709
	Canals in S. C. Division.	113,887	2,54,219	75,064	2,23,605	89,022	2,02,942	91,118	215,610
	Ghar Division	396,699	8,14,629	293,981	8,03,301	408,388	6,97,437	338,685	8,10,185
Thar and Parkar	Eastern Nára	237,523	3,03,936	102,402	1,73,246	123,346	1,49,748	90,466	1,28,486
Hyderabad	R. C. Division	362,542	7,45,520	298,109	6,66,920	352,799	5,49,566	308,328	5,22,787
	Fulali do.	186,001	3,43,197	135,497	3,24,177	164,156	3,47,799	153,087	3,20,153
Kurrachee	K. C. C. do.	247,786	4,72,048	179,916	4,64,809	266,767	4,69,468	194,983	4,17,792
	Totals	1,885,315	32,85,733	1,267,054	29,40,031	1706,480	26,78,793	1,352,119	26,58,076

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE AREA OF CULTIVATION AND THE GROSS AND NET CANAL REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1878-79, AS COMPARED WITH THE THREE PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Cultivation in Acres.			Revenue in Rupees.				Net Canal Revenue.
	Government.	Jághír.	Total.	Gross Consolidated Revenue.	Hakaba.	Miscellaneous.	Remissions.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	1,352,119	191,398	1,543,517	28,53,054	49,648	85,040	1,94,978	27,92,764
1876-77	1,706,480	136,030	1,842,510	30,81,279	52,476	1,45,058	4,02,486	28,76,327
1877-78	1,267,054	119,259	1,386,313	30,49,432	40,843	81,284	1,09,401	30,62,158
Average	1,441,884	148,896	1,590,780	29,94,588	47,656	1,03,794	2,35,622	29,10,416
1878-79	1,885,315	130,774	2,016,089	36,27,436	35,750	45,527	3,41,703	33,67,010

NOTE.—The Net Canal Revenue is obtained by adding the Gross Consolidated Revenue, Hakaba, and Miscellaneous together, and deducting remissions, Rs. 338, Miscellaneous collections on account of fisheries and plantations on the Kusmore Bund have been omitted by mistake.

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE AREA OF CULTIVATION AND THE GROSS AND NET CANAL REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1878-79, GIVEN FOR DIVISIONS SEPARATELY.

Collectorate and Division.		Cultivation in Acres.			Revenue in Rupees.				Net Canal Revenue.
		Government.	Jághír.	Total.	Gross Consolidated Revenue.	Hakaba.	Miscellaneous.	Remissions.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier	Begári Canal	152,546	4,424	156,970	1,31,613	442	872	899	1,32,028
	Desert do.	103,923	1,942	105,865	98,910	247	207	...	99,364
Shikárpur	Sukkur do.	84,408	56	84,464	1,28,613	17	1,382	6,053	1,23,959
	Canals in S. C. Division	113,887	2,781	116,668	2,71,291	733	1,068	17,072	2,56,020
	Ghar Division	396,699	11,724	408,423	8,90,424	3,222	9,619	75,795	8,27,470
Thar and Parkar	Eastern Nára	237,523	1,567	239,090	4,12,923	464	12,314	1,08,987	3,16,714
Hyderabad	R. C. Division	362,542	44,464	407,006	7,68,904	11,028	2,668	23,384	7,59,206
	Fulali do.	186,001	50,713	236,714	4,04,505	14,991	4,022	61,308	3,62,210
Kurrachee	K. C. C. do.	247,786	13,103	260,889	5,20,253	4,606	13,375	48,205	4,90,029
	Totals	1,885,315	1,30,774	2,016,089	36,27,436	35,750	45,527	3,41,703	33,67,010

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON NEW WORKS, EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, AND MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Division or Canal.	New Works.			Repairs.			Total.		Total Expenditure.
	Works.	Establishment.	Percentage.	Works.	Establishment.	Percentage.	Works.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Begári Canal	26,820	5,364	20·00	48,296	18,258	37·80	75,116	23,622	98,738
Desert do.	62,328	18,741	30·69	6,350	2,144	33·76	68,678	20,885	89,563
Sukkur do.	25,868	5,746	20·21	40,899	9,885	24·17	66,767	15,631	82,398
Canals in S. C. Division	47,197	11,308	23·96	48,403	13,269	27·41	95,600	24,577	1,20,177
Ghar Division	25,685	7,930	30·87	1,34,928	42,074	31·18	1,60,613	50,004	2,10,617
Eastern Nára	69,309	15,853	22·87	71,746	33,640	46·88	1,41,055	49,493	1,90,548
Rohri Canal Division	2,327	854	36·70	95,067	35,236	37·06	97,394	36,090	1,33,484
Fulali Division	4,591	1,644	35·80	67,729	28,654	42·31	72,320	30,298	1,02,618
Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	34,969	16,788	48·01	85,867	43,209	50·32	1,20,836	59,997	1,80,833
Total	2,99,094	84,228	28·16	5,99,285	2,26,369	37·77	8,98,379	3,10,597	12,08,976
* Kusmore Bund	1,11,991	6,245	5·57	70,176	4,060	5·78	1,82,167	10,305	1,92,472
Total	4,11,085	90,473	22·01	6,69,461	2,30,429	34·48	10,80,546	3,20,902	14,01,448
Add—Cost of Revenue Collection									2,54,089
Total Expenditure Rs.									16,55,537

* Note.—The figures for the Kusmore Bund were supplied by the Executive Engineer, and have not been checked by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Collectorates and Divisions.		Cost of Revenue Collection.	Expenditure on	
			Capital Account.	Revenue Account.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Districts	Begári Canal	9,519	32,184	76,073
	Desert do.	8,927	81,069	17,421
Shikárpur	Sukkur do.	3,264	19,150	66,512
	Canals in S. C. Division	23,017	...	1,43,194
	Ghar Division	62,788	7,047	2,66,358
Thar and Párkar	Eastern Nára Division	24,143	85,528	1,29,163
Hyderabad	Rohri Canal do.	62,652	...	1,96,136
	Fulali Division	15,819	2,775	1,15,662
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	43,960	...	2,24,793
Frontier Districts	Kusmore Bund	...	...	1,92,472
		2,54,089	2,27,753*	14,27,753
Add—Capital Expenditure				2,27,753
Total Expenditure as shown by Examiner, Public Works Accounts				16,55,537

* Rs. 1,488, on account of expenditure incurred in England on account of Stores, have been omitted by mistake.

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND THE NUMBER OF MILES OF CANAL AND BUND IN EACH DIVISION.

Canal or Division.	Net Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Expenditure on Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre.	Number of Miles of		Cost of Clearance in cubic feet per rupee.	
					Canal.	Bund.	Canals.	Bunds.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Begári Canal	1,32,028	66,554	50·41	·42	148	...	226	...
Desert do.	99,364	8,494	8·55	·08	60	47*	294	...
Sukkur do.	1,23,959	50,784	40·97	·60	127	...	230	...
Canals in S. C. Division	2,56,020	61,672	24·09	·53	279	118	263	206
Ghar Division	8,27,470	1,77,002	21·40	·43	538	80	356	340
Eastern Nára Division	3,16,714	1,05,386	33·27	·44	214	118	328	202
Rohri Canal do.	7,59,216	1,30,303	17·16	·32	1,760	...	313	...
Fulali Division	3,62,210	96,383	26·61	·41	1,147	8	227	148
Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	4,90,029	1,29,076	26·34	·49	1,360	83	294	259
Total	33,67,010	8,25,654	24·52	·41	5,633	374	...	...

* Kusmore Bund.

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE LAND AND WATER SHARES OF THE NET CONSOLIDATED REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1878-79, LAND SHARE 10, WATER SHARE 90 PER CENT. OF THE NET CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

Collectorates and Canals.		Net consolidated Revenue exclusive of Hakaba.			Hakaba.	Total Water Share.
		Total.	Land Share.	Water Share.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Districts	Begári Canal	1,30,714	13,071	1,17,643	442	1,18,085
	Desert do.	98,910	9,891	89,019	247	89,266
Shikárpur	Sukkur do.	1,22,560	12,256	1,10,304	17	1,10,321
	Canal in Shikárpur Division	2,54,219	25,422	2,28,797	733	2,29,530
	Ghar Canal	4,81,687	48,169	4,33,518	1,441	4,34,959
	Canals in Ghar Division	3,32,942	33,294	2,99,648	1,781	3,01,429
Thar and Párkar	Eastern Nára	2,18,752	21,875	1,96,876	263	1,97,139
	Mithrau Canal	85,104	8,510	76,594	...	76,594
	Thar Canal	23	2	21	201	222
	Dimwah	40	4	36	...	36
	Heranwah	18	2	16	...	16
Hyderabad	Alibhar Kacheri	23,114	2,311	20,803	128	20,931
	Great Márak	1,00,721	10,072	90,649	1,449	92,098
	Sarfráz	23,091	2,309	20,782	869	21,651
	Canals in R. C. Division	5,98,594	59,859	5,38,735	8,582	5,47,317
	Fulali	3,11,602	31,160	2,80,442	14,794	2,95,236
	Canals in F. Division	31,595	3,159	28,436	197	28,633
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Collectorate Canals	4,72,048	47,205	4,24,843	4,606	4,29,449
	Total	32,85,733	3,28,571	29,57,162	35,750	29,62,882

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE AREAS OF KHARIF AND RABI, THE GROSS AND NET CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, AND THE REMISSIONS GRANTED FOR 1878-79.

Collectorates, Canals and Divisions.			Area of Cultivation.		Consolidated Revenue.		Remissions.		Net Consolidated Revenue.
			Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Districts		Begári Canal	83,476	69,070	1,21,454	10,159	687	212	1,30,714
		Desert do.	64,988	38,935	98,910	...	...	...	98,910
Shikárpur Collectorate	Sukkur Canal Division.	Sukkur do.	52,545	31,863	92,957	35,656	1,441	4,612	1,22,560
		Sind do.	47,653	14,022	1,28,134	13,317	7,641	242	1,33,568
		Canals in Rohri Districts	35,277	14,458	98,668	25,759	6,390	2,581	1,15,456
		Jhali Bund	205	10	684	20	205	8	491
		Naitch do.	2,083	179	4,480	229	5	...	4,704
	Ghar Division.	Ghar Canal	1,81,043	38,894	4,50,178	49,115	15,380	2,226	4,81,687
		Western Nára	1,39,263	37,499	3,07,440	83,691	47,737	10,452	3,32,942
Thar and Párkar Districts.	Eastern Nára Division.	Nára Supply Channel	5	8	13	24	...	...	37
		Jhambráo Sáng	...	16,317	...	24,559	...	...	24,559
		Eastern Nára	4,549	1,24,040	11,783	1,96,827	11,604	2,851	1,94,155
		Mithrau Canal	67,912	19,402	1,45,828	22,729	83,359	94	85,104
		Thar do.	4,754	23	10,224	23	10,224	...	23
		Dimwah	164	...	362	...	322	...	40
		Heranwah	349	...	551	...	533	...	18
Hyderabad Collectorate	Rohri Canal Division.	Alibhar Kacheri	12,706	4,060	22,962	217	44	21	23,114
		Great Márak	42,002	10,393	1,00,529	192	...	...	1,00,711
		Sarfráz	15,084	359	22,936	155	...	...	23,092
		Other Canals	2,51,019	26,919	5,65,803	56,110	22,428	891	5,98,594
	Fulali Division.	Fulali	1,57,132	9,311	3,55,596	11,912	55,903	3	3,11,602
		Other Canals	15,544	4,014	34,586	2,411	5,402	...	31,595
Kurrachee Collectorate—Kurrachee Collectorate Canals			1,55,793	91,993	3,46,806	1,73,447	48,205	...	4,72,048
Total			13,33,546	5,51,769	29,20,884	7,06,552	3,17,510	24,193	32,85,733

Note.—The remissions for the kharif and rabi in the Kurrachee Collectorate are shown together in lump.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—No. 38 W. I.—123, dated 23rd March 1880.

Read—

No. 189, dated 15th January 1880.

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind.

Submitted* to Government. The report for 1878-79 by Colonel LeMesurier, R.E. Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, shews that, the inundation was a remarkably good one, and, had it only been under control, the season in almost every part of the province would have been a favourable one, but unfortunately the Kusmore Bund was breached, and the whole of the western side of the Indus from Kusmore to Sehwan was swept by disastrous floods.

* Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1878-79.

2. On the left bank of the river also the floods occasioned serious losses, being the highest on record since 1826.

3. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, the year has not financially been a bad one, the revenue, owing to the large area of rabi cultivation, showing an increase of about five lakhs and a quarter of rupees over the average of the three preceding years.

4. As Government are aware, the figures given in these Irrigation Reports do not tally with those given in the reports by Revenue Officers, and the causes of the discrepancy are at present being investigated, and will, it is believed, be satisfactorily ascertained, on which steps will be taken to ensure uniformity in future. In the meantime the figures of this report will be accepted.

5. The remissions of revenue, as was to be expected in a year of such floods, were large, but owing to the stricter rules now in force they were less than in 1874-75 and 1876-77.

6. With regard to the figures in paragraphs 16 to 23, it must be borne in mind that one great object in the Desert Canal was political—to attract the unsettled and plundering Bugti and Biluch tribesmen, and induce them to settle down to honest labour. With this end in view it was necessary to fix low rates and introduce a simple and easily understood system. There can be little question that, viewed on broader grounds than revenue returns, the canal has been a great success and is doing the work for which it was made.

7. As regards the revenue for water supplied to Khilat territory, the system hitherto in force has not been a good one, but, as Government are aware, proposals are now under consideration for remedying existing defects.

8. In several portions of his report the Superintending Engineer takes exception to the existing methods for arriving at the actual area under cultivation. His objections are well founded; but as the revised settlement, now rapidly progressing, takes the place of the former or 'diffused rate' system, the record of areas under cultivation will be more accurately recorded, and at the same time an increase of revenue may be looked for. No very great improvement can, however, under any system be looked for until the present arrangements are altered and some system of village accountants and village headmen substituted in its place. A change in this direction is absolutely essential if the work of the settlement is to be permanent, and if Government is to realize its revenue fully and obtain statistics about cultivation.

9. The Commissioner in Sind, having in other reports treated of many of the subjects referred to in this report, does not consider it necessary to add further remarks at present or to allude in any way to the purely professional details given by Colonel LeMesurier in his interesting report.

RESOLUTION.—Government notice with satisfaction that this report has been submitted six weeks earlier than that for the previous year: still, more punctuality is necessary; and Government trust this is the last time they will have occasion to refer to this subject.

2. The inundation of 1878—as far as its curve is concerned—was undoubtedly a very favourable one, being about 2 feet higher than what is known as the curve of a good inundation.

3. As indicated however in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 76 W. I.—232, dated 26th April 1879, reviewing the report for 1877-78, it is very questionable whether an inundation so much above the standard curve is really beneficial, as it leaves no margin whatever for heavy local falls of rain which usually occur when the river is at or near its highest inundation level—thus causing as in the year under report (1878) disastrous breaches and floods.

4. Large sums have recently been granted for strengthening and improving the works of control, and it is hoped that in future there will be comparative, if not complete, immunity from floods on the right bank of the Indus.

5. Works for protecting the cultivation on the left bank of the Indus and the Eastern Nára Districts are under consideration; and those for improving the discharging power of the Nára Channel are now under construction.

6. Notwithstanding the disastrous breaches and floods of 1878, there was an increase of revenue of Rs.5,26,767 over the average revenue of the three previous years. The Commissioner attributes this increase to the large area of rabi cultivation which invariably follows a season of flood.

7. Both the Commissioner and Superintending Engineer for Irrigation point out that the figures exhibiting the areas of cultivation are unreliable; but when the revised system of settlement which is now being gradually introduced comes into full operation, more accurate returns of the cultivation and description of crops irrigated may be expected. The present report shows an increase of 443,431 acres of cultivation over the average of the three previous years, the total for the year (1878-79) being 1,885,315 acres.

8. The outlay upon works and repairs was larger than usual owing to special grants having been made for the Kusmore Bund.

9. The percentage of establishment on new works, *viz.*, 22·01, is moderate; but that on repairs, *viz.*, 34·48, is very high, and every effort must be made to reduce it at once. Government direct the special attention of the Superintending Engineer to this most important point.

10. The percentage of expenditure on maintenance and repairs, *viz.*, 24·52 of the revenue, and the cost of maintenance, *viz.*, 0·41 rupee per acre, taken over the whole province, are both very reasonable and somewhat below the average.

11. The loss of revenue upon the Begári and Desert Canals in the Frontier Districts of Upper Sind, referred to in paras. 15 to 23 of the report and in para. 6 of the Commissioner's endorsement, is serious as affecting the financial results of both these works, the first of which is already classified in the category of "*Productive Public Works*," and the other recommended by this Government to be so classified. The Acting Commissioner in submitting the report for 1877-78 made the following remark: "The question of loss of

revenue on the Desert Canal has already been reported on by the Commissioner, and it is hoped that a temporary settlement of the district may be effected this year so as to ensure a fair amount of revenue being realized." Government would be glad to learn if anything in this direction has been since done, as these canals, although originally sanctioned chiefly on political grounds, were nevertheless represented by the late Commissioner Sir William Merewether as calculated to be highly remunerative undertakings upon rates which he himself, after a very long experience on the Sind Frontier, approved, and which do not appear to have been as yet levied.

12. The question of the settlement upon these two canals, as also the general points raised in para. 8 of the Commissioner's endorsement, should be specially transferred to the Revenue Department for consideration and final orders.

13. It is satisfactory to notice that the expenditure on the Kusmore Bund in 1878-79 resulted in its remaining staunch during the inundation of 1879, thus realizing the hope entertained by this Government and expressed in para. 10 of Government Resolution No. 76 W. I.—232, dated 26th April 1879. The recent orders however regarding sufficient and efficient Abkallani establishment being maintained upon the Bund, next inundation must be most carefully attended to.

14. Government regret to notice so large a deficit again on the Sukkur Canal. The area under rice cultivation since the opening of this canal has gone up from 1,988 acres to 18,380 acres, and this fact alone is sufficient to account for a very large proportion of the additional supply of water afforded by the new canal. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be asked if the terms of the settlement admit of the people changing their cultivation from dry crops to rice, which consumes so much more water, without payment of an additional rate for the same.

15. The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has already received instructions to develope the powers of this canal during the cold season, and Government trust that the area under rabi irrigation will ultimately attain a higher figure than that set down in the report. In this respect the canal has not up to the present time, owing to frequent changes of officers, disastrous floods and other causes, had a fair chance.

16. The indication of changes in the set of the Indus as likely to affect the canals in the Ghar Division (paras. 39 to 41) is worthy of careful consideration, and should be specially brought to the notice of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

17. The Eastern Nára system of canals again suffered most severely from floods. Although the revenue account for 1878-79 shows a surplus of Rs. 40,554 after paying working expenses and interest on capital, still it is feared that there will be a deficit next year owing to a large quantity of the lands under command of the canals being temporarily destroyed for purposes of cultivation. The remedy for this evil has been already indicated in para. 5 *ante*, and every endeavour should be made to push forward those works for which sanction has been already accorded.

18. The increase in the revenue on the canals in the Rohri Division, due partly to the high inundation but in larger measure to the introduction of the revised settlement, is particularly satisfactory.

19. Government conclude from the last clause of para. 51 that the Superintending Engineer does not entirely concur with the Executive Engineer in his observations regarding the doubtful utility of bed stones in canals, though a definite opinion should have been expressed. The recent Irrigation Act VII of 1879 contains clauses sufficient to prevent the people from moving these bench-marks in the manner complained of; and it should be brought into operation accordingly.

20. The Fulali and Kurrachee Collectorate Canal Divisions need no special remarks.

21. In paras. 7 and 57 the Superintending Engineer alludes to certain general revenue account statements prepared and furnished by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. These should have been sent up with the report.

They should now be submitted with any remarks the Superintending Engineer may have to make regarding them, when the final orders of Government will be issued thereon; meanwhile it will suffice to state definitely that the figures recorded in Table VI appear to have been prepared in strict accordance with the most recent orders on the subject, and are correct.

22. Finally, Government have pleasure in acknowledging the great care that has evidently been bestowed in the preparation of this interesting and valuable report, which reflects the highest credit upon Colonel LeMesurier, R.E., the head of the Irrigation Department in Sind.

23. Copies of the report and of this Resolution thereon should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary State.

C. J. MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EMIGRATION TO ASSAM.

No. 994, dated Shillong, 17th May 1880.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the annexed memorial from the Indian Tea Districts Association, London, in which they represent the present state and prospects of the tea industry in India, and suggest certain measures which, in their opinion, are calculated to promote the interests and further the development of this industry.

2. The Chief Commissioner, having ascertained from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that he is willing to take into consideration the general question of revising Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, is circulating the Memorial to District Officers in Assam, with a view to collecting their opinions and those of the leading tea-planters on the points on which the Act requires amendment. Sir Steuart Bayley is not, therefore, at present in a position to discuss that portion of the Memorial which deals with the revision of the law; he has, however, the following remarks to make on the specific requests stated on page 3 of that document.

3. The first point noticed, and the one which is considered by the memorialists of the most pressing importance, is that the maximum period of contracts under the Act should be extended from three to five years. This proposal seems to the Chief Commissioner to require much consideration, not only by Government, as interested in the due protection of the labourer, but also by the planters themselves. From a protective point of view, he sees no serious danger in it, as immigrant labourers are now so well taken care of and so constantly inspected, and the powers given by the Act for closing unhealthy gardens are so ample, that a coolie is not likely to be exposed to greater risk under a five years' contract than he now is under one for three. But it seems to be overlooked by those who advocate the extension that it is likely, by diminishing the advantages held out to the labourer, to render service in the tea districts more unpopular than it at present is. The power to change after three years' service and the high bonus given for re-enlistment are elements of importance in the attractions set before the immigrant, in default of which he may very probably require higher wages for the extended period. And, if the extension in this way raises the cost of imported labour, it will be a doubtful boon to employers. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to give a definite opinion on the proposal till he has consulted District Officers and the

leading planters in the Province; but he will be glad to receive any instructions which the Government of India may wish to give on the subject, as if His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the extension is absolutely and wholly inadmissible, it would be desirable not to keep up agitation by bringing the matter before the Bengal Legislative Council.

4. On the second point urged,—the simplification of the regulations and conditions attaching to recruitment in the labour districts,—the Chief Commissioner has nothing to say, as he does not know the specific grounds on which the dissatisfaction with the present system implied in the request for its revision, is based. Sir Steuart Bailey had some correspondence last year with the Government of Bengal* on the subject of encouraging free immigration, and correcting some mistaken notions as to the illegality of this system, and the Lieutenant-Governor was good enough to issue a circular on the subject; but, beyond this, the question has not been before the Chief Commissioner.

* *Vide* para. 2, Section 1, Chapter I. of the Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for the year 1878.

5. On the third point, *viz.*, "that the influence of Government should be exercised to induce the rulers and sirdars of the quasi-independent territories bordering on the ordinary recruiting districts to remove the impediments which stand in the way of free immigration from such territories," the Chief Commissioner is also unable to offer any opinion, nor is he aware what the impediments are to which the memorialists refer. He believes that the Chief of one of the tributary States of Chota Nagpur prohibited recruiting in his territory; but this is a matter for the consideration of the Government of Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner will therefore abstain from comment on it.

6. In regard to the fourth suggestion,—that the diet scale for immigrants in transit by boat or steamer should be simplified, and reduced in cost,—I am to say that modifications have already been made in the direction urged by the memorialists.

7. In reference to the matter discussed in the concluding paragraph of the memorial, I am to remark that the Government of India are aware that there is no balance at the credit of the Labour Transport Fund, and that the question of enlarging the purposes to which this fund may legally be applied, as well as that of reducing the fees, is now under the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

Memorial of the Indian Tea Districts Association, dated London, March 1880.

It has for some time become manifest to those engaged in the growth of tea in India, that not only is its preservation as a fairly remunerative investment in danger, but that its continued existence as one of the staple industries of the country is menaced by the great and increasing difficulties and drawbacks which attend its prosecution. That the pressure of these burdens has become greater than the industry can bear, and survive in a healthy condition, is sufficiently shown by the steadily decreasing profits realized for some years past by those estates most favoured by natural conditions and management, while in the case of by far the larger proportion there have been no profits, and in too many instances heavy losses accumulating from year to year. It is true that the unsatisfactory condition of the enterprise, due to local influences, has been further aggravated during the past two years by the depressed state of the tea market, in sympathy with the almost universal depression of trade and industry. But though some alleviation may not unreasonably be looked for in this respect, it cannot be ignored that, with the largely increased importations of Indian teas, and the new fields which are being opened out in Ceylon, Java, and elsewhere, producing teas of similar character, the general tendency must be towards a permanently cheaper market than ruled some years ago, and that effective relief can only be found in diminished cost of production. That growers are keenly alive to the importance of this, is fully evinced by their strenuous efforts to introduce greater economy in all branches of the work, and their prompt adoption of all the mechanical appliances invented with that object. The peculiarities of the culture, however, are such that hand labour must always be largely employed, and rank as the governing factor in the cost of production. On the maintenance, therefore, of an adequate supply of coolie labour, at a cost calculated to leave a fair margin of profit on the capital invested, hinges the entire question of the future of the tea enterprise.

It may not be out of place to give a brief statement of the progress of the tea culture in India during the last 30 years. In 1850 the area under plant may be approximately esti-

mated at not more than 1,000 acres, and the total outturn of tea at little over 250,000lb. At the present time the area under plant may be put down for—

	Acres.
Assam	85,000
Cachar	47,000
Sylhet	18,000
Darjeeling and Terai	34,000
Dehra Doon	4,300
Kangra Valley	7,400
Kumaon	4,400
Chittagong	4,200
Chota Nagpore	3,300
TOTAL	207,600

producing about 40,000,000lb. of prepared tea, and representing a capital invested not far short of fifteen millions sterling, while about two millions sterling are spent annually in India in the working and up-keep of the plantations. Of the advantages accruing to India—directly to the people and indirectly to the Government—from the disbursement of so large an amount of money there can be no question. It will be seen that, of the total area of 207,600 acres brought under cultivation, 150,000 acres lie within the administrative circle of the Chief Commissioner of Assam; and the statistics of that province demonstrate the continuous and rapid progress of its revenue and general prosperity during the period in question,—a prosperity which may be fairly claimed as being almost entirely due to the beneficial influence of the tea industry. There still remains, however, a vast field for future development, not merely in the production of tea, but for almost every kind of crop grown in India, more especially rice.

The climatic conditions of the districts coming under the operation of Act VII of 1873, regarded as inimical to health, and constituting the justification for legislative interference on the part of Government in the interests of the labourers, are the natural outcome of the exuberant fertility of the soil, allowed to run to waste and produce malaria, instead of being made subservient to the wants of man. The true remedy for this can only be found in a gradual repeopling of the country and reclamation of the wastes. That some extra risk to health and life in the case of both Europeans and Natives, must attend this operation during the first two or three years of residence, is inevitable, but it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the direct mortality and widespread lowering of the standard of vitality, which result from the periodical famines and seasons of dearth which occur in other parts of India. It is abundantly evident from statistics and otherwise that the normal sanitary condition of the indigenous population of these districts, as well as of the time-expired immigrant labourers who have become acclimatized, compares not unfavourably with that of the people of Bengal generally, showing that any drawbacks of climate are fully compensated for, if not neutralized, by an improved standard of comfort and general well-being. And it might be a question deserving the consideration of Government, whether a certain amount of direct expenditure, applied to promoting immigration into Assam, would not prove reproductive in the truest sense, by stimulating the productive capabilities of the province, and by contributing to the reduction of future expenditure in connection with famines in other parts of the empire less favoured by nature.

Tea culture alone, apart from other products, is capable of almost indefinite expansion. Land and capital can be found in abundance, and the sole impediment to its continuous development is the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of labour on terms admitting of its profitable employment. This handrance to progress does not arise from the inability of the industry to afford the wages necessary to render labour highly remunerative to the immigrant, but from the excessive cost of recruitment and transport, largely due, in the opinion of all tea growers, to the stringency of the labour laws.

It appears to this Association that Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 might, with great advantage, be revised generally in the direction of greater simplicity and freedom of contract. But pending such general revision, there are a few points of pressing importance which might be dealt with promptly, and which would afford considerable relief. These are—

First.—The extension of the maximum period of contracts from three to five years.

Secondly.—A simplification of the regulations and conditions attaching to recruitment in the labour districts, with instruction to the local officers to co-operate in a friendly spirit towards smoothing the difficulties which stand in the way, thus reducing the cost.

Thirdly.—That the influence of the Government be exercised to induce the rulers and sirdars of the quasi-independent territories bordering the ordinary recruiting districts, to remove the impediments which stand in the way of free emigration from such territories, under a guarantee that the emigrants shall receive the same degree of protection as those drawn from our own districts.

Fourthly.—If the scale of diet and medical comforts prescribed for the immigrants while on board the river steamers in transit shall not have been simplified and reduced in cost, as the Association understands was in contemplation by the Government, that such may be done.

In the opinion of the Association, it would tend towards greater regularity and economy if the obligation to provide diet, medical attendance, and sick comforts, were transferred from the employers to the steamer companies, as forming part of their contract as carriers.

With reference to the *first*, and undoubtedly the most important, of these suggested amendments of the Emigration Act, it may be safely affirmed that there is a complete concensus of opinion amongst tea growers of its urgent necessity.

The term of three years is too short to admit of the heavy expenditure incurred in connection with the recruitment and transport of the immigrant being recouped from the profits of his labour, especially as during a portion of the term, while becoming habituated to the change of climate and conditions of life, and the novelty of the work he has to perform, his labour is comparatively valueless, whilst considerable extra expense is incurred by the employer under the heads of maintenance, medical treatment, and sick comforts. Hardly, in fact, has he settled down steadily to work in a satisfactory manner, than he becomes restless and on the *qui vive* for the termination of his contract, in order that he may either exact a heavy bonus for a renewal of a year's service, or wander about the district with a view to securing better terms elsewhere; and so keen is the competition for labour, that the coolie has become complete master of the situation. The expense is further increased by the necessity the employer is under, in many cases, of importing along with the able-bodied labourer his infirm relatives and dependents, and by the legal obligation to defray the cost of re-transportation, should health so far fail as to indicate the necessity of this course. Admitting the necessity of fixing some limit to the time of contract, there appears no valid reason, taking all the circumstances into consideration, why it should not be made five years; or why the tea growers of India should be placed at so serious a disadvantage in this respect in their competition with all outside colonies and countries, whether British or foreign, permitted to draw their labour from India under contracts for five years' service. This concession is presumably made in the interests of employers, and, if so, surely the hard-pressed tea growers of India have at least an equal claim to consideration.

In the one case, where the extra two years are accorded, the emigrant when he leaves the country is virtually beyond any control or protection on the part of the Government of India. In the other, where the boon is withheld, but quite as urgently needed, he lives and labours under the ever-watchful care of the officers of Government.

If any additional arguments were necessary to show that the concession solicited, while conferring a great boon on employers, might be granted without prejudice to the health and well-being of the coolie, they will, in the opinion of the Association, be abundantly found in the "Review of the Government of India on the Annual Report on Labour Immigration into the Province of Assam for 1878," and in the series of exhaustive Resolutions by the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the same subject.

The following extracts are given in illustration of this view, *viz.*, from the "Review of the Government of India":—

"The percentage" (of mortality) "on the average strength is 10·62 for Act-VII coolies" (*i.e.*, during the first three years of residence) "3·89 for non-Act coolies," (whose residence exceeds that period) "and 6·75 for all coolies taken together. It is amongst newly-imported coolies that the death-rate is highest, and, owing to the survival of the fittest, it falls rapidly as length of service increases. * * * Where labour is scarce and employers incur heavy expense in its importation, they frequently require the special protection against loss which long-term contracts afford."

The Chief Commissioner of Assam writes, in his Resolution on Immigration Operations in Upper Assam:—

"The comparison of the mortality among coolies under Act VII and among those not under the Act is striking. While the former in Sibságar reaches a percentage of 11·17 and in Lakhimpur of 9·95, the latter is represented by one of 4·38 and 3·46 respectively. The real explanation, of course, is that the non-Act labourers are for the most part acclimatized, and contain but few new-comers. The majority of them are time-expired coolies, who have already served their apprenticeship in the province."

And of Darrang:—

"It is a significant fact that among non-Act coolies the mortality, which stands at 14 per cent, among contract coolies under the Act, is reduced to 4·52 per cent. The great danger to life is obviously in the first two or three years of a coolie's residence in Assam, and the strong ones who survive the process of acclimatization have as fair a chance of life in Assam as in other parts of India. Among these also it is to be noticed that to cholera are due the deaths of 110 out of 389."

It has also to be noted that the average death-rate of 1878, as well as that of the preceding year, was abnormally raised by the excessive mortality, amounting to over 17 per cent., amongst coolies imported from the famine-stricken districts of Madras and the North-West, whose enfeebled constitutions rendered them peculiarly liable to succumb to so complete a change of climate and general conditions of life. In many cases, no doubt the germs of fatal disease are carried with them, and the sudden transition from a life of comparative penury to one of indolence and high feeding on board the steamer is in itself a prolific cause of constitutional disturbance and disease.

Notwithstanding the influence of this potent factor in raising the average death-rate in 1878, it is only ·25 in excess of that of the suburbs of Calcutta, and about 1·80 *under* that of Serampore for the same year, whilst in the case of acclimatized coolies it is little more than half that of the Calcutta suburbs, and considerably less than half that of Serampore.

The Association therefore ventures to hope that the Government will see fit to grant this concession.

The other points may be held to be almost sufficiently explained in their statement, and the Association will not, therefore, trouble the Government with further details respecting them. There is one matter, however, which it ventures to submit for the favourable consideration of Government.

It is believed that a considerable sum has accumulated in the hands of Government in the form of a surplus of receipts over expenditure, in connection with the working of the Emigration Act. The Association would, therefore, respectfully suggest that this surplus be applied in such manner as commends itself to Government in the general interest of the labour-importing districts; and that, as regards the future, the scale of fees levied be revised, experience having shown that they are largely in excess of the cost of working the Act.

T. DOUGLAS FORSYTH, *Chairman.*
HENRY HOPKINSON, *Vice-Chairman.*
ERNEST TYE, *Secretary.*

No. 123, Simla, dated Simla, the 24th June 1880.

From—C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. C. J. Lyall's letter No. 994, dated the 17th ultimo, submitting a memorial from the Indian Tea Districts Association, London, representing the present state and prospects of the tea industry in India, and suggesting certain measures for the furtherance of its interests.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council will postpone any full discussion of the points raised by the memorialists, until you have received and reviewed the opinions of the district officers in Assam and of the leading tea-planters on the general question of the revision of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873. The Government of Bengal have also called on the Superintendent of Emigration for a report, which it will be necessary to consider before deciding in what way the particular suggestions made in the memorial should be dealt with.

3. Some time must elapse before these inquiries have been completed; and in the meanwhile it seems to His Excellency in Council that the whole question of emigration to Assam might be profitably examined, partly, indeed, from the comparatively restricted point of view of the interests of the tea trade, but more especially as a matter of imperial interest, involving the possible permanent advantage of several provinces of the Empire. The investigations of the Famine Commission have stimulated discussion upon the over-population of some parts of India. It has been urged that there are no sufficient outlets for the normal increase of numbers; that in many localities the class of landless labourers tends to grow: and that the Government should intervene to promote emigration from densely-peopled regions to those where population is sparse.

4. Schemes of State emigration to Burma from Bengal and Madras, and to the Central Provinces from the valley of the Ganges, have been tried in former years with little success; and it is frequently alleged that the unwillingness of the people to leave their homes gravely impedes, if it does not altogether frustrate, efforts made by the State to spread cultivation in one province by the agency of the surplus population of another. There are, nevertheless, many circumstances which prevent the Government of India from regarding the experiments hitherto made as conclusively establishing the certainty of future failure. Under pressure of want people in all parts of India do, in point of fact, leave their homes. There is a large free immigration into Ceylon and British Burma from the Madras Coast; and recently, in a single famine year, more than 180,000 coolies migrated from the Madras Presidency for work in Ceylon. The failure of the Chárwa colonization scheme was attributed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in part, at least, to mismanagement. It is possible that the ill-success of the Burma emigration arrangements in 1874—77 was due in some measure to over-regulation, and to the circumstance that the character of the free movements of the population was too little observed.

5. In Behar, in the Benares division, in the Gangetic Doab, in Oudh and in Rohilkhand, there are great areas which would derive much benefit and relief, if an outlet for their surplus population could be found by the establish-

ment of a steady flow of emigration to thinly-peopled parts of India. From Saháranpur, in the north-west, to Tipperah, on the south-east, the population is very dense; and it is certainly in some places already too thick for the country and its produce, more especially as the great mass of the people are dependent directly or indirectly on the land. Assam, a country of bounteous rainfall, with a fertile and vigorous soil, apart from its special claims as a tea-producing province, labours under serious disadvantages from the scarcity of population and the need for a much greater supply of labour for its ordinary wants. Within the last year reports have come before the Government of India showing that free immigration to Assam is not only practicable but successful. It seems to be gradually extending, and is not attended with any grave risks; and under the circumstances the Government of India consider that their clear policy should be, as far as lies in their power, to promote a system which, if carefully established, would solve most of the difficulties from which Assam suffers.

6. The Governor General in Council would therefore invite your attention to the whole question of extending free immigration into Assam, not only in view to increase the supply of labour on the tea plantations, but also equally with the object of settling immigrants as cultivators on available land. Could the flow of emigration be started and maintained, some moderate outlay upon its proper direction during the first few years, till its continuance was assured, would probably be sanctioned from imperial funds. At the same time, whatever might be done in the way of enlarging the scope of free immigration, it should be understood that the Government of India would not be prepared to relax any of the safeguards for the protection of the labourer for, at least, the years immediately following his arrival in a strange country.

7. The question is so important, and affects so many interests and provinces that the Government of India are disposed to appoint a Commission to visit the several recruiting districts, to look into the regulations for despatching labourers to the tea plantations, to examine the existing law in all its bearings, and to advise generally upon the subject of this letter. Subject to any modification which local experience may suggest, such a Commission might consist of one Assam officer and one representative of the tea interest with a Bengal officer at its head. The Commission would receive instructions from, and submit their report to, the Government of Bengal. The cost of the Commission should be payable by the Bengal Government, which has utilised the surplus of the Inland Labour Transport Fund. I am to invite the expression of your opinion on this proposal, upon which the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have also been asked. In the event of your concurrence in the suggestion, you are requested to nominate the two members to be deputed from Assam. His Excellency in Council thinks it probable that the tea-planting interest would be most successfully represented by a gentleman possessing practical experience of the work of a tea-garden and a practical knowledge of the recruitment and character of coolies and of the conditions of their employment in Assam.

8. As observed in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. C. J. Lyall's letter under acknowledgment, the point which, in the memorialists' opinion, claims the most pressing attention, is that the maximum period of contracts under the Act should be extended from three to five years. The Government of India do not wish, at this stage of the proceedings, to assert that such extension of the period ought not to be sanctioned. At the same time it would conflict with the main principle which has guided the suggestions made in this communication, because it would prolong the term during which the relations of employers and employed would be regulated by a special law; whilst the ultimate object which the Government of India have in view is to encourage free immigration and to put aside all restrictions other than those which are shown by experience to be indispensable. It is admitted that the argument from the practice in the colonies carries weight; that sickness and mortality are most severe amongst new arrivals; and that the planter might reasonably desire to retain the services of his labourers just as they become most valuable by acclimatization. But it

must not be forgotten that the prolongation of the term of indenture would impair the prospects of the new hands, and thus tend to make recruitment more difficult and the actual cost of labour higher. The real need of the country, of Assam, Bengal, Behar and the North-Western Provinces, is that as many labourers as possible should go to Assam, and that a large proportion should settle there and cultivate rice and other staples. The increase of production, by affecting prices, would itself diminish the cost of labour, which would, at the same time, tend even more directly to fall by the additions to the strength of the population. Free immigration and free labour seem to be the true remedies for the difficulties of the tea industry, and they would bring with them many advantages to the province at large. There is no objection whatever to further discussion of the question of the term of service; but at present there seems to be some presumption against a measure which would, as between individuals, postpone the date of entire freedom of contract.

9. With reference to Mr. Lyall's paragraph 6, I am to request that, in due course, a full report may be submitted, succinctly describing the steps taken to simplify and cheapen the diet scale for immigrants in transit by boat and steamer. The present communication does not give the particulars which will be required when a reply is addressed to the memorialists.

No. 189, dated Calcutta, the 3rd June 1880.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

With reference to your office letter No. 100, dated the 22nd May 1880, to the address of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, forwarded under endorsement No. 101 of the same date, I am directed to say that the Indian Tea Districts Association sent this Government a copy of their memorial, expressing a hope that it would meet with the favourable consideration and support of the Lieutenant-Governor, and stating that they had requested the Chief Commissioner of Assam to forward the memorial to the Government of India. The Superintendent of Emigration has been called upon for a report on certain points in the memorial, and, if the Government of India, after perusing the memorial, and the remarks with which it will be submitted by the Chief Commissioner, desire a report from this Government, the Lieutenant-Governor will gladly comply with their request.

No. 124, dated Simla, the 24th June 1880.

From—C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bolton's letter No. 189, dated the 3rd instant, and in reply to say that the Government of India will be glad to receive the report, therein referred to, of the Superintendent of Emigration on certain points in the memorial from the Indian Tea Districts Association, together with any remarks that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may desire to make upon it.

2. The correspondence which has passed between this Department and the Chief Commissioner of Assam is herewith enclosed; and with reference thereto, I am to request an expression of the opinion of the Government of Bengal on the proposal to appoint a Commission to investigate and report upon the whole question of free immigration into Assam. In the event of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor concurring in the view that such a Commission should be appointed, I am to enquire what Bengal officer His Honor would nominate to serve in the capacity of President.

From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 994, dated the 17th May 1880.
Reply, No. 123, dated the 24th instant.

3. The expenditure during 1877-78 from the Inland Labour Transport Fund on projects calculated to facilitate the transport of labourers to the tea districts amounted to Rs. 5,34,241. Although this expenditure benefited Assam, it is obvious that Bengal must also have reaped considerable advantage from road-construction. Under these circumstances, it is apprehended that no objection will be raised to charging the cost of the Commission to Bengal Provincial Revenues.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF BAMIEH COTTON IN INDIA.

Dated 20th December 1877.

From—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cairo,

To—The Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In compliance with the request conveyed in your letter of the 3rd ultimo, I beg to forward to you herewith three pounds of the seed of the "Bamieh" cotton, together with a report upon the results up to the present time of the cultivation of the plant in Egypt prepared at the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

I have taken every precaution to insure that the seed sent herewith, which comes from the Khedive's own garden, should be fresh and of the best quality; and you will perceive from the inclosed letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Egyptian Government ask for certain seeds in exchange, and propose generally the establishment of a system of exchange of seeds and plants between Egypt and India.

Translation from the French.

(EGYPTIAN) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Report on the Bamieh cotton-plant (Cottonier Bamieh) *presented to His Excellency the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Commerce, by Monsieur Delchevalerie, First Inspector of the Department.*

The new species of cotton which was found some time ago to occur in the Menúfié, and which among the natives is now known as the Bamieh cotton plant, has straight stems, the tallest of which attain a height of three *mètres*, and instead of throwing out lateral branches, produce two or three semi-verticillated pods issuing directly from the axilla of each leaf, these being alternately arranged around the stems.

The ordinary cotton plant, on the other hand (in its varieties: *Mako-Jumel, Gallini, Ashmúni, etc.*), has the form of a shrub with one or more main stems throwing out numerous lateral branches, these occasionally spreading out to a considerable breadth and bearing pods at various intervals, two, three or even four leaves often producing no pods from their axilla. The leaves of the Bamieh cotton are large, greatly undulated, and of a deeper green than those of the ordinary cotton. Its flowers are yellow, the interior spotted with purple, somewhat like those of the ordinary cotton, but they are frequently larger-sized, and grow on elongated peduncles.

As to its origin, it is thought that the contact of Bamieh plants which existed in the cotton plantations of Birket-el-sab, having produced this new type, acted upon the seed of the cotton plants at flowering time, and that the origin of this species may therefore be attributed to a process of hybridisation between the Bamieh (*Hibiscus esculentus*) and the ordinary cotton (*Gossypium barbadense*), the more so that, when seen from a distance, the plantations of this new cotton display, like those of the Bamieh (*Hibiscus esculentus*), a multitude of high straight stems without branches, at least as regards three-fourths of their length from the tops.

If it be true that the new Egyptian cotton is the result of hybridisation between the two species above named, the fact is one of great importance to science, because in the annals of horticulture the process between species differing so widely is rare enough, and because such results as have been recorded down to the present time have generally remained sterile, or at best but of little use in the sequel; whereas in this case nature has produced a more fertile cotton than the ordinary kind.

During the past summer, at Ghéziréh, we have, by way of experiment, artificially crossed the Bamieh and the ordinary cotton, and the seed thereby obtained will be sown in the coming spring, and its growth watched during the summer season, in order to verify the theory and to ascertain whether the seed thus artificially obtained will produce the same species as the one found to occur spontaneously in Menúfié.

On comparison with the ordinary kind, this new cotton shows too great a difference to be accepted simply as a variety. If not a hybrid, it may very likely be an exotic species, introduced by chance into Lower Egypt.

Its origin, however, is after all a question more nearly concerning the scientific world than the cultivator. For the latter, the essential point is the advantage it has over the cultivated kinds and varieties in producing pods at the axilla of every leaf, in addition to

which the same area under the new species will permit of the growth of one-third more as compared to the old kind, that is from nine to ten thousand plants per *feddan*.*

When duly improved by means of a rational method of cultivation, and by a judicious selection of the seed intended for sowing, the produce in cotton will steadily increase in quantity as well as in quality, for the Bamieh cotton does not as yet fully develope its pods. We have especially observed that in plantations which, owing to close crowding of the trees, are insufficiently exposed to fresh air and light, a proportion of the pods remain abortive—notably those situated about the lower part of the stems, and that the more elevated pods, too, are somewhat slow in coming to full maturity.

The pods produced on the centre of the stems are usually the healthiest and most perfect. Hence it is only the seed from these which should be set aside for sowing in the following year, and it must therefore be carefully collected apart from the rest. Seeds from imperfectly developed pods, or from those growing on the bases and tops of the stems, or which have yielded cotton of inferior quality, as well as those picked from weakly plants, are only adapted for the production of oil and oil-cake. By steadily adhering to this system, this valuable species will be gradually brought to perfection. The first plantations made of this new species were treated with tolerable care. The seed was collected carefully, and was sown by itself. The crop of the following year yielded a large number of plants, which were again planted separately, and, during the past year, considerable quantities of them have been cultivated in Lower Egypt.

This year all the large proprietors have cultivated the new species, for which several hundred *feddans* have been taken up, notably in Shúbrá, Kubbé, on the estates of His Highness the heir-apparent, and at Heliopolis near Cairo, &c.

In Lower Egypt some of these new cotton plants are said to have yielded from seven to eight *quintaux* of Bamieh cotton per *feddan*, a result which might have been considerably improved upon if the seed had not been subjected to fraudulent admixture, and if, instead of planting *twenty thousand plants* per *feddan*, the quantity had been reduced to one-half of this number. There is no doubt that with a more careful treatment of the seed, as above indicated, the yield could be raised to 10 *quintaux* per *feddan*.

During the past spring some clever speculators having brought Bamieh cotton seeds from the peasants of Menúfié, of whom they obtained them at low rates, afterwards succeeded in selling them at excessively high quotations to the large proprietors, even obtaining as much as thirty pounds sterling per *ardeb*; but, not satisfied with even this high price, they further increased their profits by mixing the seed of the new species, of which they had practically acquired the monopoly, to a considerable extent with seed of the ordinary varieties, owing to which all the planters have this year been grievously disappointed. We became aware of this practice last June, and immediately weeded the plantations under our supervision of all the *branched cotton* plants which were found to be growing intermingled with the *unbranched Bamieh* cotton plant in order to prevent any degeneration in the new type. We strongly advise landowners growing *Bamieh cotton* to plant it separately for the future, and as far away as possible from the ordinary kinds, so as to prevent any degeneracy in the new type.

Having thus removed all the country cotton plants which were found to be growing among the *Bamieh* species, we obtained a pure kind, of which a portion, which in consequence of the weeding had more space around them than the rest, have produced as many as three or even four horizontal stems, still retaining, however, the character of the main stem, and producing pods in lieu of lateral branches. The new species is keeping up well, and we have reason to believe that it has been completely established after several years during which it has been already cultivated.

Many planters of Bamieh cotton have, like ourselves, taken the precaution to weed out the branched plants which they found growing in their plantations of the new species. But unfortunately many of them have allowed the mixture of the two species to continue. Next spring it will therefore be necessary to take special care in the purchase of the seed of the new species, and to exact valid guarantees of its purity.

In the month of June and during the first fortnight of July the new species was attacked by a large hairy caterpillar which caused considerable damage by eating the leaves and the tips of the young buds. Towards the end of July the caterpillar disappeared, and it was impossible afterwards to find even one of them in the plantations.

Towards the end of summer, after the disappearance of these caterpillars, the small caterpillars which have now for a long time past ravaged the Egyptian cotton plantations, and for the study of which a commission under the presidency of His Excellency Sherif Pasha (of which we are a member) was appointed by the Home Office in 1871, made their appearance. This small caterpillar which attacks the American and Indian cotton plantations as well as those of Egypt, finds its way into the pods, perforating the epidermis and feeding on the albumen contained in the seeds, and completely soils the fibre enveloping the seed.

Several entomologists, with whom we were in correspondence at this time, ascribe this caterpillar (the Egyptain variety) to the genus *Tortrix*. Dr. Boisduval described it in 1873 under the appellation *Eriophaga gossypiana*, and this learned entomologist recommends that the infected pods should be carefully cleaned of all caterpillars and that *these should be burnt* so as utterly to extirpate the pest.

* The *feddan* containing 420 square *mètres*, is usually made to bear from six to seven thousand cotton plants of the ordinary kind, and any over-cropping beyond this would be incompatible with a rational method of cultivation.

Nos. 36—39, dated 13th February 1878.

From—G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

I am directed to forward ¾ lb. of the seed of the Bamieh cotton received from Egypt, together with the translation of a report on the cultivation of the plant in that country, and to request that, with the permission of His Grace / His Excellency / His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the Governor in Council, the seed may be sown in the Government farm at Sydapet / Khandesh / Allahabad / Nagpur. I am to request that instructions may be given for the careful conduct of this experiment, and that the results may be reported to the Government of India in due course.

No. 725, dated 10th May 1878.

From— C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, Revenue Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

With reference to your letter, dated 13th February 1878, No. 36, forwarding seed of the Bamieh cotton for experimental cultivation in the Government Farm at Sydapet, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the Proceedings of Government marginally noted embodying letters from the Superintendent of Government Farms on the subject.

23rd January 1878, No. 118.
10th May „ „ 724.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 118, dated 23rd January 1878.

Read the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th December 1877, No. 5271.

Read the following letter :—

No. 1040, dated 8th December 1877.

From—W. R. ROBERTSON, Esq., M.R.A.C., Superintendent of Government Farms,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, five bottles containing samples of the lint and a plant of a new variety of cotton which was recently originated in Egypt. I shall feel obliged if the samples and the plant when no longer required may be deposited in the Central Museum. I have retained a duplicate set of samples and a plant for our own Museum. It will be observed that the samples are of the produce of five successive years' crops of the new cotton plant.

2. The plants and samples of cotton were forwarded to me by George West, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Suez, from Mr. Henry Carcas of Birket-el-Sab, which village is situated in the delta of Egypt near the line of Railway between Cairo and Alexandria.

3. This new variety is said to be a spontaneous cross between the *Hibiscus esculentus* and the ordinary cotton plant, both of which belong to the same family. It is a very unusual occurrence for two species of plants to hybridise in this way. In general appearance the new plant resembles closely the *Hibiscus* : the stem is perfectly straight; it is almost altogether without branches, and the cotton bolls like the seed pods of the *Hibiscus* are placed on short stems around the main stem.

4. I had the lint collected that was on the two plants when they reached me; the lint-in-the-seed from each weighed about 3½ ounces and yielded 32 per cent. of clean lint. On examining the plant it will be seen how heavily it is covered with bolls. The new variety appears to possess these advantages : it is prolific in the yield of lint; the lint is of good quality; the produce appears to come altogether; the plant occupies a small area of land; and from the absence of branches the tillage of the soil during the growth of the plant can be efficiently performed.

5. Mr. Carcas has been good enough to favor me with a small quantity of seed of this new variety of cotton, and a small plot on the Experimental Farm is now under this new crop.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Board suggest that Mr. Robertson's interesting letter should be communicated to the Press, and that the samples be placed in the Central Museum.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered accordingly.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 724, dated 10th May 1878.

Read the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th April 1878, Miscellaneous, No. 3695.

Read the following letter :—

No. 287, dated 26th March 1878.

From—W. R. ROBERTSON, Esq., M R.A.C., Superintendent, Government Farms,

To—The Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

In acknowledging the receipt of the packet of seed which accompanied the Board's Miscellaneous Proceedings, No. 2689 of the 19th, I have the honor to point out that the seed in question is that of the same cotton hybrid referred to in my letter to the Board, No. 1040 of the 8th of December last, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 5271 of the 19th of December. We have already on the Experimental Farm a large plot of this cotton; however, the seed now received will be sown as directed.

Submitted for the information of Government.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

ORDERED to be forwarded, together with G. O., 23rd January 1878, No. 118, to the Government of India, for information, with reference to letter from that Government, dated 13th February 1878, No. 36.

No. 1671A., dated 14th June 1878.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

With reference to your letter No. 38, dated the 13th of February 1878, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter marginally noted, being a report on the cultivation of Bamieh cotton.

No. $\frac{T}{326A}$ dated the 31st of May 1878, from the Officiating Director of Agriculture and Commerce of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. $\frac{T.}{326}$A, dated 31st May 1878.

From—F. N. WRIGHT, Esq., Officiating Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In connection with your No. 609A., dated the 7th of March 1878, I have the honor to report that in June 1877, a small packet of the seeds of the Bamieh cotton was received from the Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta, which was made over to the Superintendent, Cawnpore Farm, for experiment.

2. He reports—

"A small patch of land measuring 7 feet by 17 feet was prepared in the vegetable gardens and thrown up into ridges 2½ feet apart, and the seeds planted 2½ feet apart in the row. The seed was sown on the 19th of July and began to appear above ground on the 24th.

"Of the 20 seeds sown, 13 germinated, the first bolls were picked on the 20th of December, and picking went on at intervals till the beginning of March.

"The amount of uncleaned cotton collected from the 13 plants was 5℔., of which ½ ℔ was sent to the Bulandshahr Agricultural Show. The remainder was cleaned in the native gin, and gave 22 oz. clean cotton and 3℔. 2 oz. seed.

"From the almost total cessation of rain, the season cannot be said to have been a good one; yet the plants grew to the height of 5 to 5½ feet, and threw out long lateral branches. I am of opinion seed ought to be sown 3 feet apart at least."

Some of the cotton was sent to the Agent of the Elgin Mills, who reports as follows :—

"With reference to samples of Bamieh cotton forwarded for opinion, I have to state that so far as I am aware there is no machinery in India capable of working cotton of so long a staple.

"Such cotton is used in England for counts ranging between 100s and 200s, and requires peculiarly delicate machinery.

"Its probable value in England would be 1s. per ℔.

This report is not encouraging as to the advisability of extending the cultivation of this breed of cotton; but further experiments will be conducted this year with the seed forwarded with your No. 609A., dated the 7th of March 1878, and the result communicated in due course.

No. 86, dated 19th July 1878.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1671A., dated the 14th ultimo, and of its enclosure, being a report on the experimental culti-

vation of Bamich cotton at the Cawnpore Model Farm, and in reply to convey the following remarks.

2. It appears to be doubtful whether the cotton grown at Cawnpore was Bamieh, which species, it is believed, does not throw out "long lateral branches," as described by the Superintendent of the Farm. The seed sown, which was obtained by Mr. Buck from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, was possibly adulterated, it being well known that great frauds have been committed in the sale of the seed in Egypt in consequence of the excessive demand which has arisen for it.

3. Whether it was really Bamieh or not, the cotton raised appears to have been of a very fine description, and the yield of 25⅓ ozs. of clean and 5 lbs. of unclean cotton is a large one for 13 plants. The valuation of 1*s.* per lb. in England given by the Manager of the Elgin Mills at Cawnpore is, however, probably excessive, the best Egyptian cotton being at present quoted in Liverpool at only 10½*d.* and American at 7½*d.* per lb.

4. It is not understood why the Officiating Director of Agriculture and Commerce is of opinion that the report of the Manager of the Elgin Mills "is not encouraging as to the advisability of extending the cultivation of this breed of cotton," the manager having merely stated that there is no machinery in India capable of working such a long staple. This is no doubt true for the present; but if long-stapled cotton can be grown in India, it will not be long before machinery suited to its manipulation is introduced, and in the meanwhile all that is produced can be exported. The short-stapled cotton now grown in India does not fetch as much as 6*d.* per lb. as a maximum in the Liverpool market, and the average price is far below that sum.

5. I am to request that a small sample of the cotton grown at Cawnpore may be forwarded for inspection to this Department, and that the results of the further experiments to be made during the current year may be reported in due course for the information of the Government of India.

No. 87-95.

* Government of Madras.	Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
" Bombay.	" Mysore and Coorg.
" Bengal.	" Assam.
" Punjab.	" Ajmere and Mairwara.
	Resident at Hyderabad.

COPY, with a copy of the report referred to, forwarded to the* for information.

No. 126, dated 9th November 1878.

From—C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Revenue Dept.

In continuation of Mr. Hume's letter No. 86, dated the 19th July last, I am directed to forward, for information and communication to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, copy of a demi-official letter* from Mr. C. Kapp of the Firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, reporting on the sample of the Bamieh cotton grown at Cawnpore, received with the Director's letter No. $\frac{1306\ A}{CLXII.}$ dated the 9th August last. The report is very encouraging, and I am to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, Mr. Buck may be asked to continue to give his attention to the cultivation of this variety of cotton, with a view to determine whether it can be grown in Upper India without any very material increase in the cost of cultivation.

* Dated the 23rd September 1878.

Report by Mr. Kapp on the Bamieh Cotton, dated 23rd September 1878.

After examining the sample of cotton carefully, I have come to the conclusion that the nearest comparison in appearance and touch to it is fully good fair brown Egyptian cotton. The staple is silky, but very irregular and very wasty, which deficiency would debar this style of cotton from being mixed together with Egyptian, or used separately for high numbers. Besides the irregularity in the staple, there are very objectionable knots and nests

in it, which reduce the value of the cotton. Taking into consideration that the price of Egyptian cotton is exceptionally high now and fully good fair brown being quoted about $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, I value the sample at $\frac{1}{4}d.$ below that class of cotton, say $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ If the cotton has not been allowed to mature fully, this circumstance might account to some extent for the wasty staple, but even admitting that some of it has been picked in an unripe condition, the best of it would not be worth more than $9\frac{3}{4}d.$, which would be equal to good brown Egyptian.

No. 143, dated 10th January 1879.

From—The Hon'ble E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S.I., Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Central Division, No. $\frac{R}{4356}$, dated 30th December 1878, submitting a letter (No. 5346, dated 21st idem) from the Collector of Khandesh and its accompanying report from the Superintendent, Bhádgaon Farm.

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Government letter No. 1258, dated 9th March last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of the papers noted in the margin containing a report by Mr. Stormont, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Bhádgaon in the Khandesh Collectorate, on the experimental cultivation at the farm of Bamieh cotton, and to state that the further particulars promised by the Collector at the end of the year will be furnished to the Government of India when received.

No. 5346, dated 21st December 1878.

From—W. H. PROPERT, Esq., Collector of Khandesh,

To—The Commissioner, Central Division.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1257 of 9th March 1878, Revenue Department, I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Mr. Stormont, the Superintendent of the Government Farm at Bhádgaon, on the results of the cultivation of Bamieh cotton at the farm, and regret that the experiment proved rather a failure on account of excessive moisture. It is, however, hoped that the second crop will yield a good outturn, and a further report will be submitted in due course.

No. 237, dated 14th December 1878.

From—A. STORMONT, Esq., Superintendent, Government Farm, Bhádgaon,

To—The Collector of Khandesh.

I have the honor to report the results so far of the experimental sowing of Bamieh cotton made here under Government Resolution No. 1257 of 9th March last.

2. The quantity of seed received was one quarter of a pound. A few packets of 100 seeds each were given to cultivators for trial: the remainder was sufficient to sow about three-quarters of an acre.

3. The ground selected had been previously prepared for sugarcane, and was rich in manure, and in excellent tilth. The seeds were planted on 28th June in lines four feet apart, and four feet also from plant to plant. About 75 per cent. of the whole germinated, and the plants made astonishing progress for a few weeks when they were attacked by *aphis* which considerably checked them. After a time these disappeared and the plants started afresh and rapidly shot up to heights varying from 6 to 10 feet.

4. A very promising show of flowers was succeeded by a somewhat scanty supply of pods, a large portion of the former having been beaten to the ground by the heavy and persistent rains which also sapped numbers of the plants.

5. The surviving trees have yielded only a few pods each, bringing up the entire crop so far to about 3lbs. of very long, but somewhat weak, seed cotton. The trees are again sprouting luxuriantly from the roots, so that a second crop may be got further on in the season.

6. Although it is very improbable that the Bamieh cotton will be found suitable to a soil and in a climate such as that of Khandesh, yet the completeness of the failure in this case is certainly to some considerable extent owing to the unusually heavy rains, which in black land damaged severely even the hardy Dharwar American variety.

7. With regard to the history of the Bamieh cotton, I venture to think that some element of error must have crept in in making the observations on which it has been framed. There is really little apparent difference between it and the ordinary Egyptian cotton, with the exception perhaps that the habit of the former is less bushy. The flowers, the seed, and the cotton of the two are scarcely to be distinguished.

8. Full particulars of this experiment will be available by the end of the official year.

No. 4356R., dated 30th December 1878.

Endorsed by the Commissioner, Central Division.

Submitted to Government.

2. It is to be regretted that the heavy rains so greatly interfered with the crop. The further report promised at the end of the year will be submitted to Government. The Commissioner cannot but think Mr. Stormont is wrong in stating that there is no difference between the Bamieh cotton and ordinary Egyptian cotton. Experienced cultivators in Egypt and elsewhere could not have made any error on the point.

No. 11, dated 23rd January 1879.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Referring to your letter No. 143 of the 10th instant, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, this Department may be furnished with a sample of the Bamieh cotton produced from the seed sown in the Experimental Farm at Bhadgaon.

No. 845, dated 18th February 1879.

From—The Honorable E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Mr. Assistant Secretary O'Conor's letter No. 11, dated 23rd ultimo, I am directed to forward (by parcel post) a sample of the Bamieh cotton lately grown at the experimental farm at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Collectorate.

No. 28, dated 25th February 1879.

From—A. O. Hume, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev., Agri. and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to transmit herewith a sample of Bamieh cotton grown at the experimental farm at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Collectorate, Bombay Presidency, and to request that you will be good enough to obtain and favour the Government of India with reports upon the quality and value of this cotton.

Dated 27th February 1879.

From—H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I am directed to submit the following report on sample of Bamieh cotton received with your letter No. 28 of the 25th instant.

The staple is long and strong; the cotton is clean and very free from stain, and the color and general characteristics are those which belong to cotton grown in Egypt.

The Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that if the quality were kept up to the sample before them, and spinners could depend on a certain regular supply, this description would in process of time come to compete side by side with Egyptian and the better qualities of Brazils in the home markets.

It is very superior to any Surats yet reported, and till it becomes known and appreciated it is difficult to fix the value.

The Committee think however they may roughly quote it to-day at Rs. 20 to 21 per maund, or to sell in Liverpool $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

No. 519—29, dated 1st February 1879.

From—A. H. L. Fraser, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward copy of a letter, No. 8 of the 28th ultimo, from the Superintendent of the Model Farm, Nagpur, being a report of the result of the experiment with the Egyptian Bamieh cotton seed received with your office letter No. 39 of the 13th February 1878. The heavy rain-fall of the past season may probably have occasioned the failure of the experiment; but as it will be repeated this year with the seed that has been saved from the few plants reared in Agri-Horticultural Society's gardens, a further report on the subject will be submitted in due course.

No. 8, dated 28th January 1879.

From—MAJOR J. W. MACDOUGALL, Superintendent, Model Farm, Nagpur,

To—The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

With reference to your office No. 849-44 of the 9th March 1878, I have to report that the Bamieh cotton proved a failure. The seeds received having been sown at the same time as the country cotton, germinated with considerable freedom. It is, however, evident that the plant cannot endure the heavy rains which accompany the true setting in of the monsoon in July, and last season was an unexceptionally wet one. I think it is probable that the plant will succeed better when sown (like the "jharri" cotton of the Chanda District) in September and irrigated during the cold weather. Some few seeds which were made over to the Agri-Horticultural Society throve very well, yielding bolls from which seed has been saved. From this last experiment it was seen that the true Bamieh was not sent out, all the plants having branched out.

No. 1528, dated 22nd July 1879.

From—J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

With reference to your letter, dated 13th February 1878, No. 36, and in continuation of the letters from this Department, dated 10th May and 3rd August 1878, Nos. 725 and 1228, I am directed to forward the accompanying Proceedings of this Government of this day's date, No. 1527, embodying a letter from the Superintendent, Government Farms, to the Revenue Board, reporting that the several experiments made on the Saidapet Farm in the growth of Bamieh cotton have all proved unsuccessful. Copies of the Farm Report for 1877-78, referred to in the Superintendent's letter, will be furnished to the Government of India in due course.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 1527, dated 22nd July 1879.

Read the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th June 1879, Miscellaneous, No. 5437.

Read the following:—

No. 511, dated 7th May 1879.

From—C. BENSON, Esq., M.R.A.C., Acting Superintendent, Government Farms,

To—The Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Miscellaneous, No. 4067, dated 5th May 1879, I have the honor to state that several experiments have been made in the growth of Bamieh cotton on the Saidapet Experimental Farm, but with uniform ill success, notwithstanding that every care was taken, and that the seed was sown under many varied conditions. The growth of several crops was referred to in paragraphs 50 and 51 of the Farm Report for 1877-78.

Submitted to Government with reference to official memorandum, dated 28th April 1879, No. 247.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered to be communicated to the Government of India.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Agricultural Department of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1878.

50. *Bamieh Cotton.*—Some seed of this variety, which is supposed to be a hybrid between the ordinary cotton plant (*Gossypium vitifolium*) and the edible okro or ladies-fingers (*Hibiscus esculentus*) was obtained early last year from Mr. Henry Carcas of Birket-el-Sab, a village of Lower Egypt between Cairo and Alexandria. A plot of 1,260 square yards was sown with it on the 23rd of August in a field, the soil of which had been manured with horse manure. The fertility of the land is, compared with our soils generally, fair, but its condition was low, probably in this respect comparing most unfavorably with the soil on which the crop from which the seed sown was produced had been grown, and thus exposing the crop to some risk of failure from the sudden change. The following is a translation of a description of the plant, which appeared in a French paper published in Egypt.—

"It is possible that this new variety may be the result of a cross between the *Hibiscus esculentus* and the ordinary cotton plant; it is further a most interesting plant because it yields much more heavily than the ordinary cotton. The growth is more upright than that of the ordinary cotton (*Gossypium vitifolium*); it has a straight unbranching stem, in this respect differing from the latter plant, which is of shrubby form with numerous branches, themselves again branching and producing irregularly at their joints a boll of cotton. On the contrary, in the Bamieh cotton plant, the stem is straight, taller and unbranched, excepting perhaps a few small branches at its foot. The bolls grow in clusters of two or three at the axils of the leaves."

Mr. Carcas has also favored me with a description as follows :—

"The new cotton plant grows to the height of eight to ten feet on one vertical stem, without any horizontal branches, with very few leaves, and gets covered with a quantity of cotton buds: as much as eighty have been gathered from one plant. It happens, however, but not as a general rule, that one or two sprouts are often seen shooting off the stem within three to five inches from the ground growing vertically alongside the mother plant, but never acquiring a full development nor yield, consequently they should be considered as parasites and ought to be suppressed in proper time. The absence of branches allows the plant to grow comfortably very close together, and as much as four plants can be allowed to grow in a square foot of land.

"Its origin remains unknown, but evidently is a matrimony between hemp and cotton. The Arabs being in the habit of planting round their cotton fields a small strip of hemp, the phenomena must have originated from the 'polen' of either of the two plants having been carried by the wind or bees from one flower to the other.

"It requires no particular mode of treatment from the ordinary cotton plant."

Not a crop apparently of great value.—The crop grown here did not come up to the expectations formed of it from the descriptions given, for, from some reason which I am unable even to suggest, although the plants came up rather more uprightly than our ordinary cotton (New Orleans), after some time it began to throw out branches near the roots and occupied fully as much space as the other plants do. When several months old, the crop became blighted and at the end of March it was removed. The yield of cotton from the plot was very low, partly no doubt from the poverty of the soil, and partly probably from the crop being blighted, as well as from the well-known infertility common to most hybrids.

51. Another plot was planted in December 1877, but with the same results regarding the habit of growth as in the first case; the plants are now (1st July) looking well, but have not produced much cotton. A further small supply of seed was received from the Government of India on the 26th of March for experiment; we had at the time a sufficient supply in stock from the crop previously grown.

No. 503, dated 19th March 1880.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

With reference to correspondence ending with your reminder No. 103, dated the 23rd of February 1880, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter, No. 406, dated the 8th of March 1880, from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, being a report on the cultivation of Bamieh cotton during 1878-79.

No. 406A.—LXVI, dated 8th March 1880.

From—J. B. FULLER, Esq., Asst. Director, for Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

With reference to your endorsement No. 2568,* dated the 15th December 1879, and subsequent reminder, I have the honor to submit the following report on the cultivation of Bamieh cotton during the years 1878 and 1879.

* Forwarding Government of India's (Department Home, Revenue and Agriculture), No. 466, dated the 5th of December 1879, requesting the submission of a report on the experimental cultivation of Bamieh cotton since the year 1877.

2. In March 1878, ¾lb. of seed of this variety of cotton were forwarded to this Department by the Government of India,† with the request that it might be carefully sown, and the result reported in due course. The attention of this Department had been attracted to the reported excellencies of Bamieh cotton before this, and in the previous year (1877) a little seed had been obtained through the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta, and sown at the Lucknow Horticultural Gardens and on the Cawnpore Farm. The result of the experiment at Cawnpore was communicated to Government in this office No. 326T., dated the 31st of May 1878. So far as the quality of the cotton produced went, the result was eminently satisfactory, and a portion of the produce, which was forwarded to the Government of India, was very favorably reported‡ on by Mr. C. Kapp of the Firm of Messrs. Volkart, Brothers, Bombay. The seed produced at Cawnpore and Lucknow was distributed to the Manager of the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, and the Deputy Commissioners of Jalaun and Lalitpur, but did not succeed.

† Government of India's No. 38, dated the 13th of February 1878, forwarded by Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its No. 609A., dated the 7th of March 1878.

‡ Communicated in Government of India's (Department Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce), No. 126, dated the 9th of November 1878.

3. The seed received from the Government of India was distributed to the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens, and to the Cawnpore and Allahabad Experimental Farms. Experiment has also been continued at the Lucknow Horticultural Gardens with the seed originally obtained from Calcutta but which has much deteriorated, and during the past year gave little or no return.

4. The seed received from the Government of India, which was sown both at Allahabad and Cawnpore, failed to give a crop. In the case of Allahabad, the seed was sown too late, and

the bolls had not therefore sufficient time to ripen before frost set in, and cut them back. At Cawnpore the cultivation was systematically neglected, in both 1878 and 1879, by two Superintendents, both of whom it has been necessary to remove for incompetency. Where cultivation was conducted with care, as it has been at the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens, under the superintendence of Mr. Duthie, very favorable results have been obtained.

5. In 1878 an ounce and a half of seed was sown at the Saharanpur Gardens. The following account of the experiment is taken from the Superintendent's (Mr. Duthie's) report:—

"The seed was sown in pots on the 27th of May, the seedlings being transplanted to ridges of well-manured ground, each plant being 2½ feet apart from those round it. There were 78 plants, and the average height which they attained was 6½ feet. The number of bolls on each plant averaged 30 after the removal of about ⅓rd of the bolls to strengthen the remainder. The plants maintained in a striking manner the peculiar upright habit originally observed in this variety when first detected in Egypt."

A sample of the cotton produced, which was submitted for report to the Manager of the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, was considered superior to all other sorts of cotton which were then grown in the garden (comprising New Orleans, tree cotton, ordinary Egyptian, Upland Georgian, Nankin and Hinganghat) and was pronounced to be of excellent staple, strong and clear: would make very superior 100s to 130s yarn; value in Liverpool about 8*d.* to 8¼*d.* per lb.

6. Having succeeded so far, Mr. Duthie was desired by me to cultivate this variety of cotton on a larger scale during 1879, but the seed in hand was only sufficient for one-eighth of an acre. The soil was a light sandy loam manured with old city manure at the rate of 8 tons to the acre. Half the seed was sown on April 30th *in situ*, at a distance of three feet apart, and the other half in seed beds, from which the seedlings were transplanted. Four waterings were given before the rains set in, and the plants were weeded altogether four times, and their roots were earthened up twice. The result shows that the ground had been far too heavily manured. The plants grew to an extraordinary height, some of them measuring 15 feet, and hardly one was under 10 feet. They ran to leaf, instead of producing flowers, and the total produce in cleaned cotton was only 3 lbs. 4 oz., or at the rate of 26 lbs. per acre.

7. The plants exhibited their characteristic habit of growth completely, but from a report kindly furnished by the Manager Elgin Mills on a sample of the outturn, it seems probable that the plants had degenerated, and that (as has been found to be the case with Hinganghat cotton grown in these Provinces) the cotton produced from acclimatized seed was inferior to that produced from imported seed. While the Bamieh cotton is pronounced still superior in staple to the other varieties of cotton grown at Saharanpur, it is noticed that it is much inferior to the sample submitted from Saharanpur last year, and the counts it is considered fit for spinning are 70s or 80s instead of the 100s to 130s for which the cotton produced in 1878 from imported seed was pronounced fine enough.

Note on a new variety of cotton (Bamieh) from Egypt by the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

At the commencement of 1877 a correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria sent the following account of a discovery which appears to have excited considerable curiosity amongst a large branch of the manufacturing community:—

"The cotton world of Alexandria is just now immensely interested in the alleged discovery of a new species of the cotton-plant which promises to effect a revolution in the prospects of Egyptian cotton. Every one knows the story of M. Jumel, who, fifty years ago, walking in the garden of a Turk at Cairo, noticed how well a certain cotton-tree flourished, and how he took away the seeds therefrom, and planted and re-planted them until he founded the present cotton culture of Egypt. Well, it appears a Copt has now made a 'new departure' of a similar kind The results already obtained from the new plant are most extraordinary. It compares with the old as follows:—An ardeb (270lbs.) of ordinary cotton seeds sows on an average eight feddans (acres) and produces four cantars (100lbs.) of cotton in seed, that is to say, the cotton with the seed inside it as it comes out of the cotton pod. Taking this yield as the average, every ardeb planted produces 32 cantars of ginned cotton and about 24 ardebs of seed. An ardeb of seed of the new species sows, like the other, eight feddans; but its yield is more than treble, and has even been stated at five-fold. But my most trustworthy informant only gives ten cantars per feddan, which I may add is the amount taken by one of the leading firms as the basis of their calculations as to the effect of the new plant. They add that it is difficult to say exactly what would be the ordinary yield, as all returns hitherto are the result of exceptional culture on a small scale. On this calculation of ten cantars, each ardeb of seed would produce 80 cantars of cotton in seed; that is to say, over double the amount produced by ordinary seed. At present prices each ardeb would return about 240 lbs. in seed and cotton together, instead of 96 lbs. as it does now.

"The new cotton, I am assured by the best authority, is of good appearance commercially speaking, and quite equal in quality to ordinary Egyptian cotton. The plant grows in a different manner to the ordinary cotton plant. It grows to about the height of ten feet, has a straight vertical stem, without branches, with very few leaves and is thickly studded with pods. Seventy are said to have been gathered from the first plant discovered. The ordinary cotton is found on a shrub some four to five feet high with spreading branches. Nearly a yard must be left for air, light, and growing room between each shrub; whereas the new plant, from the absence of branches, requires only half the space. This fact is of material importance with a view to its capabilities of production in a given space. It is called here Bamieh cotton, from the resemblance of the plant to a vegetable of that name, and the Arabs

maintain that it is the result of a cross between the two shrubs. But others say it has been brought from the Soudan or Equatorial Africa. Nothing, however, is positively known.

"The history of its discovery is curious. A Copt living in the upper part of Delta, at a place called Berket-el-sab (Well of the Lion), a station on the Cairo Railway, in the province of Menouf, noticed in the autumn of 1873 a plant in a cotton-field wholly different to the rest. He collected the pods, separated the seed, and planted it in secret in an isolated plot of ground. For three years he has carried on the cultivation, and now there are said to be from three to four hundred ardebs in the country, and the seed is sold in the public market."

Attracted by this account, I addressed Mr. J. C. Chapman, Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Alexandria, on 25th April, of which the following is an extract :—

"My attention has been recently drawn to accounts in the newspapers regarding a newly-introduced cotton plant into Egypt, some of which has been raised in Alexandria or its vicinity. This kind of cotton is said to be not only superior in quality, but much more prolific than the ordinary descriptions of cotton known in commerce.

"May I request the favor of your good offices to procure a few seeds of this cotton for the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, who are desirous to introduce it into their garden. If successful, it may prove a most useful addition to our class of Indian cottons.

"I have been so many (40) years interested in the introduction into India of new kinds of cotton and improvements of the indigenous, that I naturally regard with pleasure all such attempts as that now under consideration."

Mr. Chapman was kind enough to send me a small packet containing about 300 seeds, with the following advice :—

"I am in receipt of your letter of 25th April, forwarded by Captain Lovell. I fear there are no seeds of the 'Bamieh' cotton plant to be had now. They were all eagerly bought up and planted. If, however, I can obtain even a small quantity, I will with pleasure send some in our despatch box to your address.

"I have planted some in my garden, and am watching the result with interest. Unfortunately my water supply is rather salt, and I am afraid to give as much as is said to be necessary. However, next season, there will be large quantities grown, and I will report to you and send some seed. This or even the ordinary Egyptian cotton would be a great boon for India. I am interested in spinning mills at Bombay and know the disadvantage of having only one quality of cotton to work up. The article in the English papers on this new cotton was furnished by me."

The packet reached me in June, and I lost no time in distributing the seeds, as judiciously as possible, in small quantities, to about thirty persons resident in various parts of India, including fifty seeds to the Government of Bengal, and twenty to Mr. Buck, the Director of Agriculture, North-Western Provinces. As yet only two returns have been received, one from Mr. Buck and another from Mr. W. Masters, of the Opium Department at Hajipore. I placed six seeds in the soil, of which five germinated, one seedling was destroyed by a crow, and another when about four feet high, by the falling on it of a large heavy plant of *Reana luxurians*. I had therefore only three plants to rear. The seed was sown about the middle of June, grew very vigorously (ten feet in height) throughout the rainy season in the manner detailed in the above quoted letter. Began to blossom in September, yielded first ripe pods in October and November, and continued flowering and podding freely till the end of February, and sparingly during March. These three plants have yielded rather less than two ounces of clean cotton. It has now (end of April) recommenced to flower, and I propose allowing the plants to remain as a biennial, to ascertain if the quality of the next season's produce retains its character or deteriorates.

The following are the reports of the experiment at Cawnpore, communicated by the Director of Agriculture, North-Western Provinces.

Dated 29th March 1878.

From the Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. Provinces.

I have the honor to advise despatch by to-day's packet post a parcel containing 6 ounces of Egyptian cotton seed produced from the 20 seeds supplied to this Department by the Society.

2. A small sample of cotton, and a copy of the report on the experiment by the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm, Cawnpore, are sent herewith.

From the Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm, Cawnpore.

I have now the honor to report results of an experiment made with Bamieh cotton.

2. Twenty seeds received from Agri-Horticultural Society (through your No. $\frac{T}{114A}$, dated 18th June 1877) on the 24th June.

3. A small patch of land measuring 7 by 17 feet was prepared on the vegetable gardens and thrown up into ridges 2½ feet apart, and the seeds planted 2½ feet in the row. The seed was sown on the 19th July, and began to appear above ground on the 24th.

4. Of the twenty seeds sown thirteen germinated: the first bolls were picked on 20th December, and picking went on at intervals till the beginning of this month.

5. The quantity of kapas collected from the thirteen plants, 2 seers 8 chittacks, of which four chittacks was sent to Bulandshahr Agricultural Show; the rest on being passed the native churka—

	Srs.	Chs.
cleaned cotton ...	0	11
seed ...	1	9
Total ...	2	4

6. From the almost total cessation of rain the season cannot be said to have been a good one; yet the plants grew to the height of 5 to 5½ feet and threw out long lateral branches. I am of opinion seed ought to be sown three feet apart at least.

From Mr. W. Masters.

Sowed six seeds of Bamieh cotton on the 7th July 1877; one sprouted on the 10th, the other five on the 11th idem. Of the six plants one was destroyed by a carpenter-cricket, and two by an over-curious mali. On the 31st July 1877, transplanted one of the remaining three, four and a half feet from the others.

On the 24th September 1877, observed buds appearing; on the 5th October flowers were out; on the 2nd December 1877, counted 150 pods and flowers on the transplanted plant, the other two appeared injured, the leaves and pods withering and turning black. In January 1878, the three plants produced flowers, but a very few; the pods ripened slowly. By 24th of the month only two ripe pods had been gathered from the transplanted plant, several poor ones from the others. On the 27th January 1878, pulled up by the roots one of the untransplanted plants and sent to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Towards the end of March 1878, cut away the main stems to within 2 feet of the ground and the seed branches to within a foot of the main stems, leaving however three branches uncut on the transplanted plant. On the 16th May 1878, counted 138 fresh flowers and pods on the transplanted plant, the other one had died off.

Of the three plants the transplanted one was the healthiest and most bushy; it had a main stem tapering upwards to a height of about ten feet with seven side branches issuing from it within the space of one and a half feet from the ground; the three branches afterwards measured eight and half feet, the flowers grew on the axils of the leaves, as many as three from one axil being common; on the main stem above the highest branch small shoots or leaf stalks about six inches long appeared, the flowers sprung from the base of these. The untransplanted plants had three branches, and its main stem stood about 12 feet high; the stems and branches of all bent over considerably, many of them touching the ground at their ends. After pruning, new branches sprung from those cut near their bases, or quite from the bases, but not from the main stem; the flowers and pods of these are very small, but the new flowers and pods on the uncut branches are large and blooming: seventy-two pods gave two ounces of cotton and one thousand three hundred and seven seeds. Many flowers and pods shrivelled and turned black in a bright hot sun. Rain falling on a ripe open pod stained the cotton yellow. The soil on which the plants were grown was a poor and sandy one.

Messrs. W. Haworth and Co. of this city have kindly furnished a report on the quality of the specimens raised at Cawnpore, Hajipore, and Calcutta, of which the following is a copy :—

We have pleasure in returning your samples of Bamieh (Egyptian) cotton with the following report :—

1. Bolls similar to Egyptian cultivation and like it as regards its seed, both as to formation and freedom with which the fibre can be separated. (*Cawnpore Model Farm.*)

2. Not of a particularly good color, but as regards length, softness, strength and fineness of staple, every thing that "could be desired, and would rank as good fair Egyptian cotton, valued at about 7 to 7½ per pound." (*Ditto*).

3. Not equal to No. 1 either in size of the boll or the quality of the cotton, but similar in all other respects. (*Mr. Masters.*)

4. Equal in color to No. 2, but containing considerably more stains, harsher in staple, which is also wanting in length and strength : value about 6 to 6½ per pound. (*Mr. Blechynden.*)

I have placed as an appendix to this note some particulars from the *Gardener's Chronicle* regarding this cotton from the pen of M. Delchevalerie, the Inspector of Agriculture of Cairo. Also a few details regarding experiments at Texas :—

"M. Delchevalerie, the Inspector of Agriculture of Cairo, laid before the recent Congress of Amsterdam some specimens of a new cotton plant found growing in Egypt, in a field of cotton, among which were found some Bamiehs (*Hibiscus esculentus*). A certain Cheik-el-Celed, of the environs of Chibui-el-koru in Lower Egypt, noticed some specimens of fastigiate cotton plants, quite different to the others, and similar in habit to the Bamieh, or Bamia plant. The stems are about 8 to 10 feet high, straight, and with relatively few branches, and those ascending not spreading as in ordinary cotton plants. Hence the planters of that region did not hesitate to call them 'Kotu Bamieh.' They collected the seeds carefully in order to plant them separately. The following year they obtained nearly half a *feddan* (about half an acre) of them, of which the seeds were collected in the same way, and Egypt this year already possesses important plantations of this new variety of cotton. The first samples which arrived in the market of Alexandria were distributed among several merchants, who sent them to Liverpool, where they were classed above 'fair cotton,' and nearly fetched the price of 'good fair.'

"M. Delchevalerie, in a note addressed to the Congress, suggested the idea that this cotton is a hybrid production between *Hibiscus esculentus* and the Egyptian cotton itself, and he proposes this summer to make some experiments at Cairo, in order to ascertain if this be so. If this hybridisation has really taken place between the *Hibiscus* (*Abelmoschus*) *esculentus* and the cotton. the fact will be of great importance from a scientific point of view, for it may give rise to other experiments in artificial fertilisation between other genera of the same family. Similar facts are not unprecedented in the records of horticulture. . However this may be, the new cotton plant is taller than the ordinary cotton. It is erect, and scarcely branched, with the exception of two or three small branches at the base, which allow of the plants being planted closer. It has not the shrubby form of the ordinary cotton plant, which has numerous branches, themselves branched and producing here and there at the joints a capsule of cotton on a long peduncle. On the contrary, in the new cotton plant, the principal branch is straight and not branched. The capsules grow on the principal stem in clusters in the axils of the leaves, and are likewise borne on long axillary stalks. The roots are more tap-shaped than those of the ordinary cotton, whose root fibres moreover spread more horizontally. And what is more important is, that the new variety produces much more cotton. The cultivators of this new cotton plant have assured M. Delchelaverie that they have obtained fifteen quintals of it per *feddan* in the rich soil of the Delta, while the ordinary cotton does not produce half that quantity.

"The Bamieh cotton of Egypt, to which we drew attention at p. 561, vol. VII of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, seemed after the subsidence of the first great excitement in its favor destined to pass into oblivion which is so often the fate of many newly introduced products. Our contemporary, *Cotton*, however, draws attention to the fact of recent experiments that have been made in its cultivation in Texas. The seeds were planted on 4th May in a garden situated in latitude 29° 40' at an elevation of thirty feet above Galveston Bay, and about 300 yards from its margin. The soil was a light, fertile, sandy loam. The seeds germinated, and the plants made their appearance above the surface of the soil in six days, namely, on 10th May. The first blossoms appeared on 8th July, and the first open fruits on 30th August. The average height of the plants was about eight feet, but some grew up to ten feet. After the plants had ceased growing the fruits perfected themselves, increasing in size. It is stated that the fruits are very abundantly produced from near the base of the plant to its very top. In the space of four months and ten days from the time of planting, the open fruits were of sufficient size for picking in any quantity. From as careful and safe an estimate as could be made, the yield was found to be fully equal to 2,500 lbs. of cotton in the seed per acre. The habit of the plant is described as being very singular in its outline. Unlike the American Upland and Sea Island cottons, it does not send off branches regularly from near the ground to the top of the plant :

but the main stem bears close to the ground two, three, or more branches, and then rises to a height of eight or ten feet without a branch. Leaves only are given off along the stems, and in the axil of each leaf are from two to five, and sometimes six long petioles, each bearing a fruit. The branches described at the base were also very heavily fruited, as many as five large fruits growing so close together as to touch each other. The cotton or wool contained in every fruit on the plantation was of a pale yellow color, which was difficult to be accounted for, as there had been no heavy rains during its growth to stain it; it is suggested the profuse dews may have been the cause. From the record of these experiments it seems that we may still hear something favorable about Bamieh cotton with regard to its becoming an article of commerce."

The late Mr. Kurz, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, was kind enough, at my request, to examine the plants raised there from seed received from the Society, with reference to the supposed hybridisation between *Hibiscus esculentus* and the ordinary Egyptian cotton; and in a note now before me he writes :—

"The Egyptian Bamieh cotton is *Gossypium vitifolium*, a variety very near to the *G. acuminatum Roxb.*, both which are now reduced to *G. barbadense L.* These two varieties are contrasted in the Flora of British India, and I see really little difference between the two."

Some stress is laid, it will be seen, on the advantage that this variety of cotton possesses in running up as it does to ten or twelve feet with little or no branching. The plants in my garden, though not so bushy as the ordinary Egyptian or other exotic kinds, are not of such a spare habit as has been represented; and I quite agree with the Superintendent of the Model Farm, Cawnpore, that the seed ought to be sown three feet apart at least. If grown closer together, a larger quantity of produce may be obtained per acre, but it is questionable if the quality will be so good; for cotton instead of being crowded together is, like most other plants, the better for having a sufficiency of air and light. All the samples received have a cream-like tinge, similar to the finest Sea Island; this is not caused, apparently, by the climate, but is the natural color. A small portion is stained, but such is of a darker color.

May 1878.

Since writing the above I have perused a letter from the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, on the subject of cotton cultivation generally in Egypt, in which the following remarks occur in respect to the Bamieh variety :—

"The feeling that whatever they (the cultivators) gain goes generally to pay the Government taxes, is also said to make them very reckless in their system of cultivation. The way in which the seed is mixed is admirably illustrated by the recent experiments made in the Bamieh cotton plant, which was to revolutionize the cotton market by its productiveness and quality. The seed ran up to 10, 20 and even 30 times the price per ardeb of the ordinary seed. This was too much for the sellers. In every case there was adulteration, and no experiment has, proved decisive on account of the admixture of other qualities."

P.S.—Mr. Chapman, in a letter just received (8th June) forwarding a further supply of seed (about 12 pounds), writes as follows :—

The seed is difficult to procure genuine, being generally mixed with Ashmouni, and sells at £ 30 the kuntar. The package sent is genuine, and will, I hope, give good results. Here the Bamieh plant is mostly a failure, requiring an immense deal of water, and growing too tall—as high as 15 feet.

*** The following extract from the Report of the Horticultural Garden, Lucknow, for the year 1877-78, communicated by the Director of Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, on the 5th July, has reached whilst the above is passing through the press :—

"22. This is said to be a cross between ordinary Egyptian Cotton and 'Bamieh' (*Hibiscus esculentus*) or 'Bindi.'

"A small plot of it was sown, July 14th, 1877. The seed was sown in rows three feet apart, and two feet in the rows; this space was found to be required, as by the time growth ceased, the whole of the ground was covered.

"Owing to the scanty and irregular rainfall, the crop had to be frequently watered from a well. This with regular weeding and ploughing with a native plough previous to sowing, was the whole of the cultivation given. The plants maintained a healthy and vigorous growth till checked by cold. In November by that time some of the tallest plants were nine feet high, and the average height of the plot from five to six feet.

"There were two distinct kinds of plants which I have labelled, Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 was of tall upright growth with few side branches, and which I take to be the true hybrid.

No. 2 was of bushy spreading habit with several side branches nearly as large as the centre stem, and which appears to be ordinary Egyptian.

"Whether the seed was mixed or has a tendency to revert to the cotton parent, is a point to be settled by future trials; to this end the seed of the two kinds has been collected and kept separate. It is however possible that the flowers of both were cross-fertilized as the plants were grown side by side, and should the seed No. 1 again produce two kinds of plants, it must not be concluded that the hybrid is wanting in fixity and permanence of character.

"Should the crop be of two kinds and pure seed be desired, care should be taken to pull out all plants of bushy spreading habit before they come into flower, and if the crop is grown at some distance from the other kinds of cotton, true seed is likely to be produced.

"As the seed was late in being sown and the season altogether an unusual one, I have thought it undesirable to give the outturn, as it could not by any means be taken as a guide to what the results would be in ordinary years.

"I cannot say that either kind bore heavy crops, the bolls though large were nothing like so numerous as such large strong plants seemed capable of yielding.

"It is possible, however, that the deficiency in quantity is more than made up in the quality of the fibre which is soft and silky, and at least twice the length of common country cotton.

"The following quantity of each kind of seed is available for distribution as you may direct:—

No. 1, 4½ seers.
No. 2, 7 „ „

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1052 AND 1053 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JUNE 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajputana.	Banswara	19 6	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	5 0	12 8	12 8	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 12	14 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF FI

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cambu, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. C
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	6 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 0	16 5	16 5	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 6	15 2	6 11	14 11	16 14	8 0	24 13	25 14	17 5	29 11	29 11	16
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	16 13	12 14	9 14	18 0	17 0	12 0	42 3	...	19 3	...	...	
	Kistna	8 13	8 2	5 14	...	...	...	16 3	17 13	11 14	17 2	18 11	12 8	21 13	20 5	...	...	...	
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	5 6	...	...	...	14 5	13 14	9 14	15 0	15 2	11 0	27 13	27 13	18 3	...	...	
	Cuddapah	9 8	8 13	7 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	9 8	13 11	12 14	11 3	22 2	22 14	13 2	28 5	27 8	14
	Bellary	9 10	9 10	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	13 8	13 8	10 0	23 11	23 11	12 10	20 11	19 11	15
	Kurnool	7 10	7 10	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 10	11 6	11 13	10 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	18 2	18 2	12
	Madras	7 11	7 11	7 5	...	...	...	10 11	11 2	9 6	11 14	12 6	9 13	17 5	17 5	12 3	21 2	21 6	15
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 14	9 11	13 10	14 0	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	19
	North Arcot	7 10	7 10	6 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	9 5	14 8	15 0	11 5	25 8	27 5	16 6	23 14	23 2	
	South Arcot	7 0	7 6	5 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 11	14 6	14 6	12 3	23 8	25 3	...	23 2	22 5	16
	Tanjore	6 10	6 3	6 10	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	10 0	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	15 2	23 3	23 3	14
	Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	6 10	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	9 6	19 10	19 10	14 0	22 14	22 14	14
	Madura	8 10	8 10	7 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 10	8 13	13 11	14 2	9 5	25 14	21 2	14 10	23 8	23 8	
	Tinnevelly*	7 2	7 2	5 10	...	...	...	12 11	13 14	8 3	13 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	8 3	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 0	13 2	13 10	9 8	18 5	18 5	17 6	20 11	21 8	20
	Nilgiris	7 13	7 2	4 3	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 10	9 10	9 10	8 0	16 3	15 6	13 2	16 13	15 6	11
	Salem	7 13	7 6	5 3	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	7 14	12 6	12 6	8 13	20 11	19 2	12 11	18 13	18 13	11
	South Canara	7 5	7 5	6 14	...	...	...	8 11	9 3	7 13	11 5	11 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabar	7 3	7 10	6 8	...	...	...	11 11	12 2	9 5	12 8	13 0	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay.	Bombay	9 9	8 9	6 15	18 9	16 14	13 14	6 12	6 7	5 5	10 12	8 15	7 4	16 14	16 14	10 2	13 0	14 10	10
	Ahmedabad	14 0	14 12	7 0	22 4	22 12	12 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 0	9 8	7 0	22 0	22 8	9 0	19 0	19 0	9
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	6 15	26 10	26 10	12 5	8 14	8 14	6 15	11 14	12 5	8 7	21 5	21 5	10 0	18 13	20 0	8
	Surat	12 0	10 0	7 6	7 10	7 10	3 9	8 0	8 0	6 1	9 0	9 0	7 0½	20 0	18 0	9 11	16 0	16 0	10
	Broach	13 5¼	13 5¼	7 12¾	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 6¼	10 0	10 0	8 10¼	16 0	16 0	9 11¼	16 0	16 0	9 6
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 12	7 11	6 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 10	7 8	7 8	8 4	12 0	12 0	9 5	11 4	11 4	9
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 10	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 8	14 8	...	12 8	12 8	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	8 6	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	5 14	9 10	9 10	8 10	18 11	18 11	11 4	16 3	16 3	11
	Násik	11 10	11 13	7 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	8 15	8 2	18 5	19 5	...	12 12	14 10	9
	Ahmednagar	11 9	11 7	7 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	8 15	8 15	8 0	15 0	16 0	9 7	13 14	13 6	10
	Poona	8 1	8 1	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 15	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	15 4	8 11	11 8	12 10	9
	Sholápur	10 14	11 5	7 0½	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 6	9 15	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 6	8 10	16 9	15 8	10
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	9 10	9 12	5 1	15 12	15 12	...	7 8	7 4	4 12	9 4	9 10¼	7 12	20 4	20 2	9 11	20 0	20 1	9
	Satara	9 6	9 6	5 12	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 3	7 14	7 14	7 2	11 13	11 11	7 6	10 2	10 5	7
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	4 12	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	17 0	17 8	9 3	18 0	18 8	10
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0	9 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	8
	Ratnágiri	8 9	8 9	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	8 8	14 5	14 5	...	10 7	10 7	8
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	8 14	8 0	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	29 1	26 10	8 14	20 0	20 0	8
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 3	7 0	7 0	10
	Asirgarh	13 7	14 0	7 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 1	12 0	12 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	11
	Baroda	9 2	8 14	6 9	16 0	14 5	9 14	8 0	7 11	6 2	11 7	10 14	7 15	18 5	18 5	9 7	16 9	16 14	9
	Disa	17 0	16 13	8 6	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	24 4	24 2	10 0	20 0	20 1	9
	Nimach	13 0	12 0	8 12	20 8	20 0	13 0	7 8	7 12	...	8 8	9 0	5 8	22 4	22 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	9
	Nasirabad	15 0	14 6	12 0	23 14	25 10¾	16 5½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 11¾	24 3¾	14 11¾	19 0	19 3	12
	Rájkot	16 0	15 12	6 13	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	22 0	21 8	8 1	15 0	15 0	7
	Upper Sindh Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Karachi	10 2	10 2	8 5	16 0	16 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	15 0	14 8	10
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	10
	Shikarpur	11 13	12 4½	10 5	16 0	16 0½	15 14	8 0	8 0	5 10	11 8	11 9	8 0	14 8	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	10
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 4	14 12	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 8	6 11	...	...	...	17 2	18 2	8
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	15 4*a*	14 4	10 4	28 0	22 8	15 4	15 8	16 8	12 4	16 8	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 12*b*	14 8	11 12	17 0	17 0	14 0	18 8	18 12	12 4	20 8	20 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0*c*	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	11 4	18 0	19 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0*d*	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 12	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17-8 to 20 seers, and gram 20 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, barley 22 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of June 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
29 8	30 14	18 6	46 10	46 10	22 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
30 5	30 5	16 3	37 6	37 6	19 10	86 6	86 6	88 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
32 13	34 10	19 2	40 14	39 14	25 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
35 5	35 5	16 10	33 5	34 3	17 2	145 13	145 13	129 5	13 2	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
28 3	28 3	20 0	24 2	23 2	18 6	93 5	93 5	97 3*	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
29 3	28 8	18 6	29 3	28 6	17 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	Cuddapah		
24 3	24 3	15 0	25 13	28 0	15 11	97 3	97 3	97 3*	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bellary		
...	...	14 13	25 2	25 2	15 6	...	...	252 11	12 8	12 8	10 14	Kurnool		
22 2	21 14	16 13	25 5	25 2	17 0	87 8	87 8	85 0*	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
22 5	21 14	15 13	25 0	25 0	15 10	82 10	85 8	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
25 10	27 6	17 14	29 8	29 8	16 11	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	10 10	North Arcot		
24 10	23 13	17 8	27 0	26 8	21 8	201 11	199 5	233 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	South Arcot		
24 3	24 3	14 5	22 11	22 11	15 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	12 0	Tanjore		
23 10	23 10	15 2	21 3	23 2	15 6	121 8	121 8	121 8*	12 2	12 2	12 2	Trichinopoly		
24 13	24 13	16 5	24 0	23 2	15 2	118 10	121 8	119 2	14 0	13 8	14 0	Madura		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	13 2	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 8	Tinnevelly		
21 5	22 2	19 11	23 11	24 11	19 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
15 2	14 6	12 3	18 5	16 10	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	Nilgiris		
21 0	19 8	13 8	22 6	24 2	15 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 8	Salem		
13 10	14 2	15 0	...	...	13 14	94 13	99 10	105 0	10 8	10 8	12 3	South Canara		
14 10	16 6	14 10	22 0	22 5	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 0	9 0	11 3	Malabar		
9 11	10 0	10 10	15 15	13 4	9 12	54 9	57 14	75 1	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	16 13	16 13	10 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 11	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	...	14 8¾	14 8¾	8 6¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	13 5¼	Broach		
11 4	11 4	9 5	11 13	11 13	8 8	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 2	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	18 7	18 0	9 7	140 0	140 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
18 6	17 4	12 5	17 0	17 0	9 5	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 1	14 9	11 2	Násik		
...	...	...	15 6	15 6	8 8	106 4	106 4	73 0	11 4	11 11	10 1	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 10	11 10	11 2	Poona		
...	...	...	15 15	15 15	8 10½	80 0	99 13	122 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Sholápur		
...	...	...	13 6	13 15½	7 8	280 0	280 0	...	9 8	9 12	10 4	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		*Note.*—In the return for the fortnight ending 15th May 1880, from the Cantonment of Baroda, for the retail rate of wheat flour 7 seers 2 chittaks, *read* 6 seers 14 chittaks.
...	...	...	11 11	11 11	7 13	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 3	10 4	9 10	Satara		
19 8	19 8	12 15	14 0	14 0	6 12	80 0	100 0	113 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Belgaum		
24 0	24 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
11 12	12 15	11 12	12 10	12 10	8 7	150 0	180 0	155 0	10 6	12 15	12 5	Ratnágiri		
16 0	16 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 0	9 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
26 10	26 10	10 0	22 13	20 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	14 14	14 5	8 11	91 8	91 8	96 0	12 9	12 9	12 0	Baroda		
...	...	...	13 8	15 13	10 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	10 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	24 2	24 4	13 8	85 0	85 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	11 8	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	18 0	17 11	7 8	75 0	75 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sindh Frontier		
6 0	6 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	11 8	106 0	105 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 8	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	13 12	13 15½	14 8	250 0	240 0	290 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	16 8	15 12	10 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Burdwan		
...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	13 12	11 12	320 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	180 0	...	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	17 4	17 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Howrah		

* *Vide* explanations furnished in the previous Statements.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 22-8 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 11 to 25 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 26 seers, barley 16 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17-8 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	***Central Districts.***																		
	Calcutta	14 0	14 6	11 12	20 0	22 0	14 9	6 10	6 10	5 11	11 6	11 8	11 0	22 10	20 0	10 8	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	6 8	14 0	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 13f	17 4	12 5	26 10½	26 10¾	16 0	12 13	13 5¼	10 0	15 4	14 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0g	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	9 2	20 0	20 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	20 0h	18 11	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	10 8	17 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 8i	11 0	10 3	14 8	14 0	13 5	12 0	15 0	10 3	16 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	20 0j	15 0 to 20 0	13 8	26 4	30 0	18 8	15 0	16 8	9 0 to 9 12	16 0 to 16 8	17 8 to 18 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	18 0k	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	18 12	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	7 15	24 0	24 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 8l	22 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 8	9 0	18 12	18 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	4 8	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 7n	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	15 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	17 5o	17 5	11 4	33 0	33 0	8 14	17 10	16 12	8 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 7
	Furreedpore	18 0p	18 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	5 12	19 0	18 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...q	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	19 8	19 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	16 0r	16 0	8 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 8	12 8	8 8	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	9 0	23 8	21 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0s	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...t	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	16 0	14 8½	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	9 5	23 0	24 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	25 0	19 0	13 5	13 5	11 0	18 0	19 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0u	19 8	14 0	30 0	29 0	19 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	19 0	18 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	20 0v	19 8	13 4 to 14 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	11 0 to 12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0 to 13 8	25 0	27 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...
	Durbhunga	20 0w	20 0	12 0	32 8	36 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	10 4	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	21 0x	21 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 4	16 0	12 12	30 8	29 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	16 8	16 0	14 4	32 0	32 0	20 4	...	...	...
	Chumparun	22 0y	20 0	14 0	32 0	38 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	23 1z	22 0	14 11	33 9	21 0	18 14	11 8	13 10	10 8	16 12	18 14	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	18 15z1	18 15	12 10	37 14	37 14	18 15	15 2	16 7	11 6	17 11	17 11	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	17 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0z2	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	15 12	10 8	16 6*	18 6	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	9 0	7 0	11 13	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	9 12	19 0	18 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	26 8	26 9	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	17 0z3	17 8	11 0	27 0	30 0	15 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0z4	15 0	8 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	16 0	12 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0z5	12 8	10 0	24 0	32 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	18 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Kidderpore) 13-5 seers, barley (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, best rice (in Kidderpore) 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, and gram (in Kidderpore) 16 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 7 to 15-8 seers, common rice 13-1 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 14-8 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers.
i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 11 seers.
j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 28-2 seers, best rice 9-12 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, and gram 16-2 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 8-14 to 18 seers.
l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 13-8 seers.
m In Phanseedewah the prices are:—Best rice 10 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 8 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18-5 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 25 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24-12 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 30 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 13 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 8 to 17 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
s In Hathazaree the prices are:—Best rice 20 seers and common rice 21 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 24 seers and common rice 20 to 23 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 16-10 to 22 seers, barley 27-8 to 30 seers, best rice in (Johanabad) 10 seers, com mon rice 17-8 to 22 seers and gram 23 to 27-8 seers.

India for the 1st half of June 1880—continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																			
esser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.				Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
													Central Districts.		
...	...	...		17 8	17 8	12 9	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...		17 0	16 0	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...		20 0	20 0	11 7	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 13½	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	...		16 0	14 12	10 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...		23 0	22 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...		11 0	12 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...		20 10	18 12	12 0	200 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Rajshahye		
...	...	...		9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	...		15 0	13 8	9 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 8	8 4	7 14	Bogra		
...	...	...		22 0	22 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	8 0	8 0		6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
...	...	...		10 5	10 0	8 0	24 0	65 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri		
													Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...		16 0	15 4	10 0	91 8	91 8	91 0	9 8	9 8	8 14	Dacca		
...	...	...		10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...		10 0	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...		13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Mymensingh		
...	...	...		12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	...		8 0	9 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Chittagong		
...	...	...		8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...		9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
													Behar.		
...	...	...		26 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
...	...	...		25 0	23 8	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gya		
9 0	29 0	...		26 0	25 0	15 8 to 16 0	100 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
8	22 0	22 0		22 0	21 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	...		22 8	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
8	21 4	18 8		23 8	23 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	190 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun		
...	...	...		26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Chumparun		
...	...	...		25 3	23 1	14 11	126 0	105 0	126 0	8 14	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...		24 0	24 0	13 4	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 7	9 7	8 13	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Purneah		
...	...	...		18 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...		15 0	15 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
													Orissa.		
2	15 12	14 7		17 1	17 1	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...		13 2	14 0	13 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
													Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
0	40 0	24 0		19 8	20 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Hazáribágh		
0	32 0	19 0		14 0	15 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 12	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
...	...	...		16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
0	50 0	64 0		14 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19-8 to 21 seers, barley 30 to 32-8 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet (in Sasseram) 22 seers; lesser millets (in Sasseram) 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Sasseram) 22 seers, and gram 26 to 28 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 27-8 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Madhoobani) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Madhoobani) 50 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers.
x In Hajeepore the prices are:—Wheat 17 seers, barley 29 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 23 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 50 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 35 seers.
z In Jamui the prices are:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 seers, great millet 22 seers, lesser millets 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 seers, and gram 23 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 to 26 seers, barley (in Soopole) 24 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18-12 seers, barley (in Godda) 30 seers, best rice 21 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18-12 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 17-8 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley (in Chutra) 30 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 15 seers, common rice 23 to 24 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers.
z4 In Lohardugga the prices are:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 34 seers, and gram 23 seers.
z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 24 seers, best rice 20 to 22 seers, common rice 23 to 24 seers, bulruch millet (in Govindpore) 32 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 10	15 12	17 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	8 6	8 6	6 10	13 5	14 8	13 5	14 8	13 5	8 14	16 13	14 8	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	18 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	7 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	11 0	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	5 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	5 0	8 8	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	18 8	13 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	8 8	20 0	22 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	13
	Saháranpur	19 6	20 8	16 8	28 0	28 0	20 4	7 0	7 8	6 14	11 4	10 12	9 0	27 0	32 5	13 15	20 9	25 14	10
	Muzaffarnagar	18 11	20 0	15 6	29 4	31 4	21 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 6	22 0	27 8	17 10	24 6	25 5	17
	Meerut	19 12	20 12	16 4	29 8	29 8	20 8	5 0	5 0	4 12	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	16
	Bulandshahr	20 4	21 10	16 4	29 0	31 0	20 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 4	11 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	14
	Aligarh	19 0	21 8	16 0	28 0	31 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...
	Kumaun	13 0	12 8	11 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	20 13	21 15	14 10	31 12	34 5	20 4	14 1	14 10	5 10	15 12	15 3	9 0	22 8	25 14	14 10	27 0	25 14	14
	Moradabad	21 4	23 2	15 15	35 0	37 8	20 10	7 13	7 13	7 13	17 3	17 3	10 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	17
	Budaun	21 0	23 6	15 9½	31 3	36 0	18 9½	6 0	6 0	4 12½	15 9½	14 6	10 12½	...	...	12 0	...	...	12
	Bareilly	20 0	22 8	14 6	31 4	37 8	18 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	23 12	23 12	18 12	23 4	23 12	15
	Sháhjahánpur	22 4	22 8	16 2	34 8	34 8	22 4	6 4	6 4	6 2	17 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	25 0	27 8	16 12	45 0	50 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	18 0	19 8	14 0	26 0	30 8	18 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	16
	Agra	17 0	18 8	14 0	25 4	27 0	18 4	4 4	4 4	4 0	11 8	12 8	10 0	27 4	27 4	16 4	27 4	27 4	15
	Farukhabad	19 4½	19 12½	14 1	26 3½	28 10	18 4	6 2	6 2	6 10½	16 6	16 6	11 11	26 1	26 3½	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	18 4	20 0	13 4	22 8	27 0	17 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etah	19 4	20 8	14 8	26 0	28 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	21 8	22 0	14 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18
	Jhánsi	21 4	20 10	14 0	40 12	37 2	22 14	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	40 14	40 3	20 0	33 0	33 0	...
	Lalitpur	20 4	21 4	12 4	50 0	50 0	24 0	11 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	23 4	20 0	25 0	...
	Cawnpore	19 0	20 0	14 12	29 0	30 8	20 0	9 8	9 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	16
	Fatehpur	19 0	19 12	12 12	29 8	30 0	16 12	9 8	8 8	6 9	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	18 0	19 8	12 4	28 0	28 0	14 4	8 0	8 0	6 4	16 0	16 0	11 8	37 0	37 8	16 8	...	28 0	16
	Allahabad	19 12	20 0	13 6	31 0	32 4	17 12	9 8	9 0	8 4	19 0	19 4	13 4	35 8	35 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	17
	Hamírpur	17 13	19 7	13 8	23 1	27 0	17 2	9 0	8 8	6 0	12 14	14 0	11 0	29 10	30 15	16 11	32 1	27 8	15
	Jaunpur	21 14	21 8	15 14	32 12	32 7	21 3	7 12	7 12	6 5	17 10	17 10	10 9	...	...	22 9	18 5	21 3	18
	Gorakhpur	22 8	23 6½	14 6½	37 13	39 9½	21 9½	14 6½	15 4¾	12 12¾	18 0	18 0	13 15½	27 0	27 0	23 6½	...	...	...
	Basti	22 8	22 0	14 8	38 0	38 0	25 0	15 12	15 12	9 8	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	19 3	14 8	29 8	28 0	20 10	8 2	8 2	6 10	17 0	17 0	12 9	...	...	22 2	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	19 0	18 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	16
	Benares	19 8	18 7	14 11	29 13	28 3	19 9	11 15	12 7	8 11	16 13	17 5½	13 1	24 15	26 0	22 1½	22 4	22 4	17
	Gházipur	19 15	19 15	14 13	30 10	27 11	21 4	10 15	10 5	6 7	16 12	14 12	11 9½	27 1	26 6	21 4	19 15	20 2	17
	Balia	19 0	19 0	14 8	30 0	29 0	20 0	9 0	10 10	8 12	14 4	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	26 7	28 3¼	...	50 3	52 8	...	9 9	9 9¼	...	17 9	16 11	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	19 1	19 10½	14 7½	29 12	29 15	20 6¾	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 4	15 0	10 12	28 0	27 13	18 12	25 8	24 10½	16
	Unáo	19 3	19 15	14 0	28 3	28 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Bára Banki	19 4	19 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	24 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	16
	Sitapur	23 0	23 1	16 15	34 6	36 0	23 8	8 8	8 8	5 8	16 14	16 8	11 14	24 6	24 4	...	23 14	23 8	...
	Hardui	20 3	20 14	15 0	34 8	34 11	21 4	4 11	4 11	4 11	15 6	15 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	25 4	24 8	18 0	42 0	40 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 8	12 8	...	...	27 0	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	19 8	19 12	14 2	30 0	29 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	6 10	16 8	16 8	11 0	...	22 4	21 8	...	...	14
	Bharaich	21 0	21 0	16 0	43 0	43 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	28 8	12 0	12 0	10
	Gonda	24 2	24 0	13 0	44 0	41 0	29 6	14 8	14 8	11 8	17 15	18 4	12 2	31 0	31 0	26 8	23 4	23 0	17
	Rai Bareli	20 12	20 12	14 12	29 8	30 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	11 4	20 0	19 8	12 0	32 0	...	18 8	...	...	...
	Sultánpur	22 8	22 8	16 0	33 8	34 0	20 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	22 12	24 0	15 4	35 5	36 15	21 6	18 2	18 13	13 0	21 4	21 8	14 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	18
Punjab.	Delhi	18 12	20 4	15 12	27 4	29 8	20 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 0	27 0	30 4	18 8	25 0	26 8	16
	Gurgáon	19 0	22 0	15 4	28 0	35 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	26 0	28 0	16 0	25 0	29 0	16
	Karnál	18 0	18 4	17 8	28 0	28 8	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	16
	Hissar	16 8	16 8	14 0	30 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	32 0	28 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	19
	Rohtak	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girsa	16 8	17 0	14 0	36 0	38 0	26 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 0	33 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	21
	Umballa	18 2	18 0	16 8	28 8	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	28 0	30 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	14
	Ludhiána	19 0	18 8	17 0	31 0	31 8	22 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	17
	Simla	13 0	13 8	11 8	17 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	11
	Jullundur	19 8	19 0	16 4	27 8	26 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	26 0	26 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	14
	Hoshiarpur	19 4	19 8	15 8	29 0	32 0	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16
	Kángra	17 0	17 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of June 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	...	11 6	10 10	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Goálpárá		
...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Nowgong		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills *a*		(*a*) Blank, there being no bazaar or shop at present in the District.
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	19 6	19 6	16 0	150 0	129 0	129 0	10 1	10 1	9 0	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	19 4	21 0	15 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut		
...	...	...	23 8	24 2½	16 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	15 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Kumaun		
...	...	...	7 0	6 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Garhwál		
...	...	...	20 4	21 6	14 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	23 12	25 10	15 0	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
...	...	...	24 9½	27 9½	15 14	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	Budaun		
...	...	...	23 2	24 6	24 6	125 0	125 0	150 0	10 0	9 11	9 11	Bareilly		
...	...	...	24 8	23 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	155 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	20 0	22 8	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 4	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	14 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	12 0	...	Agra		
...	...	...	21 15	21 15	16 0	156 12	163 8	150 0	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etáwah		
...	...	...	22 0	20 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etah		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	27 12	27 1½	15 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	23 4	22 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 12	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	26 8	27 0	14 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	23 6	23 5	23 2	125 0	145 0	175 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	Allahabad		
...	...	...	23 14	25 9	15 3	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	27 8	26 13	16 3	169 8	169 8	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	27 0	25 3	14 13½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	20 10	20 10	11 7	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	24 6	22 12	14 2	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	8 14	Benares		
...	...	...	23 13	22 8	14 13	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
...	...	...	25 0	24 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	27 13	28 7	...	125 0	125 0	...	10 3	10 2	...	Pilibhít		
29 8*	29 8	19 9¼	23 0	22 14	15 1¼	110 0	110 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
26 0	26 0	18 8	22 8	23 12	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unáo		
28 0†	30 0	28 8	25 0	24 8	16 8	140 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
27 14‡	26 0	...	28 0	27 8	19 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sitapur		
...	...	...	25 14	26 4	15 10	240 0	280 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardui		
15 0†	...	28 0	25 8	27 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri		
...	...	...	24 2	23 0	16 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		
22 0†	42 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
11 10§	38 8	32 0	27 0	26 8	19 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gonda		
...	...	...	25 8	24 8	14 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
... ¶‖	36 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	8 8	Sultánpur		
	35 8	19 7	22 5	22 10	14 10	170 8	200 0	193 5	8 4	8 8	8 4	Partábgarh		
		...	21 0	23 4	16 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi *a*	Punjab.	
		...	21 12	24 4	15 4	90 0	90 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgáon *b*		
		...	20 8	22 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	9 0	Karnál		
	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	8 12	Hissar *c*		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rohtak		
...	...	...	28 8	30 0	24 10	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sirsa		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Umballa		
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ludhiana		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	11 8	80 0	87 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Simla *d*		
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jullundur		
...	...	...	16 0	22 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Hoshiárpur *e*		
...	...	...	15 8	14 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Kangra		

* Dhán.
† Kodon.
‡ Jowár, bájra, marwa, dhán, makai, sáwán and kodon.
§ Kodon, laharra and bejhra.
‖ Peas.
¶ Peas, arhar, and másh.

a Firewood rising.
b Wheat, barley, bájra and gram rising.
c Jowár falling.
d Barley rising.
e Barley and gram rising.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	17 0	17 8	15 12	25 8	27 8	19 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	24 8	25 8	15 0	19 8	19 8	15 8
	Siálkot	14 8	14 8	15 4	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	12 0
	Gurdáspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	16 0	16 8	16 8	25 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0
	Ferozepore	17 8	17 0	15 8	29 8	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	15 12	15 4	15 4	23 8	24 8	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	10 0
	Ráwalpindi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	14 12	14 2	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	25 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	15 0
	Gujrát	15 4	16 6	16 0	19 0	20 4	18 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0
	Shahpúr	13 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Mooltan	13 12	14 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Jhang	13 0	13 0	13 4	16 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0
	Montgomery	14 8	14 8	14 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	15 0	15 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 8	13 0	21 8	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	11 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 13	10 12	12 15	13 6	12 11	17 2	...	...	...	5 14	5 13	5 5	13 2	13 12	13 12	12 13	13 2	15 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	9 11	10 10	14 6	15 5	15 0	16 14	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	5 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	7 8	7 8	12 8
	Pesháwar	7 7	6 15	8 12	10 4	9 12	13 10	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 10	8 13	8 13	9 12	...	...	8 8
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazára	9 8	9 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	15 0*	15 4*	7 8	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	15 0	14 4	10 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	18 0	17 12	12 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	18 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	13 12	13 12	10 0	17 12	17 12	14 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	16 4	15 10	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 4	10 8	19 6	19 12	16 11	...	...	...
	Wardha	18 8	18 8	10 1	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	21 0	21 0	14 12	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	17 8	17 8	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 8	18 8	11 0	25 0	27 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	8 4	17 0	18 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	12 0
	Saugor	22 8	23 4	11 12	35 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 8	11 0	8 0	33 0	35 0	17 8	...	...	...
	Damoh	26 0	27 8	11 8	28 0	...	13 0	13 12	14 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	40 0	40 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	18 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 4	14 8	14 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	20 8	20 8	12 8	...	...	...	15 8	13 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	15 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 12	15 7	7 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	24 0	24 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	11 0
	Narsinghpur	18 8	18 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	8 0	15 8	15 8	9 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	25 12	26 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0
	Raipur	27 0	28 0	22 4	...	...	...	13 10	13 12	13 4	22 12	21 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	13 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	29 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab																		
	Kyouk-pyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon																		
	Thonkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyeen																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 8	11 1	6 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 4	7 4	9 2	9 9	7 15	17 4	17 12	10 8	...	...	11 15
	Bolarum	12 9	10 12	7 1	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 0	9 6	9 9	9 15	18 10	18 13	11 1	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	8 12	9 0	6 4	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	6 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	17 4	18 0	11 8
	Amráoti	14 0	15 0	8 4	11 0	11 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
	Akola	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Ellichpur	13 0	13 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	17 0	17 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	11 0
	Buldána	15 8	15 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	10 8	17 0	17 8	10 0
	Wún	13 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	17 8	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Básim	14 4	14 4	7 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 4	9 8	7 12	15 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...

* Maize or

India for the 1st half of June 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	20 4	21 0	16 12	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 1	12 4	12 1	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	14 12	120 0	110 0	150 0	11 8	12 0	11 12	Siálkot		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Lahore		
...	...	...	22 8	23 0	20 0	70 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ferozepore [a]		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 4	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	17 0	17 1	14 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	Jhelum		
...	...	...	17 4	17 8	13 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujrát		
...	...	...	16 0	15 8	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		[a] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	Mooltan		[b] Firewood falling.
...	...	...	15 8	15 12	16 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	12 4	12 8	12 0	Jhang [b]		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	9 12	9 13	12 11	87 8	100 0	100 0	28 12	27 8	30 0	Dera Ismail Khán [a]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghází Khán		
...	...	...	10 5	10 10	13 2	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	7 11	6 14	7 6	51 0	54 1	78 0	28 12	28 12	34 12	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát		
...	...	...	9 8	9 4	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Hazára		
			14 0	14 12	10 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	Bhandára		
...	...	...	16 9	16 4	9 9	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chánda		
...	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 12	160 0	160 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	9 3	Wardha		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	12 8	130 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	26 8	24 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Saugor		
...	...	...	34 0	36 4	12 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Damoh		
40 0	40 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	180 0	200 0	260 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	Seoni		
...	...	...	32 0	35 8	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	Mandla		
30 0	33 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Betúl		
15 8	15 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chhindwára		
16 0	16 0	10 0	21 6	21 10	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 8	8 8	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	20 8	20 12	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 6	Nimár		
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	16 8	70 0	60 0	80 0	8 4	8 12	8 0	Raipur		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	190 0	220 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Sambalpur		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	Biláspur		
100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
...	...	...										*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-pyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon		
												Thonkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
												Tharrawaddy		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Prome		
												Thayetmyo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyeen		
												Toungoo		
...	20 1	...	14 2	14 7	7 15	110 0	125 0	85 0	8 14	8 14	8 10	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
			15 7	15 7	8 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 3	9 5	9 2	Bolarum		
...	...	...	13 8	14 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
7 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	18 0	18 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
9 0	9 8	6 8	15 0	16 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Básim		

Indian-corn.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	7 12	8 0	7 0	8 10	8 6	7 11	10 2	10 12	8 6	10 12	11 12	9 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	7 6	6 7	6 2	11 5	11 10	11 0	14 15	15 3	12 3	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	27 12
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	7 0	7 4	4 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 8	10 0	11 12	12 0	11 0	32 4	30 0	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	9 0	8 0	5 0	9 8	9 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 9	6 5	4 3	7 6	6 13	5 4	12 10	12 10	8 6	13 8	13 11	12 9	25 3	27 5	18 14	...	...	...
	Kadur	9 0	10 0	5 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Coorg	5 13	6 10	5 9	6 6	6 12	5 13	10 8	10 14	8 12	15 12	16 2	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 8	15 2	11 10	24 0	24 0	16 8	6 0	7 0	5 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	25 0	16 4	16 8	20 0	21 0	12 0
	Kishengurh	15 12	15 0	11 12	24 0	25 8	16 8	8 8	7 4	6 8	7 4	8 4	7 8	20 8	20 8	15 12	18 4	18 0	12 12
	Ulwur	19 10	19 3	13 11	27 15	28 3	18 5	9 0	9 0	7 4	11 8	11 7	8 7	31 15	32 8	14 0	28 8	28 9	15 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	20 0	18 8	14 4	32 0	30 0	18 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8	6 12	6 12	32 0	33 0	16 8	27 0	30 8	15 10
	Ajmere	15 8	15 4	11 12	24 0	24 8	17 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0
	Deoli Cantonment	16 13	16 8½	11 2	26 0	26 6	15 1½	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 4	15 1	20 0	20 0	12 13
	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	11 4	23 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	8 12
	Sirohee	17 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	23 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	5 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 8	24 0	23 0	12 8
	Abu	12 12	12 0	9 9	17 8	17 8	14 0	4 12	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	17 12	17 4	9 12
	Anadra	14 0	13 8	10 0	21 0	20 8	13 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	10 12
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	21 0	10 0	37 0	39 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 5	12 1¾	8 9½	20 5	20 5	13 4½	7 0½	7 0½	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	13 12	14 6	8 2	...	...	...	7 8	8 10	6 4	9 6	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 7	14 6	10 0	20 0	21 4	12 12	5 0	5 0	3 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	19 6	20 0	10 5	17 3	17 8	10 8
	Bikaneer	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	...
	Boondee	17 0	17 4	14 8	27 0	27 0	19 4	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	28 0	28 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Kotah	17 4	17 0	13 10	23 0	23 0	18 8	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	28 0	28 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	12 4
	Tonk	18 13	17 5	11 6	27 14	29 2	16 6	7 0	7 0	5 12	9 0	9 0	7 4	28 9	31 9	15 9	29 3	32 14	11 10
	Jhallawar	13 14	14 2	12 6	17 11	16 5½	16 13	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	6 0½	22 10	22 10	17 12	15 3	14 0	12 11
	Shahpoora	16 0	16 0	11 0	22 8	24 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	12 0	8 4	21 0	21 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	10 8
	Dholpur	17 0	17 12	12 13¼	26 14	28 12	17 2½	7 14	8 7	6 12	11 4	10 2	9 0	28 3	29 13	14 12¾	29 7	32 6	13 13
Central India.	Indore	13 14	13 8	8 9	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	24 0	22 14	11 2	19 7	19 7	10 14
	Gwalior	15 0	14 14	10 11	27 14	27 6	16 3	6 14	6 6	5 1	8 4	8 2	6 6	26 15	25 9	15 5	29 11	27 14	14 12
	Goona	19 0	19 0	13 4	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	7 0	9 8	10 8	8 0	33 0	33 0	19 0	30 0	26 0	15 0
	Rutlam	15 0	14 8	8 9	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	6 10	12 0	12 0	7 9	32 0	32 4	10 8	16 8	16 0	8 12
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 13	20 2	13 0	39 5	40 2	18 0	7 0	7 0	5 12	18 8	17 9	14 0	40 10	38 2	17 8	24 0	24 0	15 0

India for the 1st half of June 1880—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
28 5	28 7	20 6	28 6	29 9	16 14	78 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
27 14	30 15	22 11	34 3	34 3	20 7	172 6	172 6	172 4	11 1	11 1	11 7	Kolar		
33 0	33 0	13 8	33 0	33 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Túmkúr		
32 0	31 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	90 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mysore		
29 0	30 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	800 0	800 0	130 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Hassan		
35 2	33 1	29 14	22 1	21 8	15 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Shimoga		
24 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
38 5	37 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chitaldroog		
28 0	29 5	25 7	23 6	24 9	19 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Coorg		
...	...	...	20 8	20 4	12 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	25 4	26 0	13 4	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 8	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	22 13	22 7	14 5	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	11 15	Ulwur		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	13 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Ajmere		
...	...	...	24 12	24 14½	12 6	...	...	...	12 0	11 9	11 8	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	18 8	18 4	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 8	120 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 6	Sirohee		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Abu		
...	...	...	16 0	16 8	11 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Anadra		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	12 0½	6 Pies*	6 Pies*	6 Pies*	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	15 10	15 7	10 8¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15¾	8 15¾	8 7½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received...			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	20 0	19 6	10 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	14 8	15 9	...	...	...	..	11 8	11 8	...	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	26 4	26 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Boondee		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	25 6	26 11	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8	11 1	Tonk		
...	...	...	25 9	17 12	13 15	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 1½	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	23 4	24 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	23 9	25 1	13 2¾	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 15½	Dholpur		
...	...	...	15 8	15 4	9 8	120 0	96 0	107 0	7 8	8 6	8 0	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	20 9	20 0	12 0	100 6	118 10	109 8	9 11	9 10	9 10	Gwalior		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Goona		
...	...	...	20 8	18 8	18 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 12	10 7	Rutlam		
...	...	...	28 8	27 12	15 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	10 11	10 11	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd July, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
His Highness Ragbír Singh, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Rájá of Jhínd.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

He said that the necessity which had arisen for amending this Act could be explained in a few words. A portion of that Act had been virtually repealed. The provisions of three of its sections had been deprived of all practical effect by a later law—the Bombay Land-revenue Code: in fact, two of those three sections were avowedly passed for a temporary purpose, and with the intention that they should only remain in force until the latter Act became law. Since these three sections as they now stood were useless, it was proposed to repeal them expressly.

Again, the meaning of a fourth section of the Act, which referred to a Bombay Regulation of 1830, had become obscure, if not altogether unintelligible, by the subsequent repeal of that Regulation; that section had therefore become inoperative, if indeed it had not always been so, and it would be better to strike it also out of the Act.

When these sections were being rescinded, the Government of Bombay wished to take the opportunity of making two changes in the law. In the first place they desired to relax in certain cases the rule which declared that all suits in which the Government or any officer of the Government was a party should be brought in the Court of the District Judge only. It was found in practice that this rule was too comprehensive. It brought a very large number of petty suits into a superior Court, and formed a needless exception to the general principle, which was that all suits should be tried in the lowest Court which could properly exercise jurisdiction in respect of the claim made. In the second place, the Government of Bombay wished the law amended which regulated the recovery of advances that might be made to cultivators in the way of agricultural relief. It was proposed to assimilate its law on the subject to that which is contained in "The Northern India Takkávi Act," according to which advances of the nature he had described were declared to be recoverable in the same way as arrears of land-revenue from the persons who had received them, and from their sureties. Those were the reasons which made legislation necessary, and for which he asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.

He said that this Bill had been prepared to meet two difficulties which had lately arisen in Rangoon in connection with the prosecution of twenty-two cases arising out of alleged corrupt practices by officers in the Commissariat Department in British Burma. These prosecutions had their origin in disclosures made before the Recorder of Rangoon when exercising his insolvent jurisdiction in the case of the firm of Cohen Brothers and Co., who carried on business in Burma and Calcutta and who failed in 1879. In the course of this proceeding that learned Judge found it necessary to make inquiries into the meaning of certain entries appearing in the books of the insolvents, and those entries formed the basis of the present prosecutions. In consequence of his having in the course of the proceedings expressed a strong opinion that Cohen Brothers had been, systematically, administering bribes to the officers of the Commissariat Department, at Rangoon, Thayetmyo and Tounghoo, implicated in the present proceedings, these officers and, what was much more important, the learned Recorder himself, considered it was unadvisable that he should sit as Judge at their trial. On the other hand, it was very desirable, seeing, as he was sorry to say, that most of the parties were European British subjects, that the cases should be tried in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon. Government had been unable to find any way out of this difficulty except by legislation; and as the present difficulty might possibly arise hereafter in similar cases, power had been taken in the present Bill for the Governor General in Council to appoint, from time to time, as circumstances might require, an Additional Recorder who, in the disposal of cases, whether when sitting alone or in the Recorder's place in the Special Court, should have all the powers and jurisdiction of the Recorder.

The other difficulty had arisen from a difference of opinion between the Recorder and the Judicial Commissioner as to whether the Court of the Recorder was for all purposes the High Court with regard to European British subjects in respect of offences committed by them in places beyond the limits of the Recorder's original civil jurisdiction. The Burma Courts' Act (XVII of 1875), after providing (section 61) that the Recorder should have all the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of the Magistrates *within the local limits of his ordinary original civil jurisdiction*, and the proceedings of such Magistrates, proceeded as follows:—

"62. The Recorder shall have the powers of a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of, *and otherwise with reference to*, European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects."

The Council would see that there was nothing in section 62 (such as there was in section 61) to limit the local operation of the Recorder's powers, and that the words "otherwise with reference to" were wide enough to include appellate and revisional jurisdiction. The Recorder and Mr. Sandford, the late Judicial Commissioner, were of opinion that section 62 should be interpreted as giving to the Court of the Recorder the jurisdiction of a High Court for all purposes in respect of offences committed by European British subjects in any place in British Burma. The present Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, and his *locum tenens* were, on the other hand, of opinion that the section had not that effect. The better opinion certainly seemed to MR. STOKES to be,—and he found that the Local Government concurred with him,—that the Recorder had the jurisdiction in question. But, as there was room for doubt in two men's minds, and as a different holding might, in the present case, cause a serious failure of justice, the Bill amended the Burma Courts' Act so as to preclude all possible dubitation on the subject.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also introduced the Bill. He said that, as it had been circulated for only a few days, and some Hon'ble Members had probably not had time to look into it, he would, with His Excellency's permission, ask the Secretary to read the Bill to the Council. Mr. Fitzpatrick then read the Bill as follows:—

"*A Bill to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon;

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty-two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

"1. This Act may be called 'The Burma Courts' Act, 1880';

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

"2. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge.

Appointment of Additional Recorder.

"Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

"3. Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time, directs, and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases.

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder.

"All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals, references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder.

"The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case.

"4. The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court.

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder.

"5. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words 'Additional Recorder' being substituted for the word 'Recorder' wherever it occurs in the said rules.

Section 80 of the Burma Courts' Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court.

"6. For the first paragraph of section sixty-two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

"'Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects, and persons charged jointly with European British subjects, within British Burma.'"

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. He said that the matter was one of considerable urgency. The proceedings had already lasted for a considerable time, and the witnesses could not be expected to remain much longer in Rangoon, which to many of them was a foreign country. Furthermore, that gross frauds and malpractices had for many years existed in British Burma there was, unfortunately, no room to doubt. The question as to the share taken in these malpractices by the particular persons now accused was (to quote an able letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Weldon, deputed by the Madras Government to enquire into the matter) but a part of the larger question. Unless special efforts were made to facilitate the inquiry now pending and take advantage of the presence of evidence with difficulty kept in hand, an opportunity would be lost which, in all probability, would never recur.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT considered that the reasons given were quite sufficient to justify the suspension of the Rules. He therefore declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KÁZÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal taxation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT also introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces. He said that he found that he should not have to trouble the Council at any great length in explanation of the Bill—the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill—which he proposed to introduce to-day. As he had explained on a former occasion, those portions of the original draft which were most likely to give rise to difference of opinion had been excluded, and would be laid before the Council in a separate shape. The remaining chapters for the most part followed, with such modifications as might be necessary to meet local circumstances, long established precedents, which it would be a mere abuse of the time of the Council to dilate upon afresh. Such remarks as he had to offer, therefore, would be confined to four or five questions only; but before proceeding to embark on them, he should perhaps describe briefly the stages by which the Bill had reached its present shape.

Together with the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, it was originally drafted at the end of 1874—that was nearly six years ago—by Mr. W. B. Jones, now Commissioner of Berár. After going through a course of local criticism and modification, both Bills were submitted to the Government of India in the beginning of 1876. Owing partly to the intricacy and difficulty of the subjects themselves, and partly, perhaps, to the very elaboration and completeness with which they had been treated, the progress made with them was at first slow; but during the ensuing year they were minutely discussed by Mr. Jones and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the member then in charge; and in 1878 thoroughly revised drafts were sent down to the Central Provinces. Those drafts were laid before Mr. Jones and other officers, and the results of their examination and criticism were submitted to the Government of India in April, 1879; and, as it happened that in the same month he (MR. GRANT) obtained acting charge of the Central Provinces' Chief Commissionership, he took the opportunity to examine both Bills by the light of some very valuable notes furnished in the course of the year by Mr. C. H. J. Crosthwaite, whose share in the preparation of the North-Western Bills, added to his experience both in the North-West and in the Central Provinces, gave exceptional weight to his opinion. The result was that some simplifications and curtailments of the Bills were thus effected, without, it was hoped, any sacrifice of real importance; and finally, the present season had been devoted, with the skilled aid of the Legislative Department, to improving the form of the Bills. He need not perhaps add that, where such improvements were real, as he might safely affirm in the present instance, they had far more than a mere formal importance; for the form and the substance were so closely interdependent that the one could not but be materially affected by the defects or excellences of the other.

As at present cast, the Bill followed very closely what appeared to be the natural lines of the subject. It commenced with defining the powers and procedure of Revenue-officers, and almost necessarily so commenced; for this portion of the Bill had somewhat of a universal character. As he had explained on a former occasion, land-revenue collection took so representative a place in the executive administration of the country that the Revenue-officers here described not only filled the functions provided for in the Bill, but also undertook all general executive duties. The next part of the Bill dealt with the assessment of the land-revenue, and the

various operations classed with it under the name of settlement, on which of course the whole fabric of land-revenue administration depended. Then we passed on to the collection of the land-revenue, providing the usual armoury of coercive processes against defaulters. Although he hoped there would be in the future, as there had been in the past, but little occasion to use those weapons, the knowledge that they were ready in reserve would greatly strengthen our hands. Full provision followed for the maintenance of the elaborate Record-of-rights prepared at the settlement; and lastly were defined the duties and liabilities of the village-officers, on whose aid we so largely depended, not only for the maintenance of the Record-of-rights, but also for other ancillary objects which, if only indirectly connected with the realization of the land-revenue, might at least be properly included within the province of the Government in its capacity of partner in the proprietorship of the soil.

Passing on to matters of detail, he would only notice those few points in which there had been any departure from well-established practice or principle.

In section 44 there was an attempt to draw attention to a point which, so far as he was aware, had not been legislatively noticed elsewhere in the Upper Provinces. It was the practice, as was well known, in making settlements of the land-revenue, to exempt from assessment village-sites which returned no rental to the village proprietors: and the principle of such an exemption, made once for all, and within suitable limitations, at the commencement of our settlements, might easily be defended. But the case was different when habitations encroached upon arable land for the benefit of non-agricultural communities. The sites thus taken up, more especially on the outskirts of towns, might by degrees acquire a considerable pecuniary value; and the State could not be justly asked to sacrifice its land-revenue on account of a change in the form of occupation which might be actually advantageous to the proprietors. Accordingly, it was provided in this section that no village-site should be extended by a Settlement-officer, at the expense of the revenue-paying area, without the special permission of the Local Government.

Many of the functions of the Settlement-officer were, as was well known, of a discretionary character, and, although they might and did affect private rights, it would be inexpedient to subject them to the supervision of the regular Courts, which on their part would generally be, by their constitution, unfitted for dealing with such matters. Thus, no one probably would contend that the Courts should or could control the assessment or distribution of the land-revenue, or the appointment of village-officers. In those matters, therefore, discretion had been left the Settlement-officer, subject to the usual checks furnished by appeal to the higher Revenue-authorities.

On the other hand, where private rights as between two parties were concerned, claimants should not be deprived of their usual remedies, but at the same time vexatious delay would be caused, and injurious litigation would be fostered, by staying the settlement-proceedings, on the occurrence of every little difference of opinion, till a decision had been obtained in a civil Court. Accordingly, in section 78 a list had been given of quasi-judicial matters in which the Settlement-officer was empowered to make a summary enquiry and decision, subject to subsequent challenge by institution of a regular suit. Probably most of those petty disputes, if intelligently settled, would go no further, whilst there would be the means of ultimate redress for all suffering from real grievances.

Sections 88 and 89 provided for a class of cases which would not be of permanent recurrence, but which might otherwise have continued to trouble our Courts for some years yet. At or previous to the recent settlements in the Central Provinces, proprietary rights were formally conferred on landholders for the first time. Before then they had been recognized as farmers or *málguzárs* only, but many of them had been long connected with their villages; and, in awarding proprietary rights, Settlement-officers were instructed to recognize "fixed rights, or claims and interests, in whatever form they had grown up." The finality of those awards had since been much debated in the civil Courts, and some very

difficult questions had arisen out of the suits to contest or supplement the settlement-decisions. The opportunity had therefore been taken, in treating of the effects of past settlements, to declare that, when a Settlement-officer had specifically pronounced on a claim to proprietary right, his decision should not now be open to question in the civil Courts, but that claims left out of consideration at the settlement might still be asserted in the usual way in the Courts, provided that they were not barred by limitation.

The methods provided for realising the Government land-revenue from defaulting landholders followed, as had been said, the traditional models, and needed no particular discussion here. But the Government revenue, of course, depended ultimately on the power of the representative landholders to realize their proper contributions from the rest of their body, and means had therefore been taken to strengthen their hands by a section (No. 116), borrowed from the Oudh Act, which empowered Deputy Commissioners, on application from a representative landholder, to realize on his behalf arrears from subordinate or associate sharers in the proprietary right, in the same manner, and with the same powers, as would be available for the realization of Government land-revenue.

The next section (117) dealt in a very simple but, it was hoped, a sufficiently effective manner with the important question of revenue-free grants of land or revenue-assignments made by proprietors. It would be obvious that the State was vitally interested in preventing the exclusion of land from the revenue-paying class, and the consequent contraction of the area on which its demand had been calculated and the security of that demand rested. The old law was not without provision for enabling landholders to resume grants of this kind improvidently made by them or by their predecessors; but the powers given by it were not sufficiently extensive, and it had been held by the Courts that twelve years' unchallenged possession would secure a grantee against resumption. The result might have been, and he understood actually had been in some cases in Jhánsí, to seriously cripple the resources of the land-revenue payers, and so to imperil the land-revenue. Fortunately the evil had not made itself so severely felt in the Central Provinces, and they had thought it sufficient to provide against the ill effects of such alienations in the future by declaring that nothing in the Limitation Act, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act, should bar the right of *málguzárs* to demand revenue from any person holding land which had been taken into account in the assessment.

The next section claiming notice was section 122, which empowered the Chief Commissioner to enforce any rule, custom or condition entered in the Record-of-rights. In settlements made on an Upper Indian model it was usual to wind up the settlement enquiries by framing a record of the general rules, customs and conditions by which the different sections of the village-communities were bound *inter se*. This record had always been regarded as a kind of village-charter; and thus being, or being intended to be, the ultimate standard for the settlement of all main questions of customary right, and the work of the people themselves, there had hitherto been no general inclination to question or demur to its provisions. But as Courts and lawyers increased, and people looked more sharply to their rights and liabilities, it must be expected that cases should occur in which they would not be content simply to accept the advantages of old institutions, but would seek out their defects in order to profit by them; and it must be admitted that the administration-papers, drawn as they often were by unskilled hands, and dealing in a somewhat general manner with questions purporting to affect not only numerous executants with various and perhaps conflicting interests, but also others who were not parties to the execution of these papers at all, were somewhat cumbrous instruments to employ in the close combats of the Courts. In one recent instance, in which the welfare of several adjoining villages depended on obtaining additional land for extending an irrigation tank, a single recalcitrant proprietor found himself able to defy both his neighbours and the Revenue-authorities by taking advantage of the technical insufficiency of the administration-papers; and other cases had also occurred, involving, for example, the rights of resident cultivators to forest-produce, or to sites for their houses, in

which the settlement provisions were found so difficult to enforce as to be practically inoperative. As the general feeling of the village population was still strongly in favour of those records, the mere knowledge that they could, if necessary, be enforced, subject to the usual checks by way of appeal and revision, would probably be quite sufficient to counteract mere isolated attempts to break them down; and, should such attempts still be made, it would be to the public interest that the questions which they raised should be settled by simple executive intervention, rather than that whole villages should be arrayed against themselves in contests with which civil Courts were so ill-constituted to deal.

Finally, he should explain what, even to many experienced Revenue-officials, would appear an unfamiliar designation—the *mukaddam*, whose functions were defined in Chapter XII. *Mukaddams*, as stated in section 4 of the Act, were the executive headmen of villages, and experience had shewn that such functionaries were in many cases much needed. Indeed, in Chánda and Nimár, which were among the last settled districts of the Central Provinces, the Government made the appointment of mukaddams a condition of settlement. The tendency of allowing land to be freely sold and mortgaged was to throw it into the hands of town-bankers, who, regarding it as a commercial speculation or investment only, did not take further interest in it; and the application of our comparatively advanced theories of land-tenure to the quasi-proprietary holdings of India had been to relax the feudal feeling which attached important duties to the possession of the soil, and so to weaken materially the executive administration of the country. No abrupt reversal of this policy would now be desirable, even if it were possible; but we might reasonably insist, in the cause of good government no less than in the more particular interests of the State as part proprietor of the soil, that the executive authorities should have the means of communicating directly with each village-community through a single responsible and representative headman, and that large groups of villages should not be left by absentee landlords absolutely without any responsible manager or influential agent to whom the inhabitants might look for advice and aid in their corporate dealings with the State, no less than in other matters.

The Bill further, in section 142, enumerated some of the duties which would devolve on mukaddams, as representing village proprietary bodies; and, as would be seen, they were all of a kind which might reasonably be required from Indian landholders for their own advantage, or as part of the obligation by which they held lands from the State. In the former class might be mentioned village sanitation and the guardianship of common rights; in the latter might be instanced the preservation of public survey-marks and co-operation in the collection of the Government dues.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT was not aware of any other points in the Bill which needed particular comment or explanation. Experienced Revenue-officers would no doubt recognise in most portions of it the familiar rules and principles of the Thomasonian system. But it was due to Mr. Jones, the author of the Bills, to say that in no case had he allowed his respect for these time-honoured models to betray him into blind adoption of them irrespectively of their adaptation to local circumstances. Each detail of the Bill had been independently and thoroughly examined by him; and where the practice of the distinguished North-Western Revenue-school had been followed, it was only because it was not found possible to improve upon it. In form, certainly, there had been considerable changes in, and he ventured to say ameliorations of, the original drafts; and for these we were indebted to the high skill and patient labour of the Legislative Department, which, without sacrificing the completeness and thoroughness of the original treatment, had reduced both Bills to a shape in which he hoped they would prove clear and simple, as well as sound, guides to Revenue-officers of all classes in the Central Provinces.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874. He said that, as the law now stood, all the provisions of that Act applied to Pársís in the same manner as to their European and Christian fellow-subjects. On the

other hand, Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists were expressly exempted from some of the most important provisions of the Act. Those provisions would be found in sections 16, 17, 36 and 64. So far as could be gathered from various memorials and petitions which had been received, the Pársís were almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the Act in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists. The grounds which they urged were two. First of all they said that there was no necessity for the Act in their case; and, secondly, they alleged that its provisions, when applied to them, were oppressive, burdensome and repugnant to their social and religious customs. As regards the former ground, there was no doubt that the Act was originally intended to apply chiefly, if not solely, to Europeans and other persons with a foreign domicile residing in India, and that Pársís were distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile. They always had friends or relations willing to take charge of their property and to administer it properly. It was clear, therefore, that the Pársís were in a totally different position from those for whom the Act was originally intended, and it would therefore seem that much might be said in favour of their arguments on this ground.

The other ground of their contention was not, however, so strong. It could hardly be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act were in themselves oppressive; but section 64, for instance, required the District Judge in certain cases to take charge of the property of deceased Pársís, and looking to the repugnance which the Pársís, like all Orientals, had to any intervention on the part of the Courts in their private family affairs and resources, and considering that those affairs and resources would certainly sometimes be exposed if this section were enforced in their case, it might be admitted that the second ground was not altogether without foundation. The Bill, by some slight alterations of four or five sections of the Administrator General's Act, would put the Pársís in exactly the same position, as regards the Act, as their Hindú, Muhammadan and Buddhist fellow-subjects.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th July, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 2nd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH JULY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain, for the most part moderate and fairly well distributed, has fallen during the week. It has been heavy in parts of Bombay, the Central Provinces and in Burma. In the Central Provinces a break is required where the fall was excessive; and in Burma floods have occurred and fears were entertained of embankments being breached. More rain is required in a few of the Deccan districts.

Autumn sowings are proceeding satisfactorily; and agricultural prospects and the public health continue favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 7th)—		
Bellary ...	1·11 (average of fifteen stations).	*Ragi* 27·1; standing crops generally good; paddy harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	1·50 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 33·0.
Ganjam ...	4·43 (average of fifteen stations).	*Ragi* 32·32.
Kistna ...	1·30 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 33·09.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·04 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 21·14; crops generally good.
Coimbatore ...	·47 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 24·03; crops generally fair; harvest of *cholum, cumboo,* and gingelly, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	·05	*Ragi* 25 54; dry crops generally good.
Madura ...	·09 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 26·0.
Malabar ...	12 14 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 20·5.
Travancore ...	1·03	*General Remarks.*—General prospects tolerably fair.
Bombay—(July 7th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·25 at Mirpur Batoro; ·18 at Jerruck; ·02 at Keti.	River on 5th 15 feet 5 inches, against 15 feet 11 inches on same date last year; freshets on 26th and 27th watering extensive areas and reaching town of Johi; slight small-pox in Dadu; cattle suffering much from want of forage in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	·61 (average of seven talukas).	Small-pox in three talukas; cattle-disease in taluka Sakrand; river on 5th 6 inches lower than on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	7·71	Sowing operations progressing.
Baroda ...	10 65	Total rainfall 11·72; ploughing and sowing operations progressing; prospects believed to be everywhere good; public health good; prices steady.
Surat ...	5·50	Total rainfall 13·79; sowings progressing.
Násik ...	Good rain in eight talukas.	More rain wanted in Niphád, Yeola, Nándgaon, and Málegaon; prices somewhat lower; health good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	15 52	Total rainfall to date 36·05, being 10·36 above average; average abnormal temperature 4° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind light and variable, except on 1st, when it was strong from south-west.
Poona ...	Good rain in Junar, Khed, Máwal, and Havelí; maximum at Mawal, 8·0; minimum at Indapur, ·3.	*Bajri* sowing commenced in Sirur and Purandhar; rain wanted in Bhimthadi and Indapur.
Ahmednagar ...	1·48; fall general; maximum at Akola, 2 73; minimum at Kurjat, ·13.	*Kharif* sowing commenced in parts of Nagar and Parner; public health good.
Sholapur ...	·86	Total rainfall 5·34; *kharif* sowing progressing; rain urgently wanted in some parts; public health good.
Dharwar ...	3·40	Rice crops good; sowing of *jowari* partially commenced; fever in six and cattle-disease in one taluka.
Kanara ...	10·78 at Karwar; maximum at Sirsi, 14 17; minimum at Halial, 6·62.	Total rainfall 41·63, transplanting of rice and weeding progressing; fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Rajkot ...	5·80	Total rainfall 7·85; sowing progressing; health good. *General Remarks.*—Good rain everywhere, except in parts of Sholapur, Poona, and Nasik; sowing operations progressing and prospects good; fever in Southern Mahratta Country.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (July 7th)—		
Chittagong ...	3·34	Weather seasonable with fine intervals; ploughing and sowing going on rapidly; cholera in some places; cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	4·2	Harvesting of early rice nearly completed; prospects of late rice and sugarcane good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·24; excessive rain at Baripore and Busseerhat.	Rice and jute crops promising; transplanting of late rice continues; rivers full; fever and cattle-disease reported from Baripore.
Moorshedabad ...	1·04; rain general	Prospects of crops good; winter paddy sowing still going on; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	3·26	Standing crops doing well; public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·20	Crops good; transplanting of late rice going on; public health good.
Rungpore ...	1·58	Weather rainy; prospects of crops favourable; public health generally good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·14	Crop prospects favourable; health good.
Purneah ...	1·68	Prospects of crops good; autumn crops coming on well; winter sowings complete; floods subsided; Ganges gradually rising; health fair.
Patna ...	1·45	Sowing of autumn crops and paddy going on.
Durbhunga ...	6·29	Sowing of autumn crops nearly complete; paddy being sown and transplanted; indigo manufacture in progress; prices falling; some fever at head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	1·76	Weather seasonable; prospects of all sorts of crops now on ground good; food-grains cheap; health of district good.
Cuttack ...	.....	Rivers in flood; embankments breached in places and young crops destroyed; prospects in north more favourable; cases of small-pox and cholera still reported.
		General Remarks.—Weather during week seasonable and most favourable for growing crops and for cultivation; in Jálpaiguri and Cooch Behar prospects improved; sowing and transplanting in full progress; early rice, jute, and sugarcane thriving well; early rice being harvested in Dacca, Furreedpore, and Bogra; indigo manufacture progressing in Cuttack; crops in places destroyed by floods.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 6th)	1·5 and 1·8 all over the district.	Rains have now set in generally; ploughing has commenced; health good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 1·2; fairly general.	Ploughing proceeding everywhere; sowings, save of rice, commenced; cholera deaths 80, but disease not spread since last week; city and stations very healthy; small millet harvest average, mangoes a quarter crop, mulwa full crop; wheat 20 1/16 seers, coarse husked rice 19 1/16 seers, unhusked rice 27 1/8 seers.
Gorakhpur ...	1·0; slight local showers	Sky cloudy; wind east; *kharif* sowing progressing favourably; health and prospects good.
Jhánsi (July 8th)	2·9	Ploughing commenced; prices stationary; much less fever and less cattle-disease.
Agra („ 6th)	Average 1·4	*Kharif* sowings have commenced; health improving.
Bareilly („ 7th)	4·3 at head-quarters	Prospects good; agricultural operations going on; health fair; prices steady.
Meerut („ „)	Plentiful and incessant rain.	Weather cool; wind variable; fever abating; prices falling.
Kumaun („ 6th)	Good seasonable rain	Weather most favourable for crops; wind easterly; fever abating prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ 7th)	·4 at Sadr; ·2 at out-tahsils.	Weather cloudy; ploughing and sowing of *koson* commenced; health; fair; a few cases of cholera in district and city.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	Slight rain in greater part of the district since night of the 1st; ·4 at Kunda; ·4 at Patti; and 8 at Partabgarh.	In parts sufficient rain has fallen for commencement of agricultural operations, but elsewhere insufficient.
Sitapur („ 7th)	4·6	Sowings commenced; prospects good; still a little cholera, but general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	·7 to ·9 throughout the district.	*Kharif* sowing begun.
		General Remarks.—There was general rain throughout the provinces during the week, with cool and cloudy weather; ploughing and *kharif* sowings are in progress; agricultural prospects continue favourable and prices remain steady; cholera has not spread while fever has not abated, but the general health is still good.
Punjab— (July 6th)—		
Delhi ...	6·6	Fever disappearing; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Report not received.
Umballa ...	17·1	Health fair.
Jullundur ...	9·4	Prices steady; health good; sugarcane and cotton doing well.
Lahore ...	1·0	Health good.
Ferozepore ...	5·4 at Ferozepore; 2·1 to 4·9 in district.	Prices fluctuating; *rabi* crop has been an average one.
Siálkot ...	3·0 to 5·0 throughout district.	Health good; prices falling; sugarcane and cotton promise well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Slight fluctuation in prices with upward tendency.
Mooltan ...	1·7	Health good; prices steady; *kharif* sowings nearly completed; indigo and sugarcane flourishing.
Dera Ismail Khan ...		Small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; autumn sowings commenced in nearly all districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (July 7th)	2·43	Cloudy; sowings progressing; break needed.
Jubbulpore ...	9·4	Cloudy and wet; cotton and rain crops being sown; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Saugor ...	4·2	Sowings commenced; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices declining.
Seoni ...	1·77	Rainy; damage to seed and agricultural implements by recent floods; break needed.
Hoshangabad ...	5·98	Ploughing continued; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur. (July 3rd)	11·75	Rainy; sowings retarded in parts; cattle-disease continues; prices rising.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	12·97	Rainy; sowings progressing; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain in some districts; break needed for sowing operations; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevalent; prices easy.
British Burma— (July 3rd)—		
Akyab ...	26·44 (abundant)	Total rainfall 96·19; public health normal; cattle-disease slight; agricultural operations proceeding favourably.
Rangoon ...	4·54	Total rainfall 37·53; public health good.
Bassein ...	.. ..	No report—telegraphic communication interrupted.
Prome ...	5·21	Total rainfall 23·80; public health fair; slight cattle-disease; heavy and serious floods.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·06	Total rainfall 53·79; public health good; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	5·66	Total rainfall 28·34; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox almost disappeared, except in Monegwa, where a few cases have occurred; cattle-disease prevalent in Monegwa, slight in Akyab, Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, and Prome, otherwise public health good; agricultural operations proceeding satisfactorily; rise has taken place in the Irrawaddy, unprecedentedly high for season and nearly up to level of flood of 1877; heavy floods have occurred, and embankments have been in danger, but have hitherto escaped damage.
Assam— (July 7th)—		
Gauháti ...	1·2	Weather seasonable; reaping of *asu* in progress.
Sylhet ...	3·21	Prospects generally good; some damage done to *asu* crop in Karimganj by flood.
Cachar ...	5·99	Weather unchanged; the prospects of *asra, dumahi*, and *murali* crops that were saved from destruction by the late flood appear good; half of *sail dhan* sown; common rice 16⅛ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	4·41	More rain wanted for transplanting; *aus* crop being got in; fever prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 7th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·01	Agricultural operations progressing, except in Kolar districts; owing to insufficient rainfall coffee prospects in Coorg poor; health good but fever prevalent; murrain continues; prices fallen in parts.
Mysore ...	·77	
Mercara ...	12·4	
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 7th)—		
Amráoti ...	1·0	Sowings continued vigorously; public health good.
Akola ...	1·12	Sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	2·31	Total rainfall since 1st January 7·68; *kharif* sowings continue; no disease; wheat 9½ seers, coarse rice 10, and yellow *jowari* 18 per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (July 7th)—		
Indore ...	1·38	Rain general throughout Central India; health and prospects everywhere good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·25	Prospects and health good; wheat 16, gram 22, *bajra* 30, and *jowar* 29 seers.
Sutna ...	2·6	*Jowar* 30 seers 11 chittaks per rupee.
Rutlam ...	1·31	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	6·92	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *continued.*		
Goona ...	2·84	Slight rise in prices; general health good.
Bhopal ...	3·27	Prospects and public health favourable.
Agar ...	.....	Public health good.
Nowgong ...	2·13	Health fair.
Mánpur ...	1·6	
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 7th)	3·15	Occasionally cloudy.
Sirohi („ 4th)	·1	Tanks dry, wells fairly full; healthy; cloudy; cool and agreeable.
Marwar („ 2nd)	·32; heavier falls reported from districts.	Well water obtained with difficulty; health good; ploughing and sowings in progress; cloudy; monsoon set in; prices stationary.
Meywar ...	3·43	Tanks and wells filling; health good; ploughing general; sowings commenced.
Harowtee (July 3rd)	·21 in Dooli; 1·91 in Kotah.	Ploughing and sowing progressing; health good; seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	·58; rain general	Prospects good.
Ajmere (July 7th)	3·2	Excellent prospects; prices falling; health good.
Jeypore ...	6·68	Ploughing and sowing active.
Bhurtpore ...	Partial showers in — districts.	More rain wanted; sowings commenced; health good.
Ulwur (July 6th)	3·51 (average)	Health good.
Nepal— (June 29th)—		
Katmandú ...	6·2	Transplanting of rice being vigorously carried on.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th July, 1880.

No. 13.—The following statutes are published for general information:—

42 VIC., CHAPTER 8.

An Act to make further provision for the registration of Deaths, Marriages, and Births occurring out of the United Kingdom among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Forces, and their families.

[23*rd May* 1879.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Army) Act, 1879.

Transmission to Registrar of registers of births, deaths, and marriages of army kept in pursuance of Her Majesty's regulations.

2. If Her Majesty is pleased from time to time to make regulations respecting the registration of deaths and births occurring and marriages solemnized out of the United Kingdom among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's land forces and their families or any of them, the registers kept from time to time in pursuance of the said regulations shall, in manner provided by the regulations for the time being in force, be authenticated and transmitted to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England.

Where it appears from any such register that an officer or soldier whose death or marriage is entered therein, or to whose family a person whose death, marriage, or birth is entered therein belonged, was a Scotch or Irish subject of Her Majesty, the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England shall, as soon as may be after receiving the register, send a certified copy of so much thereof as relates to such death, marriage, or birth to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Scotland or Ireland, as the case may require.

Every Registrar General of Births and Deaths to whom a register or certified copy of a register is sent, in pursuance of this section, shall cause the same to be filed and preserved in or copied in a book to be kept by him for the purpose, and to be called the Army Register Book, and such book shall be deemed to be a certified copy of the register book within the meaning of the Acts relating to the registration of births and deaths in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively.

Provision as to existing documents evidencing deaths, marriages and births among officers and soldiers of the army and their families.

3. Whereas, under the directions of Her Majesty, or of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or the Commander-in-Chief or other lawful authority, various documents, such as registers, muster-rolls, and pay lists have been kept, showing the deaths and births which have occurred and the marriages which have been solemnized among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's land forces and their families;

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision respecting the said documents;

Be it therefore enacted as follows:

Where any of such documents, or any certified extracts thereof made under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have either before or after the passing of this Act been transmitted to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England, such documents or extracts shall be deemed to be in the legal custody of the said Registrar General, and shall be admissible in evidence; and a copy of any such document or extract of, or any part thereof, if purporting to be certified to be a true copy under the seal of the Register Office of the Registrar General, shall be admissible in evidence of such document, extract, or part.

Saving [illegible] of births, deaths, and [illegible] in the United Kingdom.

4. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any deaths, marriages, or births which occur in the United Kingdom, except where the same occurred before the commencement of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

5. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

42 & 43 VIC., CHAPTER 29.

An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages of British subjects on Board Her Majesty's ships.

[21*st July* 1879.]

WHEREAS Officers Commanding Her Majesty's ships on foreign stations have permitted marriages to be solemnized according to religious rites or ceremonies, or to be contracted *per verba de presenti* in the presence of such officers, in the belief that marriages were authorized by law to be so solemnized and contracted, and doubts have arisen with respect to the validity of such marriages, and it is expedient to confirm the same;

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Confirmation of Marriages on Her Majesty's Ships Act, 1879.

Confirmation of marriages of British subjects solemnized on board Her Majesty's ships.

2. All marriages, both of the parties being British subjects, which before the passing of this Act have been solemnized on board one of Her Majesty's vessels on a foreign station in the presence of the officer commanding such vessel, whether solemnized according to any religious rite or ceremony or contracted *per verba de presenti*, shall be valid in like manner as if the same had been solemnized within Her Majesty's dominions with the due observance of all forms required by law:

Provided that this enactment shall not render valid any marriage which before the passing of this Act has been declared invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction in any proceeding touching such marriage, or any right dependent on the validity or invalidity thereof, or render valid any marriage where either of the parties has before the passing of this Act and during the life of the other party lawfully intermarried with any person.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12*th July* 1880.

No. 1130.—Mr. Charles Umpherston Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed by Her Majesty, under 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 5, and 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 97, Section 8, to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having been caused in the said Council by the departure on leave of absence on medical certificate of the Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., Mr. Aitchison has this day taken his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 15*th July* 1880.

No. 733.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Governor of Madras in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Madras Act III of 1864 (An Act for amending the Abkari Laws of the Madras Presidency beyond the limits of the Madras Abkari, as prescribed by Act XIX of 1852) to the taluks of Bhadráchalam and Rakapilli in the Godávari District.

POLICE.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 208.—The services of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 142.—The Reverend W. J. Burdett, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 8th May 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 16th July 1880.

No. 213*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. B. Cobb, *vice* Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, as in charge of the office of Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Litchfield.

GENERAL.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 1441*G.-G.*—Mr. C. A. Daniell, C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Benares, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, with effect from the 8th July 1880, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, C.S., or until further orders.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July 1880.

No. 1803.

Read—

Report by the Head Commissioner of the Department of the Issue of Paper Currency on the operations of the Department during the year 1878-79.

RESOLUTION.—The average aggregate value of the notes issued by the Paper Currency Department, outstanding on the last day of each calendar month in the year 1878-79, was 1,319 lakhs, being less by only 6 lakhs than the corresponding value in the previous year.

2. The circulation fell off considerably towards the end of 1878-79, and continued low till June 1879. Since then it has again been rising, and in January 1880 it attained a figure but little lower than the maximum attained in 1878-79.

3. The maximum circulation was 1,427 lakhs in August, and the minimum 1,147 lakhs in May, a range of 280 lakhs, as compared with 149 lakhs in 1875-76, 202 lakhs in 1876-77, 463 lakhs in 1877-78, and 306 lakhs in 1879-80.

4. The following statistics may be considered in connection with these facts about the note circulation:—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES).

	Average note circulation.	Silver. Net amount imported.	Silver. Coined at the Indian Mints.	Security reserve.
1874-75	1,067	464	490	569
1875-76	1,135	155	255	569
1876-77	1,164	720	627	600
1877-78	1,325	1,468	1,618	569
1878-79	1,319	397	721	600
1879-80	1,280	787	842	600

5. In 1878-79 notes were issued for value received at the Mints amounting to 598 lakhs as compared with 1,575 lakhs issued in the previous year.

6. The notes issued by sub-circles that were cashed at the Presidency offices as required by law were as follows :—

	(In lakhs).		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Calcutta	246	144	88
Madras	69	72	94
Bombay	23	15	27
Total ...	338	231	209

The corresponding amounts for previous years were—

	Lakhs.
1873-74	516
1874-75	410
1875-76	411

The reduction in Calcutta since 1873-74, the year of the Bengal famine, is more than 200 lakhs. But the demand on Madras and Bombay is rapidly increasing.

7. The accommodation afforded to the public at treasuries and by encashment of foreign circle notes in Currency Offices was also slightly reduced, as it was found necessary to prohibit the concession in the Allahabad and Lahore offices.

8. The total value of notes remitted through the Currency Offices and Treasuries compares with the previous years as follows :—

	(In lakhs).			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Sub-circle notes cashed at Presidency Offices.	411	338	231	209
Gratuitous accommodation—				
Foreign circle notes ...	185	489	604	535
Encashments at Treasuries ...	353	401	375	331
	538	890	979	866
Total ...	949	1,228	1,210	1,075

9. The remittances of coin during the year amounted to 411 lakhs as compared with 525 lakhs in the previous year ; this amount was made up chiefly of remittances to Allahabad, Kurrachee and Lahore for the Afghán war. The cost was Rs. 1,04,920 as compared with Rs. 1,41,147 in 1877-78. The amount negotiated by bills and transfers was 555 lakhs, of which 364 lakhs were remitted to Calcutta to adjust the notes issued against bullion in Bombay and remitted by the importers to Calcutta to pay for opium. The premium realised during the year was Rs. 74,703. Besides, the surplus of the famine silver was withdrawn from Madras and shipped to Rangoon under arrangements with various banks which bore the cost of freight. Thus the sum total of all kinds of remittances was 1,144 lakhs and the net cost Rs. 30,217.

10. The receipts and issues of notes compare as follows with the previous years :—

	(In lakhs).		
	Receipts.	Issues.	Total.
1875-76	6,270	6,218	12,488
1876-77	7,878	7,787	15,665
1877-78	9,953	9,626	19,579
1878-79	8,609	9,075	17,684

11. Notes for the value of 4,284 lakhs and numbering 4, 115, 911, were cancelled as against 4,551 lakhs in the previous year. The proportion which notes of the Calcutta circle bear to the total cancellations is 59 per cent. as against 62 per cent. in 1877-78.

12. The figures showing the turnover of the notes in the Presidency offices given in previous reports were not rendered on a uniform plan. This has been done in the present report, and the following results are brought out :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Cashed	11,432	12,631	12,869	3,826	4,056	4,157	1,897	2,265	1,678
Issued	12,262	13,581	13,101	4,237	4,414	4,349	1,930	2,256	1,505
Total ...	23,694	26,212	25,970	8,063	8,470	8,506	3,827	4,521	3,183
Cancelled	7,620	9,114	9,216	2,028	2,659	2,093	1,282	1,639	1,184
Percentage	32·	35·	35·	25·	31·	24·	35·	36·	37·

13. The table given in paragraph 24 gives the following results. Out of a total amount of 1,173 lakhs held on the 31st December 1878 in notes and cash by Government Treasuries, Presidency Banks and their Branches, 321 lakhs or 27 per cent. of the whole was in notes. In Calcutta the notes were 46 per cent. of the whole amount held, at Allahabad 11 per cent., at Lahore 15 per cent., in Madras 12 per cent. and in Bombay 18 per cent. The Bank of Bengal held 55 lakhs in notes and 24 lakhs in cash, or 69 per cent. of the whole; the Bank of Madras 8 lakhs in notes and 16 lakhs in cash, or 34 per cent. of the whole, and the Bank of Bombay 62 lakhs in notes and 56 lakhs in cash, or 53 per cent. of the whole.

14. The total value of lost notes paid to the end of the year was Rs. 14,35,750. It is satisfactory that Government has as yet suffered no loss by these payments.

15. Forgeries have greatly increased in Bombay, and in some cases the imitation is executed with skill. The Government of India is carefully considering measures calculated to arrest the evil.

16. The net issues of small silver and copper show some increase as compared with the last two years—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	1,39,765	28,37,979	26,98,214
1876-77	1,76,333	19,51,460	17,75,127
1877-78	11,39,300	22,30,847	10,91,547
1878-79	1,85,149	22,82,233	20,97,084

17. The statement in paragraph 33 shows that Rs. 81,348 of defaced coin has been withdrawn from circulation for recoinage. The statement is, however, not complete; and it will yet take some time before an idea of the full effect of the order under which such coin is withdrawn can be obtained.

18. The transactions in Agencies compare as follows with the previous years :—

	(In lakhs).		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Issues	44	44	51
Receipts	30	18	22
Total ...	74	62	73
Net issues ...	14	26	29

19. The net profits of the Department have been as follows :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Net profit.
1873-74	23,71,584	4,55,976	19,15,608
1874-75	23,69,994	3,89,844	19,80,150
1875-76	23,67,518	3,35,328	20,32,190
1876-77	23,68,799	3,13,657	20,55,142
1877-78	24,49,648	4,84,993	19,64,655
1878-79	23,95,496	5,18,910	18,76,586

20. The Head Commissioner explains that the decrease in the receipts of the year (Rs. 54,000) is due to a delay in realising interest to the extent of Rs. 47,000 and to premium paid on purchases being deducted from interest instead of being shown as a charge.

21. On the charges side there is an excess of Rs. 34,000 as compared with the previous year; but the cost of note-forms in the year under report was more by Rs. 51,000 than in the year before.

ORDERED, that the Report of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency be published in the *Gazette of India* in Calcutta, and that this Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette* at Simla for general information, and communicated to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

No. 1815.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act,* 1871.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,29,69,045	1,71,58,002	50,63,311	2,22,21,313
Madras	1,57,40,780	84,62,470	10,00,000	94,62,470
Bombay	3,33,88,805	85,57,221	33,61,514	1,19,18,735
Allahabad	43,45,075	40,54,845	.....	40,54,845
Lahore	82,70,365	1,63,26,065	.....	1,63,26,065
Calicut	13,67,980	6,91,380	40,000	7,31,380
Coconada	15,26,440	23,73,590	1,65,000	25,38,590
Nagpore	29,18,740	30,40,485	.....	30,40,485
Kurrachee	33,25,935	28,02,595	71,800	28,74,395
Akola	25,50,685	32,64,825	.....	32,64,825
TOTAL ...	13,64,03,850	6,67,31,478	97,01,625	7,64,33,103
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,64,03,850

No. 1818.—Mr. W. Synnott having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. J. Whitten, received charge of that office on the 6th July 1880.

No. 1826.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 20 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the postage charge on inland parcels not exceeding 20 tolas in weight from 8 annas to 4 annas.

The present and revised rates are given below :—

Present scale of rates for inland parcels.

Not exceeding 40 tolas in weight ...	8 annas
For every additional 40 tolas ...	4 „

Revised scale of rates for inland parcels.

Not exceeding 20 tolas in weight ...	4 annas
Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas	8 „
For every additional 40 tolas ...	4 „

The new scale of rates will apply to inland parcels posted on or after the 15th August 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 401.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 322 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Harington Hawes, S.C.,—10th July, 1880.

The 16th July 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 402.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain C. Young, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 1st July, 1880.

No. 403.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1095 of 1879, the following officers of the Indian Veterinary Department to be Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons,

ranking as such from date of appointment as Staff Veterinary Surgeons:—

Staff Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen.
" " " W. Lamb.
" " " G. Kettlewell.
" " " F. G. Shaw.

No. 404.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. G. M. Fasken, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major J. B. Slater, appointed Wing Commander, and to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W. O. Thompson, promoted.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 405.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence relating to the final report of the operations of the Naga Field Force:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 280S.-B., "Field Operations / Naga", dated Simla, the 15th July 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2957A., dated the 22nd June 1880, forwarding the final report of the operations of the Naga Field Force lately under the command of Brigadier-General J. Nation.

2. In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council desires to record his approval of the conduct and result of these operations, which reflect credit on Brigadier-General Nation and the officers and troops engaged.

3. Brigadier-General Nation's report will be published in the *Gazette of India;* and it will give the Governor General in Council pleasure to forward it to the Secretary of State for India for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2957A., "*Field Operations,*" dated Simla, the 22nd June 1880).

No. 108 of the 6th May 1880.
From Brigadier General J. L. Nation.

In forwarding the accompanying summary of the operations of the Naga Field Force, lately under command of Brigadier-General Nation, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to commend to the favorable notice of the Government of India the services rendered by Brigadier-General Nation and the officers and men under his command.

2. The capture of Konoma has already been reported to Government, and the gallantry and devotion of the troops on that occasion has been brought prominently to notice.

3. It only remains to say in regard to the operations generally that, though they have been protracted, they have been in the end completely successful; and looking to the arduous nature of the service, and the difficulties of supply and transport in the country devoid of roads, His Excellency trusts that Government will concur with him in considering the delay unavoidable.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. L. NATION, Commanding the Naga Hills Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No 108, dated Shillong, the 6th May 1880).

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the following summary of the operations of the Naga Hills Field Force lately under my command.

2. Mr. Damant, the Political Officer of the Naga Hills, was murdered by the Nagas of Konoma on the 14th October 1879, and his escort was cut up and dispersed. During the next few days many of the adjacent villages rebelled and took up arms against the British Government, and surrounded the stockade at Kohima. This rebellion, and the straits to which the slender garrison of Kohima was reduced, rendered immediate measures necessary.

3. The news of the rising reached me on the 19th October 1879. The 44th Native Infantry, which had lately left the province *en route* to Kabul, were fortunately on their way back to Assam, there services not being required in Afghanistan. I telegraphed orders at once for the regiment to proceed to Golaghat, and I applied for two mountain guns. On the night of the 21st I telegraphed to the Officer Commanding the 43rd Native Infantry at Dibrughar to send 150 men at once under command of Major Evans to relieve Kohima. This detachment left Dibrughar on the morning of the 23rd October, and, pushing on as quickly as possible, reached Kohima on the 30th, on the eighth day from Dibrughar.

4. In the meantime, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent of Manipur, had marched to Kohima with a large body of Manipuri troops, and had relieved the garrison on the 27th October.

5. The 44th Native Infantry under Colonel Nuttall, C.B., reached Golaghat on the 1st November and pushed on at once to Pephima, which was reached on the 9th: this, being one of the hostile villages, was destroyed.

6. I reached Golaghat on the 5th November and Pephima on the 10th. Here I found it necessary to employ the 44th Native Infantry in opening up a new track towards Suchema and in making it practicable for elephants. The "political path" had been cut away by the enemy with the object of arresting our onward progress.

I wished also to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, the Political Officer, who was at Kohima.

7. I ascertained that the enemy were in force at Konoma, which place they had strongly fortified; and I accordingly decided to concentrate my force at Suchema, a village situated in a very commanding position at the entrance to the valley in which Konoma stands, and in close proximity to Konoma and Jotsoma, both hostile, and to Mozema, which was friendly, but only in name. Suchema itself was also hostile.

8. Colonel Nuttall marched with his regiment, the 44th Native Infantry, on the 14th November to Suchema, which was attacked and partially destroyed the next day, sufficient huts being left standing to shelter the troops. The 44th lost one man killed and one wounded (mortally).

9. I moved my head-quarters on the 15th November to Suchema, leaving Major Evans at Pephima with his detachment of the 43rd Native

Infantry with orders to burn the village of Sephima, distant some 12 miles. Saloji, the chief of this village, had in former years been friendly to the British Government; but on this occasion he had not supplied coolies when ordered to do so, and had been reported by the Chief Political Officer as an offender in other respects. Major Evans carried out this order on the 16th November, meeting with considerable opposition. His casualties were Lieutenant Maxwell, Assistant Political Officer, wounded in two places; two sepoys severely wounded (both since dead), and one slightly wounded.

10. Major Evans, with the detachment 43rd Native Infantry, joined my camp at Suchema on the 18th November. On the 21st the mountain guns under Lieutenant Mansel, R.A., came up; and on the 22nd Konoma was attacked and captured. The particulars of the action have already been reported to His Excellency.

11. On the 24th November I moved the wounded to Suchema, to which place I returned myself on the 25th, leaving a garrison of 200 men of the 44th Native Infantry at Konoma under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker with instructions to utterly destroy the village. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker carried this out during the ensuing two months. He was harassed night and day by the enemy (who had established themselves in the "Chukka" forts on the higher ridges of the Burail range), and lost several men killed and wounded.

12. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, the Chief Political Officer, now wished me to proceed with active operations without any delay, his immediate object being to attack the village of Cheswijuma in the Eastern Angami country, where the hostile clan of Kohima had taken refuge. But I was quite unable to meet his wishes, as I had neither transport nor supplies. Moreover, after deducting the garrison of Konoma, which could not be reduced, I had not sufficient men at my disposal to justify me in detaching a force to operate independently. I had telegraphed on the 24th November for 300 men of the 42nd Native Infantry to be sent at once from Shillong; and I was compelled to wait for their arrival before prosecuting active operations.

13. In the meantime the adjacent village of Jotsoma was destroyed on the 27th November by a force from Kohima under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 44th Native Infantry. The village was found to be deserted, and no opposition was offered. But a party sent out from Suchema to co-operate met with a body of the enemy, upon whom they inflicted some loss.

14. On the 2nd December Lieutenant Wingate, Commissariat Officer, joined me, bringing with him a small supply of stores sufficient for about four days only. The force had hitherto subsisted on what had been arranged for and brought up regimentally.

15. During the month of December, for want of men, supplies, and transport, I could undertake no active operations. I was forced to confine myself to sending out small parties to search for grain, and to hunt up small bodies of the enemy, who were known to be hiding in the jungles in our vicinity. These parties frequently succeeded in inflicting loss on the Nagas; and a considerable quantity of grain was collected. This, though new rice, had to be more or less utilized for the troops, though greatly against the wishes of the medical officers, who considered it unwholesome; but we had little or no choice, supplies being so limited.

16. For a great part of this time I had no Political Officer with me except Lieutenant Maxwell, whose powers were limited. Colonel Johnstone had gone first to Manipur, leaving Captain Williamson in charge at Kohima. On his return he and Captain Williamson both went down to Golaghat to confer with the Chief Commissioner of Assam. They returned on the 14th December, when Colonel Johnstone was so ill as to oblige him to return to Manipur, and Captain Williamson assumed chief political charge.

17. On the 22nd December I moved my head-quarters to Kohima, taking the mountain guns with me. Colonel Nuttall, C.B., and the 44th Native Infantry remained at Suchema, where I was unable to reduce the garrison, owing to the wounded being there, and most of them not in a condition to be moved to Golaghat.

18. Up to this time, owing to the want of transport, supplies had been coming up very slowly; and there had never been more than two or three days' rations in hand.

19. The wing of the 42nd Native Infantry under Captain Abbott reached Pephima on the 19th December; and as the Nagas of Sephima, under their chief Saloji, had been giving trouble on the road, I ordered Captain Abbott to go with 100 men to the site of the village (which, it will be remembered, had been destroyed a month before by Major Evans) and to endeavour to surprise Saloji. Captain Abbott went to the village, where he found that the inhabitants had been trying to re-establish themselves. He destroyed their temporary huts, as also a large quantity of grain and live-stock. His detachment was fired upon by the enemy, but no casualties occurred. Captain Abbott joined my camp at Kohima on the 29th December.

20. I was now in a position, as regarded men and supplies, to prosecute active operations; and the Chief Political Officer was able to collect Nagas from friendly villages for transport. Accordingly, on the 1st January 1880, I despatched a flying column under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 44th Native Infantry, to visit the Eastern Angami country. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson destroyed the village of Cheswijuma, and visited several other villages in that direction, returning by Viswema and Kigwema. The Chief Political Officer accompanied the column, and inflicted heavy fines on all the villages who were at all hostile or in any way implicated in the rebellion.

21. As Colonel Nuttall, C.B., Commandant 44th Native Infantry, was about to retire from the service, and as I required an officer of standing and experience, I had ordered Colonel Sherriff, Commandant 42nd Native Infantry, to bring his regimental head-quarters to Kohima; and he joined me there on the 27th January.

22. The village of Kohima had (with the exception of the "Chitonoma" Khel) been friendly to our cause all along, and had hitherto freely given labor; but on the 17th January, having been ordered to furnish a number of coolies, the village refused compliance. Accordingly, at the requisition of the Chief Political Officer, a rocket and two shells were fired into the village. On this, part of the village furnished their quota of coolies. As the remainder still continued obstinate,

I occupied their part of the village with troops, and ordered some houses to be plundered and livestock destroyed. In this one sepoy of the 31th Native Infantry was killed by a spear, and one sepoy of the 42nd Native Infantry was slightly wounded. The village returned to its allegiance in a few days, and has since given no trouble.

23. The Chief Political Officer had informed me that the Nagas of Konoma, who were still in their forts above their old village, were drawing large supplies from the village of "Poplongmai," in the Kutcha Naga country to the west of Konoma. As Captain Macgregor, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, had visited that part of the country in former years, I now sent him with 150 men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry to surprise and destroy Poplongmai. He marched from Suchema on the night of the 26th January, and reached his destination the following morning. As soon as the enemy in the forts discovered this movement, they pursued and overtook Captain Macgregor's rear guard on the morning of the 27th and attacked it, wounding four sepoys. On Captain Macgregor's entering the village, the inhabitants offered no opposition, and were apparently well disposed. He therefore encamped outside. During the night, however, some Konoma Nagas occupied the village; and so Captain Macgregor found it necessary to attack and capture it, which he accomplished successfully the next day, with a loss of one sepoy killed. He now found himself unable to return to Suchema, all his Naga coolies having deserted. He therefore sent in letters asking for reinforcements, supplies, and coolies. Arrangements were at once made, and a detachment 43rd Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Barrett, was sent with supplies. Orders were also sent to Captain Macgregor to remain at Poplongmai, and from there to operate against other villages in the vicinity. But in the meantime he had succeeded in obtaining coolies, and had started on his return march. He met my orders on the way, but too late for him to retrace his steps.

24. This expedition revealed the fact that the enemy attached great importance to Poplongmai, and were most anxious to prevent us from taking possession of and holding it. It was the nearest village from which they could easily obtain supplies in any quantity, and was a convenient place in which to keep their families, or to retreat to in case of necessity. It was on the way to the Kuki and Manipuri country and to North Cachar; and the Nagas who raided in North Cachar and killed the Manager of the Baladhun Tea Garden in January last had passed through Poplongmai; and I was afterwards informed that they returned there on the very day on which Captain Macgregor left the place.

25. It was therefore necessary to reoccupy it. The Chief Political Officer recommended that a column should be sent from the north *viâ* Zumha Puni, Tehema Berrima, visiting the Kuki country *en route*. On the 7th February I despatched Captain Abbott, 42nd Native Infantry, with 150 men, 42nd and 43rd Native Infantry. He was much delayed for want of coolies, and did not reach Poplongmai till the 9th March, instead of about the 28th February, as was expected. This delay was due to various causes, and the country over which he marched was an extremely difficult one. He met with no opposition.

26. Early in February I reinforced the garrison of Konoma, raising it to 250 men; and I placed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 44th Native Infantry, in command there, with instructions to devote the whole of his attention to harassing the Konoma Nagas. I hoped that by making it impossible for them to move about in safety, and by cutting them off from Poplongmai, I should compel them to surrender or starve. On the 9th February Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's patrols had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, in which the 44th Native Infantry lost two sepoys killed, one non-commissioned officer and three sepoys wounded; the Nagas also lost seven men killed.

27. At this time the enemy made a most determined attack on our post at Nichi Guard on the Golaghat road, with the avowed purpose of capturing some muzzle-loading ammunition which was stored there. They attacked on four nights, each time unsuccessfully, and finally withdrew. The 42nd Native Infantry held the post, and lost two sepoys wounded. Sergeant Baker, of the Commissariat Department, who was stationed at Nichi Guard at the time, rendered excellent service on each occasion of attack.

28. On the 13th February I found myself compelled to ask for more troops. The raid on the Baladhun Garden in North Cachar had raised apprehensions of other raids being committed on the Nowgong and Sibsagar side. I could not spare a single man to send to the gardens in those districts. The line of telegraph was advancing towards Kohima, and the construction parties required guards and escorts. Work had also commenced on the road under Mr. Noyes, Executive Engineer; and the Police could not furnish sufficient escorts. The line of communication was a very long one (over 100 miles), and in some parts a dangerous one, necessitating guards at frequent intervals and strong escorts for convoys and dâks. I also had to consider the necessity of bringing more force to bear on the Konoma Nagas. Hitherto the supply of *russud* had not been constant enough to warrant my bringing more troops to the front; but supplies were now coming forward more regularly. I therefore asked for a wing of a Native regiment to be sent; and a wing of the 18th Native Infantry at Jalpaiguri was ordered to move to Golaghat, where it arrived on the 12th March, having detached half a company to the Nowgong district.

29. Up to the 22nd February, out of the thirteen villages who were in arms against us at the commencement of hostilities, ten had submitted; only three held out, namely, Konoma, the Chitonoma Khel of Kohima, and Sephema.

30. I had determined, after much deliberation, to reduce the Konoma men by a close blockade. Every examination of the position they occupied on the upper ridges of the Burail range convinced me that to storm their defences would be to sacrifice life without obtaining any material advantage. Had we stormed their position and driven them out, they would have suffered little loss themselves, being so little exposed to our fire, and they would have dispersed over the country. They would thus have been far more dangerous to us than they were shut up in their forts; they would in all likelihood have spread over our line of communications, ambushed our convoys, and inflicted great loss on our escorts; and this would, perhaps, have prolonged the campaign to another cold season, which I was, of course, most anxious to avoid.

31. It was necessary to find out and close the paths by which the enemy obtained supplies from

other villages. For this purpose I directed Captain Macgregor to reconnoitre the country to the east of the Chukka Forts. He went out on the 22nd February and found the path leading towards Kigwema and the Eastern Angami country. He came across two parties of the enemy taking supplies to the forts and dispersed them, killing and wounding five men. In this reconnaissance Captain Macgregor and the party with him (43rd and 44th Native Infantry) marched 30 miles consecutively—a most noteworthy march considering the country traversed.

32. I was most anxiously awaiting news from Captain Abbott, as, until he reached and occupied Poplongmai, I could not commence the close blockade I contemplated. But he was, as I before stated, forced to make a longer detour than was originally intended, and did not reach Poplongmai till the 9th March.

33. In the meantime the Chief Commissioner of Assam was coming to Kohima from Manipur, and I was obliged to detach a strong escort to bring him in from Viswema; nor did I feel justified in reducing the force at Kohima until he had reached the plains. He arrived at Kohima on the 1st March and left again on the 11th.

34. On the 4th March I occupied Kigwema with a party of 50 men, 43rd Native Infantry, under a Native officer. This had the effect of closing the path to the Eastern Angami country: and the enemy now began to show signs of submission; for they sent in emissaries to ascertain what terms would be granted them.

35. But Captain Abbott having reached Poplongmai, it became necessary to send out supplies for his detachment; and I accordingly ordered a convoy to go to him escorted by 75 men, 44th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Henderson. This convoy started on the 10th March from Konoma. The coolies carrying the stores were chiefly Nagas of Mozema. After proceeding for about 7 miles, the convoy was suddenly fired upon from both sides of the road by Nagas concealed in the jungle, and three sepoys were killed and one wounded. The coolies threw down their loads and refused to proceed; many made off into the jungle and never appeared again; and a large quantity of the supplies were lost. This affair was nearly terminating disastrously for the whole party; but Lieutenant Henderson judiciously determined to return, protecting his wounded man and what he could save of the stores. The enemy were so effectually concealed on this occasion, that Lieutenant Henderson states that he did not even see the smoke of their guns when they fired on him.

36. The Political Officer now arranged with friendly Nagas of Mozema, Jotsoma, and Suchema that they should take supplies to Captain Abbott without any escort; and they accordingly started, but were turned back by Konoma Nagas. Captain Abbott, however, succeeded in obtaining supplies by another route from Zumba Puni, and was thus enabled to hold his position at Poplongmai.

37. Their success in stopping supplies from going to Poplongmai emboldened the enemy, who ceased to treat for terms. But I was now in a position to close in on them and blockade them. During the previous month I had thrown into Konoma two months' provisions for 250 men; so I had no anxiety as to being able to feed the blockading force (which would consist of about 700 men); and more provisions were coming forward to Suchema.

38. Accordingly, on the 14th March, I sent Colonel Sherriff, Commanding 42nd Native Infantry, with 100 men of his regiment to Konoma to take command there, with instructions to reconnoitre and patrol constantly in the vicinity. On the 15th I occupied Jotsoma with 150 men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry; and on the 19th I placed 100 of the 44th in Mozema. Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Mansell, Royal Artillery, had already reconnoitred on the Basoma ridge to the east of the Chukka Forts, and had selected a spot from which it was possible to shell the enemy's works though at a long range.

39. On the 22nd March I moved my headquarters to Konoma, the Chief Political Officer taking up his quarters on the same day in the adjacent village of Mozema. On the 23rd the mountain guns were moved to Jotsoma, in readiness to be placed in position on the Basoma ridge; and on the 24th the 18th Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel De Brett reached Suchema.

40. As soon as the Nagas in the forts saw these operations in progress they sent emissaries to treat, who met Captain Williamson at Mozema on the 22nd. But, as they still hesitated, I posted a strong detachment of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry on the Basoma ridge on the 26th March, and on the same day moved up 100 men of the 18th Native from Suchema to Konoma. On that afternoon Captain Williamson informed me that the Nagas had fully submitted.

41. On the 27th the enemy evacuated the Chukka Forts, of which I took possession on the following day, placing a detachment of the 44th Native Infantry in occupation. These forts with all their defences have since been completely destroyed.

42. The submission of Konoma was speedily followed by that of Sephema and the Chitonoma Khel of Kohima, and nothing more remained to be done except to enforce our terms and to take measures to guard against any re-occupation of their land by the Konoma Nagas. For this purpose I remained at Mozema with Captain Williamson till the 13th April, on which date I proceeded down the road, arriving at Golaghat on the 21st April. On the 22nd I broke up the Naga Hills Field Force.

43. From the foregoing narrative I think it will be seen that, after the fall of Konoma on the 22nd November 1879, it was impossible to lay down any fixed plan of operations; neither were any called for on a large scale, as the tactics of the enemy became those of strictly guerilla warfare, and the Naga proved himself the most wily and skilful enemy we have yet met with on this frontier. With the exception of the Konoma men, who retired into the Chukka Forts, the enemy scattered in small bodies to their respective villages to spread disaffection and rebellion against our rule. At the commencement of hostilities thirteen villages were in arms against us, and all these had to be dealt with in succession and gradually brought into submission. They were all more or less severely punished by fines of money and grain, and have been deprived of their firearms. Several villages, which deserved punishment for aiding and abetting the rebellion, furnished our only transport service in the hills, and had therefore to be temporized with lest supplies at the front should cease.

44. Except at Konoma there have been no serious engagements to record; but the long list of casualties will, I think, prove the nature of the work on which the troops have been engaged; and I do not think that any force has had more harassing and arduous duties to perform. For some portion of the time the troops have been on three-quarter rations, as supplies could not be got forward in sufficient quantities; and this has told greatly on the general health of the force.

45. As regards the duration of the campaign, I am more and more convinced daily that the prolonged military occupation of the country, and the policy of forcing submission on the enemy, was the best course that could have been pursued. Had the Konoma men been earlier ejected from their forts, before the other hostile villages had been dealt with, there is no doubt that they would have dispersed all over the hills, and infested our line of communication. Indeed, they might have prolonged matters and caused the final settlement to be postponed till next cold season. But the occupation of the country for so long by such a large body of troops has inflicted serious punishment on all concerned, as we have drawn largely on their supplies of grain and labor; and this will have a far more lasting effect than if we had marched into the country, destroyed a few villages, and retired again, as has hitherto been the case. The men of Konoma, formerly the terror of the hills, have been entirely broken up and dispersed, their fortified village levelled with the ground, and their magnificient stone-faced terraced rice land, the work of generations, has been confiscated. They have also been deprived of their arms, and a heavy fine in money has been exacted from them; and this, with the punishment inflicted on other offending villages, will, I trust, satisfy the Government that the objects of the expedition have been attained.

46. I trust I may be pardoned in saying that I consider that no expedition in these parts has worked under greater disadvantages than this one, owing to the utter want of reliable transport, both for military movements and supplies, arising from the hasty manner in which troops had to be thrown into the country to avenge the murder of our Political Officer. All our movements required two or three days' previous notice for Naga coolies to be collected. They were supplied most reluctantly, and among them were doubtless the spies of our enemies. It was necessary to exercise the greatest vigilance over them all along the route, to see that the guns were not thrown down or injured, or spare ammunition made off with into the dense forest and jungles. Furnished as our troops have been with this style of cooly transport, it is hardly surprising that the Naga enemy was always prepared for us, and that our men were ambushed all along the road. I think it is acknowledged that the most difficult warfare is that against an unseen enemy; and this has been our lot throughout. In almost every encounter our loss was five or six killed and wounded; while the loss inflicted on the enemy was unknown. The Naga invariably carries off his killed or wounded into the jungle; whereas ours have to be instantly protected and attended to: otherwise they are mercilessly decapitated, dead or alive, and their arms and ammunition carried off. Our men, too, heavily weighted with accoutrements and strong heavy boots, have no chance with the half-naked, agile Naga, who escape through the jungle unseen and unheard.

47. In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to bring to His Excellency's notice the praiseworthy services rendered by the troops engaged, namely, the 42nd, 43rd, 44th Native Infantry, and latterly the 18th Native Infantry. Officers and men deserve my warmest commendations for the soldier-like and ready way in which they have invariably done their duty, and for the patience with which they have endured hardships and privations of no common kind. The work throughout has been of an exceptionally arduous nature, chiefly owing to the very difficult country in which we have had to operate; and all ranks have worked well and willingly throughout.

But I must bring to His Excellency's special notice the very valuable services performed by the 44th Regiment (Sylhet Light Infantry). The part taken by them in the capture of Konoma on the 22nd November last has already received Sir F. Haines' approbation; and from the long list of their casualties (which have been greatly in excess of those of other regiments engaged), it will be apparent that in all operations the 44th always took a prominent part; and to both officers and men of this gallant regiment I beg to express my sincerest thanks.

48. In addition to the officers mentioned in my letter of the 23rd December last, I beg most strongly to recommend to His Excellency's consideration my personal staff. Major Evans, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, has at all times afforded me the most valuable assistance, and has proved himself a very efficient Staff Officer. Major Evans' rapid move from Dibrughar to the relief of Kohima has been already specially reported to His Excellency; and had he only received two days' earlier notice than he did, he would have run Colonel Johnstone and the Manipur troops very close in the honor of relieving the garrison.

Captain Macgregor, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, is a very hard working officer; and, from his previous knowledge of the Naga Hills, was of great assistance to me. He was always ready, and volunteered for any duty that was of a particularly arduous nature; and he made some very trying marches through the hills to obtain me information.

Lieutenant Wingate, the only Commissariat Officer with the Force, also did excellent service under most trying transport difficulties; and has my best thanks.

To Surgeon O'Brien, 44th Native Infantry, is due great praise for the admirable arrangements that were at all times made for the large number of sick and wounded throughout the operations; and I beg to recommend him to His Excellency.

The great political abilities displayed by Captain Williamson, the Chief Political Officer with the Force, have gained my greatest admiration, and will, I feel sure, be duly acknowledged; but, as in addition to his civil duties, he invariably accompanied any force that took the field, it was more due to his personal knowledge of the hills and tribes that success attended our operations than from information obtained elsewhere; and therefore I beg to most specially recommend him to His Excellency's favorable notice; as also Lieutenant Maxwell, his most able assistant, who was wounded in two places at the attack on the village of Sephema in November last.

Numerical List of killed, wounded and missing of the Naga Hills Field Force during the operations from 14th October 1879 to 22nd April 1880.

Corps.	Killed.										Wounded.										Missing.										Totals.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	
General Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staff Corps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
34th Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
42nd " ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
43rd " ...	...	1	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
44th " ...	...	1	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Total ...	...	2	4	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	55	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Grand Total ...	46											*65											*Nil.*											111

* Since died :—2 British Officers, 12 Native Rank and File.

(Sd). H. M. EVANS, *Major,*
Offg. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sd). J. L. NATION, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding Naga Hills Field Force.

Nominal Return of Casualties of the Naga Hills Field Force during the operations from the 14th October 1879 to 22nd April 1880.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.	Date.
Staff	Major ...	C. R. Cock ...	...	Gunshot (since dead)	22nd November 1879, at Konoma.
Do.	Lieutenant	H. St. P. Maxwell	Slight ...	Two gunshot wounds	16th November 1879, at Sephema.
44th Native Infantry	Colonel ...	J. M. Nuttall, C.B.	Slight ...	Gunshot ...	22nd November 1879, at Konoma.
44th " " ...	Lieutenant	R. K. Bridgeway...	Severe ...	Do. ...	22nd " "
44th " " ...	" ...	H. H. Forbes ...	...	Spear wound (since dead).	22nd " "

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.	Action or Place.	Date.
34th Native Infantry	Sepoy ...	Seetaram Tewary...	Spear wound ...	Kohima ...	16th January 1880.
42nd "	" ...	Matedeo Thappa ..	Gunshot ...	Near Pephima	6th "
"	" ...	Mana Sing ...	" ...	Kohima ...	23rd "
43rd "	Jemadar ...	Prem Sing ...	Not known(Mr. Damant's Escort).	Konoma ...	14th October 1879.
43rd "	Havildar ...	Domun Sing ...	" "	Do. ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Rubberam ...	Gunshot ...	Kohima ...	24th "
43rd "	" ...	Runbir ...	" ...	Konoma ...	22nd Nov. 1979.
43rd "	Naik ...	Moorlee Tewary ...	" ...	Do. ...	22nd "
43rd "	Sepoy ...	Rubbee Lall Rai ...	" ...	Kohima ...	17th February 1880.
43rd "	" ...	Ram Dass ...	Not known(Mr. Damant's Escort).	Konoma ...	14th October 1879.
43rd "	" ...	Ratibur ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Bhugutram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Bhugunram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Mohunram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Chungooram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Toon Sing ...	" "	" ..	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Sumbaroo ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ..	Hoolaram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
44th "	Subadar-Major	Nurbeer Sai ..	Gunshot ...	" ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	Havildar ...	Bulbhudra Khwas	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	Lance Naik ...	Chundrabir Khwas	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Runbahadoor Kurga	" ...	" ...	27th "
44th "	Sepoy ...	Kulloo Lama ...	" ...	Suchema ...	15th "
44th "	" ...	Matbur Sing ...	" ...	Konoma ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Bhowan Sing ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Pursram Karkee ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Jungbir Lama ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Ruder Narain Jeipee	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Budul Sing Thappa	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Kurug Sing Kurga	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Runbir Thappa ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Davee Sing ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Jitman Khwas ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Singbir Busnet ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Bagh Dutt ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Runbir Goorung ...	" ...	" ...	23rd "
44th "	" ...	Jubber Sing Kurga	" ...	" ...	27th "
44th "	" ...	Budul Sing Gurtee	" ...	" ...	28th "
44th "	" ...	Dayaram Opudhia	" ...	Diphoo Pani ..	15th January 1880.
44th "	" ...	Singlall Rai ...	" ...	Poplongmai ...	28th "
44th "	" ...	Suntbir Ram ...	" ...	Konoma ...	9th February 1880.
44th "	" ...	Singbir Nagur Kote	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Balkissun Khwas...	" ...	On Poplongmai road.	10th March 1880.
44th "	" ...	Burkoy Thappa ...	" ...	" ...	10th "
44th "	" ...	Lall Sing Goorung	" ...	" ...	10th "
44th "	" ...	Nemul Ram ...	" ...	Konoma ...	9th February 1880.

Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who died of Wounds.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.	Action or Place.	Date wounded.	Date of death.
43rd Native Infantry	Sepoy ...	Madhoo ...	Gunshot	Kohima ...	21st Oct. 1879 ...	.....
43rd "	" ...	Mungul Sing (2)	"	Sephima ...	16th Nov. 1879	.....
43rd "	" ...	Debraoo ...	"	" ...	16th "	19th Nov. 1879.
44th "	Havildar ...	Angun Sing ...	"	Konoma ...	22nd "	30th "
44th "	Naik ...	Koolbir Thappa	"	Paplongmai road.	10th Mar. 1880...	24th Mar. 1880.
44th "	Lance Naik ...	Sumbaroo Ram...	"	Konoma ...	22nd Nov. 1879	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	Sepoy ...	Munjit Thappa...	"	" ...	22nd "	29th "
44th "	" ...	Peyma Gurtee ...	"	" ...	22nd "	29th "
44th "	" ...	Jynarain Opudhia	"	" ...	22nd "	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Soneeram ...	"	Paplongmai	30th Jan. 1880...	30th Jan. 1880.
44th "	" ...	Jeetman Lama...	"	Konoma ...	22nd Feb. " ...	28th Feb. "
44th "	" ...	Rubee Lall Nugur Kote	"	Suchema ...	15th Nov. 1879...	17th Nov. 1879.

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.	Action or Place.	Date.
42nd Native Infantry	Sepoy ...	Juggernath Ram ...	Slight ...	Gunshot ...	Near Pephima	6th Jan. 1880.
42nd "	" ...	Kulbahadoor ...	" ...	" ...	Kohima ...	16th "
42nd "	" ...	Wuzeer Sing ...	Severe ...	" ...	Nichi Guard...	8th Feb. 1880.
42nd "	" ...	Kan Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	14th "
42nd "	" ...	Nehal Sing ...	" ...	" ...	Konoma ...	16th March 1880.
42nd "	" ...	Nutha Sing ...	" ...	" ...	Zumha Pani ..	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Beeputram ...	" ...	" ...	Konoma ...	14th Oct. 1879.
43rd "	" ...	Loodoora ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Sondur Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Behram ...	" ...	" ...	Kohima ...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Chungooram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Jahir Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Mungul Sing (1) ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Bulbahadoor ...	Slight ...	" ...	Sephima ...	16th Nov. 1879.
43rd "	" ...	Gajeeram ...	Severe ...	" ...	Poplongmai ...	26th Jan. 1880.
43rd "	" ...	Gunja Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	26th "
43rd "	" ...	Numooram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	26th "
44th "	Subadar ...	Mahboola Khan ...	Slight ...	" ...	Konoma ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	Jemadar ...	Rajmunrai ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	Havildar ...	Cham Narain ...	Severe ...	" ...	Near Pephima	15th Feb. 1880.
44th "	Lance Havildar.	Nuklebasrai ...	Slight ...	" ...	Konoma ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	Naik ..	Nurbir Thappa ...	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Chubbee Lall Jaisee...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Singbir Goorung ...	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Toolkoo Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	9th Feb. 1880.
44th "	" ...	Pakoo Thappa ...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	15th "
44th "	Sepoy ...	Dilgumber Bhandari	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	" ...	Bhugutrao Khwas ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Budul Sing Rai ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Bajobir Nugur Kote...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Dhoop Chund ...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Dhunman Ram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ..	Judder Sing Ghurtee...	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Unjab Ali ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Mudun Sing Bhandari	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Toola Ram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Chunderban Rai ...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Indur Bir Sooba ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Kurun Sing Goorung	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Jusbir Thappa ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Thunda Ram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Chundro Ram ...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Roopun Sing ...	Severe ...	" ...	Poplongmai ...	28th Jan. 1880.
44th "	" ...	Hanooman Nugur Kote	" ...	" ...	Konoma ...	9th Feb. 1880.
44th "	" ...	Kasiram Jeysee ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	9th "
44th "	" ...	Dummun Sing Thappa	Slight ...	" ...	Near Pephima	15th "
44th "	" ...	Harichurn Busnet ...	" ...	" ...	Konoma ...	19th "
44th "	Dooly Bearer	Jorawur ...	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd Nov. 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 406.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Rowcroft, S.C., Commandant, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m.c.) for 1 year 182 days—42 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. Corse-Scott, S.C , Wing Commander, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m.c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 407.—Conductor F. Edmonds, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 61 days, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 1st July, 1880.

No. 408.—Sub-Conductor H. Pike, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 409.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Elliot Alexander Money,—16th July, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Bruce,—10th July, 1880.

No. 410.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the name of the undermentioned officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Major-General S. H. Becher, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, on the 3rd May, 1880.

No. 411.—BREVET—

SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Francis Sawbridge Cherry, Madras Cavalry.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Charles Walter Babington, Bengal Infantry.

From the 3rd May, 1880, in succession to Lieut.-Genl. B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, retired.

No. 412.—NATIVE ARMY—

25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Mokhum, to be Jemadar, *vice* Muddeh Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

Jemadar Jowahir Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Hukhm Sing, deceased; Havildar Wuzzeer Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowahir Sing, promoted,—2nd May, 1880.

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

In G. G. O. No. 311 of 1880, for "Havildar Mezt Singh," read *Havildar Meyt Singh.*

SPECIAL.

No. 413.—Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., Deputy Adjutant General and and Deputy Quartermaster General in Northern Afghanistan, to be Chief of the Staff to Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, from the 2nd May, 1880, the date on which he assumed the duties of that appointment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 414.—In G. G. O. No. 400 of 1880, for "*Sir* E. W. Couper," read *Sir G. E. W. Couper.*

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th July, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 6th to 12th July, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Veterinary Department ...	Veterinary Surgeon F. F. S. Constant.	14th June, 1880.	Between Delhi and Lahore.		
8th Hussars	Captain G. A. deVisme ...	29th June, 1880.	Murree.		
General List, Infantry ...	Captain A. P. Samuells ...	7th July, 1880.	Rawal Pindi.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July 1880.

No. 231.—That part of the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway between Mandsaur and Neemuch having been passed on the 30th June 1880 as fit for public traffic, is transferred to the control of the Government of Bombay, and is placed under the orders of the Manager of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

The following officers, at present under the orders of the Director General of Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways:—

Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. A. Sulivan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 12th July 1880.

No. 232.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 139, dated 3rd May 1880, the Serohi Division of the Western Rajputana Railway is removed from the control of the Director General of Railways, and placed under the orders of the Government of India.

No. 233.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 159, dated 20th May 1880, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Rathial to Pindi Section, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 7th June 1880, during the absence of Mr. H. Lambert, on privilege leave.

No. 234.—Messrs. W. K. D'O. Bignell, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, W. McGregor, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and M. R. Trower, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, of the Indian Telegraph Department, are appointed to officiate as

Superintendents, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grades, respectively, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from 19th June 1880.

No. 235.—The following promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Bailey, Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from 19th June 1880 :—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Superintendent.

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Superintendent.

Mr. J. M. Lane.

From Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. C. Douglas.

No. 236.—The following promotions and reversion are made in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch with effect from the dates specified :—

Promotions.

Name.	From	To	Permanent or Temporary.	Vice	Date.
Glennie, Lieut. E., R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Temporary	.....	1st Jan. 1880.
Chippindall, Lieut. W. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto	Captain Hill, R.E., on leave.	15th Feb. 1880.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C. L., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	.....	1st June 1880.
Jennings, Lieut. R. H., R.E.* ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Lieut. D'Aguilar, R.E., reverted to military duty.	29th June 1880.
		REVERSION.			
Chippindall, Lieut. W. H., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	Major Crowdy, returned from leave.	4th Apl. 1880.

* Promotion in Notification No. 207, dated 25th June 1880, is cancelled.

The 13th July 1880.

No. 237.—With reference to the rules for Inland messages published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th February 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following alterations :—

(*Revised 2nd Footnote, Inland Rule* 37.)

In the case of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office, the amount is forwarded to destination from the nearest telegraph office, not in telegraph stamps but by currency notes and postage stamps in an insured cover: the sender must accordingly prepay the postal insurance fees.

As the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and South Indian Railway Companies declare their inability to make over reply deposits to the addressees, messages addressed to stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway telegraph, *but posted* (with currency notes and postage stamps enclosed) *from the nearest Government telegraph station direct to the addressee:* in the case of such messages also the postal insurance fees are payable by the sender.

The 15th July 1880.

No. 238.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 214 of 30th June 1880, the services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment as Assistant Principal of the Thomason College.

No. 240.—Mr. T. N. Haigh is appointed a probationer in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 241.—The orders* of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government appointing Colonel G. D. Pritchard and Captain J. H. Western, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineers with effect from the 23rd and 24th June 1880 respectively, *vice* Majors Skipwith and Harrison, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineers, on privilege leave, are confirmed.

* Notifications Nos 1034 and 1039E., dated 19th June 1880.

No. 242.—Mr. H. C. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, with effect from 1st July 1880, to fill an existing vacancy.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8 of 1880.

INDIA—WEST COAST.
DABHOL OR ANJANVEL.

Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar.

Notice is hereby given that a light will be exhibited on Tolkeshwar headland (the south shore of Dabhol creek, known also as Anjanvel or Gopalgad creek) from the 1st October to 1st June, commencing on the 1st October 1880.

The light will be a *fixed white light*, elevated 838 feet above the level of high water, and should be visible in clear weather through an arc of 178°, or between the bearings N. by W. ⅓ W. (nearly), and S. by E. ½ E., from a distance of about 15 miles.

The column, or post, from which the light will be exhibited, is constructed of iron, is 6 inches in diameter, 24 feet high, and painted white; it is enclosed at its base by a circular iron house, also painted white; and is situated about 100 yards W. by S. from Tolkeshwar temple.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, of the fifth order.

POSITION :—Lat. 17°33′50″ N., Long. 73°7′45″ E.

[*Bearings are Magnetic and from seaward. Variation 1°0′ Easterly in 1880.*]

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.), Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department; *The 10th July 1880.*

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 738, 2736, 826 and 748b. Sailing Directions, West Coast

of Hindostan Pilot, page 121; and Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1234 and 15. Hydrographic Notice, No. 20. Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 387; and Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1880.

No. 13.—Mr. F. G. Maclean, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd April 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1880.

No. 20.—Under Act 22 of 1876, Section 3, the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has appointed Mr. A. Pedler a Trustee of the Indian Museum, in the place of Mr. J. Crawfurd, left for England.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees, Indian Museum.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 8th July 1880.

No. 178.—Mr. W. H. D. Ewing, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

The 12th July 1880.

No. 179.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th August next.

No. 180.—Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st instant.

The 13th July 1880.

No. 181.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate under Section 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 10th July 1880.

No. 1855 *S.*—Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, Mayo College Division, returned to his duties from the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1880.

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. J. W. Brassington, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Mayo College Division, on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1880.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command:

Meerut, the 7th July 1880.

No. 16.—Major T. O. Wingate, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Morar Division, Military Works, to the Bareilly Division, Military Works. Major Wingate reported his departure from Morar on the 7th May 1880, and joined the Bareilly Division on the 8th June 1880.

The transfer is made in the interests of the public service.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 12th July 1880.

No. 1501.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 29, dated 30th June 1880, posting Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, this Officer is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th July 1880.

No. 91.—Lieutenants J. Neville and S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., and Messrs. J. A. Lewin and F. H. Collett, Assistant Engineers, have passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16—18.

No. 92.—Messrs. S. Rebsch, J. A. Lewin, C. J. Cole and F. H. Collett, Assistant Engineers, have passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

The 8th July 1880.

No. 93.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 220, dated 3rd instant, the under-mentioned posting is made:—

Mr. F. Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade,—to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 10th July 1880.

No. 94.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 37, dated 25th February 1880, Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of three months' leave on medical certificate.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 20th June 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's, Lahore, Notification No. 9, dated 17th June 1880, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Mooltan on the afternoon of 7th May 1880, and is posted to special duty of verifying the stock of this line.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 9th July 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his departure on three months' privilege leave, granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 99, dated 18th March 1880, on the forenoon of 26th April 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, transferred temporarily to the Punjab Northern State Railway, in Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 11, dated 25th June 1880, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of 28th June 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways. Pay Rs. 60—4—80, with usual travelling allowances.

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,
Indus Valley State Railway,
Mooltan.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 8th July 1880.

No. 23.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 156 and 157 of 15th May 1880, Mr. H. Bell, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of the furlough granted to him, and Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge as Engineer-in-Chief of the Southern Section, Nimach and Nasirabad State Railways, on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 24.—Mr. J. W. Byers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from the two months and twenty-three days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 7, dated 24th March 1880, resumed charge of the 1st Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, from Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 7th July 1880.

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, four days, is hereby cancelled.

WM. B. CARTER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 6th July 1880.

No. 9.—Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st July, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 8th July 1880.

No. 10.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 13 of 23rd July 1879, Mr. A. B. Thomson, Locomotive Superintendent, returned from the three months' privilege leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 18th October 1879, and resumed charge of the duties of Locomotive Superintendent from Mr. F. J. Ivens, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, from the forenoon of the 21st idem.

No. 11.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 11, of 25th June 1880, Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival in this Railway on the forenoon of the 1st July 1880, and took over charge of the Office of Traffic Superintendent of this line, from Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, on the afternoon of the 5th current.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 12.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 9 of 7th July 1880, Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave therein granted, from the forenoon of the 6th current.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th July 1880.

No. 16.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Manager's Notification No. 7, dated 23rd March 1880, *for* "on the forenoon of the 10th March 1880," *read* "on the forenoon of the 8th March 1880."

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.;*
Manager.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

The following foot-note has been appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A):—

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology," and the words "(*a*) Natural Theology" for the words "(*a*) History of Philosophy."

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted:—

"The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined."

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F. A. Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in February," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts; for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations; for the words "on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law; for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law; for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; and for the words "in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted—

"At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880.

The following Text-book in English Literature has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1881:—

Readings from English History selected and edited by John Richard Green, Part III.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th July 1880.

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs. 50 per month.

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar.

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

J. H. CROWDY, *Major, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works.

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 15th June 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,700	2,54,12,000	1,12,57,600	1,87,83,000	3,18,25,500	47,68,600	4,38,000	97,77,400	8,66,77,400	1,01,700	34,05,000	67,800	1,48,200	19,73,94,732
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1880	...	...	...	...	.		...	18,700	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	18,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1880	...	...	...	...		700		6,000	.	...	...	11,000	42,900	...	...	...	...	60,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1880	...	..	...	..	.	27,200	500	48,900	...	5,000	5,000		2,78,500	...	9,000	...	...	3,74,000
	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,700	2,54,39,900	1,12,58,100	1,88,56,500	3,18,25,500	47,73,600	4,43,000	97,98,400	8,69,98,800	1,01,700	34,14,000	67,900	1,48,200	19,78,48,032
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	.	...	...	...	..	2,57,100	1,07,600	2,95,100	2,74,500	.	...		38,000	...	...	.	...	9,72,300
Balance on 30th June 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,700	2,51,82,800	1,11,50,500	1,85,61,400	3,15,51,000	47,73,600	4,43,000	97,98,400	8,69,60,800	1,01,700	34,14,000	67,900	1,48,200	19,68,75,732

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th April 1880, enfaced from India, 3,830 lakhs, re-transferred from London, 3,248 lakhs
" 1st May 1880 to 15th May " " " 28 " " " 16 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 19 " " " 9 "
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " 34 " " " 13 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 4 " " " 9 "
3,915 lakhs. 3,296 lakhs.
3,295 "
Balance against India . 620 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 12th July 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that, on the 21st May 1879, treasure consisting of 20 pagodas (gold coins), a gold ring, and a nose jewel, valued at Rs. 88-8, was found in the premises of Pallapotu Pitchugadu, in the village of Tangella, in the Kandukur Taluk, in the Nellore District, in the Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Nellore, at his Office, on the 18th day of November 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

———,
Acting H. A. Collector,
for *Acting Collector.*

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd June 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Allahabad, this 9th day of July 1880.

Name,—Fred. Coyle.
Age,—28 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, sandy; eyes, grey.
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Star and bowie knife on left breast, tattooing both arms and hands.
Date of Desertion,—8th July 1880.
From whence deserted,—B-4th R.A., Allahabad.
Date of Attestation,—9th December 1879.
Place of Enlistment,—Portsmouth.
Parish where Born,—Norwich.
County,—Cheshire.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Fireman.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental white clothing.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental white clothing.
Breeches or Trowsers,— .. } Regimental white clothing.
REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion,—None.

A. E. GARNAULT, *Major, R.A.,*
Commdg. B-4th R.A.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
July 5		1,21,865	...	...	77,50,552	45,85,377
„ 6	4,64,800	1,20,712	..	4,64,800	77,50,090	44,12,346
„ 7	12,100	2,04,356	...	4,77,200	77,00,369	42,14,209
„ 8	..	39,852	...	4,77,200	76,64,167	41,74,734
„ 9	...	1,02,834	..	4,77,200	75,67,814	40,73,407
„ 10	..	75,436	...	4,77,200	75,09,210	39,96,960

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th July 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 15th July 1880 ... Rs. 61,33,887-7-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 4—23448 ...	100	Wani Mahadeo Babajee, Shop-keeper, Malegaum.
K 3—18252 ...	50	Luxuman K. Chiplunker, Schoolmaster, Akola.
„ —18253 ...	50	

AKOLA,
The 13th July 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
197 ...	D 12—29626 ...	5	Baboo Jagadishwar Chatterjee, Ghazipur.
	D 16—22242 ...	10	
	D 14—43021 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
122 ...	D 12—28209 ...	5	Hanuman Prasad, Allahabad.
	„ —28210 ...	5	
123 ...	D 12—20348 ...	5	Mr. C W. T. Seyers, Mussoorie.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th July 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W46 ...	M 50—03119 ..	10	S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H111 ...	M 47—46330 ..	10	Shri Krishna Ranchodo, Kapadvanj.
	M 50—47367 ...	10	
	„ —49226 ...	10	
	„ —50157 ...	10	
	M 49—92378 ...	10	
H112 ..	M 47—06309 ...	10	Robert Higgie, Sahur Muttee.
H113 ...	M 35—31585 ...	50	Mahomed Hoosain, Jabalpur.
H114 ...	M 34—71040 ...	20	Motee Ram, Jhelam.
	„ —87052 ...	20	
M39 ...	M 7—58915	5	Krishnarao Sadasive, Sholapur.
	„ —58916		
M40 ..	M 32—69567	10	Bhimji Ramji Dalal, Bombay.
	„ —69569		

BOMBAY,
The 13th July 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
126	O 31—65018	50	The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
128	O 68—56156	100	Messrs. Matthews & Sen.
129	O 68—51797	100	Mr. H. F. Drummond.
	O 31—64303	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
88	L 48—34516	20	The Assistant Superintendent in charge Calcutta Signal Office.
	„ —34519		
	L 32—09059	10	
	„ —09061		
	L 87—79739	10	
	„ —79758		
	L 34—29481	10	
	„ —29482		
	L 54—65571	5	
	„ —65574		
	L 9—74118	5	
	„ —74027		
	L 31—32868	5	
	„ —30468		
89	O 48—04204	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Roy.
	„ —04203		
90	L 46—75756	20	Babu Chandra Nath Mukerjee.
	„ —75759		
91	O 59—02102	20	Babu Ishan Chundra Gupta.
	„ —02103		
140	O 68—66788	100	Munnoo Lal Chuni Lal.
141	O 18—49285	10	Miss Kelly.
142	O 47—03698	10	Dr. F. R. Lloyd.
143	O 31—41321	50	The Superintendent of Central Prison, Agra.
144	O 73—77590	1,000	Shaheb Ram Goburdhun Das.
	O 70—55601	500	
	O 68—55898	100	
	„ —16273	100	
	„ —49841	100	
	O 67—94202	100	
145	O 37—49184	5	Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterjee.
	„ —69207	5	
146	O 36—06737	5	Babu Petambur Singh.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 5—99030	20	Commissioner, Madras, for Inspector of Post Office, Bangalore Division.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 8—09283	5	Esack Hajee Iyoob, Door No. 61, Armenian Street, Madras.
J 9—45728	10	
J 12—00587	50	Mohamed Silanghtulla, No. 19, Varadamuthiappen Street, Black Town, Madras.
J 9—29198 *	10	M. P. C. Rosario, Pleader, District Court, Mangalore.
„ —29199 *		

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 7th July 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM.
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
52	E 2—44647	500	Baboo Poorno Chunder Mazumdar, Calcutta
54	E 16—34556	10	Ram Kishen Vishnoo, Rajanpur.
	„ —58015	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
29	E 17—27651	20	Jagannath, Lahore.
	E 12—27651		
91	E 16—23359	10	Madho Ram, Agra.
	E 17—13223	20	
98	E 15—56508	50	Lieutenant J. McDonnall R.H.A., Meerut.

LAHORE,
The 10th July 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
30	B 47—18202	5	Mr. T. Shortt, Goods Office, Madras Railway, Raichore.
	B 60—63897	10	
	B 57—75220	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
34	B 62—43512	100	Jivaji Malhar Deshpandi, Kotur Taluk, Dharwar
56	B 60—50250	10	Sanjoo Aragaswami Chettiar, Palamcottah.
57	B 46—13873	5	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
58	B 46—30252	5	B. G. Manikam Mudali, Depôt Store-keeper, Arkonam.
59	B 57—66283	20	R. Vijiaraghava Pillai, No. 6, Varadamutiappen Street, Black Town, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 5th July 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.			
H7	F 7—92312	10	Gaurur Chand, Cash-keeper, Jaitmall Banker, Nagpur.
	F 13—36348	5	

NAGPUR,
The 8th July 1880.

H. G. COWIE,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June 1880.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

With effect from the 1st August 1880, the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value-payable" system, will be reduced to half what they now are, and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding Rs.	10	...	Rs.	0 2
„ „ „	25	...	„	0 4
„ „ „	50	...	„	0 8
„ „ „	75	...	„	0 12
„ „ „	100	...	„	1 0
„ „ „	125	...	„	1 4
„ „ „	150	...	„	1 8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof.

The value of the contents of a value-payable article will be limited to Rs. 600.

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices: and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices. The former restriction limiting the posting of value-payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded.

The amounts realized from the addressees of value-payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders.

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office, it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 4076.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr. W. J. Ham has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central India.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. G. E. Walker has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Mount Division, *vice* Mr. Kinsley, deceased.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BRITISH BURMA.

Mr. E. deC. Williams has been appointed to act as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burma, *vice* Mr. J. W. Barwise.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Guzrat Division, *vice* Khan Saheb Cursetji Pallonji.

Mr. Cowasji Jamshedji has been appointed Superintendent, Post Master General's Office, Bombay, *vice* Rao Saheb Gunpat Rao Raghoba, deceased.

Mr. R. Oliver has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Post Master, Aden, *vice* Mr. L. G. Wait.

Mr. V. M. Cabral has been appointed Assistant Post Master, Bombay General Post Office.

Mr. Narain Chimnaji has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Inspector, *vice* Moreshwar Raghoba.

Mr. H. J. Hewett has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. R. Oliver.

Mr. G. A. F. Bennett has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. H. J. Hewett.

Mr. E. Jardine has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. F. Ingle.

Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai has been appointed Inspector, Post Offices, Kanawar Division.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed Supernumerary Inspector.

Mr. C. H. Watts has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. L. P. Walsh.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 16th July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	24th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	19th "	Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 "	19th "	P. & O. Str. *Deccan**.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 "	21st "	From Bombay.†
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	20th "	Do. do.
Rangoon and Moulmein	6-30 "	22nd "	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 "	23rd "	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 "	23rd "	French Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	17th "	From Bombay.

* The postage on letters to Madras and to Ceylon intended for despatch by P. & O. Steamer is 8 annas per ½ oz. Prepayment is optional and registration available.

† Also *viâ* Aden, Mails for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Réunion, Nosse Bé and Mayotte can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th July 1880.

Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Asps, H. J.
Barrett, Mrs. E.
Barrow, E. J.
Bernett, William J.
Bholanath Dhur.
Boyd, A. G.
Brown, G. S.
Brown, F. R.
Bulchart, A.
Burgess, Miss E.
Burns, A.
Collins, Miss Mary.
Catania, C. A.
Calama, A. F.
Cahill, J.
Chally, C.
Clements, W. P.
Condey, John (B.E.)
Connon. J.
Evans, John.
Forbes, G.
Fastings, J. F.
Gomes, W. E.
Godwins, Miss L. M.
Gadding, Mrs.
Graham, Mrs. W.
Hay, J. L Napier.
Honsell, Miss K. A.
Honeyford. Mrs. T V.
Jamur Mullick & Co.
Jefferson, Mrs L.
Ledger, J. C. (Exe. Engr.)
Leoppold, E.
Macpherson, D.
Mahamed Hossin & Co.
McIntosh, R.
Millington, B.
More, F. S.
Monoher Chundra Chuckerbutty (late of Hazaribagh).
Murry, E.
O'Brien, D.
Poynts, Miss.
Roe, W. & T.
Salter, Miss H.
Sarkies, Messrs. C. J.
Smith, Mr. G.
T. F.
White, Mrs. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, C.
Anderson, Signr. A.
B. F.
Bond, Mrs. E.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.
Brewer, T. S. M.
Byford, H.
Connor, Mrs. M.
"Carlos."
Chamberlin, C.
Denson, Edwin.
Deseso Conte.
Douglas, J. W.
Dionysius, Haddons.
Ginder, Duncan.
Haly, J. James.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.
Innis, G. R.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Macintosh, G. G.
Meckles, Geo.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Moncrieff, James.
Michael, G.
Nelson, N. C.
Norton, Miss A.
Owbridge, H. S.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher General.)
Phulan, T. W.
Powell, C.
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Robinson, Geo.
Rourke, G.
Seecunder.
Seillier, Madame.
Seth, A.
Seyers, Mademoiselle Victoria.
Schemidt, C.
Shaik Sherfudon.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, T. A.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Steadman, Miss.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Temple, Miss E.
Thomson, John.
Twiner, H. D.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wood, W.
Young, Colonel W. S.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Denson, Edwin.
Donaldson, J. Y.
Haly, J. J.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Beahan, Mrs. T. T.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Cayne, James.
Gasper, C. G.
Hanson, Mrs. E. M.
Hicks, W. F.
Hay, Napier J. L.
Lane, C. (Retired List).
Lingard, Mrs. F.
Liddiard, Sergt. W.
Marie Kullen, Madam.
Peppo Goldstein, Madame.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج '

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اوسكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے تين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے تين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے تين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ;
آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین
کا بیس روپیہ'

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی
دواخانونمین بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے
محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک
پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ '

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AT

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Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks
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Bull's Dredgers .	39	1¼ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
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Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

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	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 5.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port Salaya or Serain. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8*
Ratnagiri, including Miriya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kunduri Island to Chaul. *Re 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads *Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moelotivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60 *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G T. S. and observations *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., F.R.G.S. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

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List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1880. *Rs. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{293}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
„ 3 Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18,)*
„ 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyon Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
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„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
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„ 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
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„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
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„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
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„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
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„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).

No. 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wejh), Red Sea.
„ 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
„ 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
„ 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 32. Light at Batticalon.
„ 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
„ 34. Light at Batticalon.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 38. Light at Batticalon.
„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore.
„ 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 42. Madras Semaphore.
„ 43. Buoys at Calicut.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter and dated the 24th day of June 1880, on the Petition of George Jamieson Scott, of No. 7, Garden Reach, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins, of No. 14, Elysium Row, in the Town of Calcutta, Solicitor, and John Mackintosh, of Old Court House Street, Calcutta, three of the Directors of the said Company, and by the Agra Bank, Limited, a creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and that Mr. A. R. Mackintosh, of No. 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, should be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the said Company, and that Monday, the 26th day of July next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, should be appointed as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. Dated this 25th day of June 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Solicitor for the first-named Petitioners.

ROBERTS MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Solicitors for the Agra Bank, Ld.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 042761, dated 1st May 1865, of 4 per cent. loan, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name (not known), and last endorsed to Tacoordass Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER SEN,
No. 39, Goorooprosad Chowdhry's Lane, Bar Simla, Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 094776, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjee and last endorsed to Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1880.

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon ;

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty-two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act, 1880" ;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Recorder.

2. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge.

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder.

3. Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time, directs, and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases.

All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals, references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder.

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case.

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder.

4. The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court.

Section 80 of the Burma Courts' Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court.

5. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words "Additional Recorder" being substituted for the word "Recorder" wherever it occurs in the said rules.

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

6. For the first paragraph of section sixty-two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

"Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma."

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1880.

An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 *(An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzáat and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices)* it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kází-ul-Kuzáat, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kazis' Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

If any question arises whether any person has been rightly appointed Kází under this section, the decision thereof by the Local Government shall be conclusive.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or remove any Kází appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed, or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office, or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit, or personally incapable, to discharge the duties of the office.

Náib Kázís.

3. Any Kází appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his náib or náibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed, and may suspend or remove any náib so appointed.

When any Kází is suspended or removed under section two, his náib or náibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be.

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází; or

4. Nothing herein contained, and no appointment made hereunder, shall be deemed—

(*a*) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kází or Náib Kází appointed hereunder; or

to render the presence of a Kází necessary; or

(*b*) to render the presence of a Kází or Náib Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony; or

to prevent any one acting as Kází.

(*c*) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kází.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1880.

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880.

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PREAMBLE.

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   Application.
2. Interpretation-clause.
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4. Extension to cantonments.
5. Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.
6. Prohibition of inoculation.
   Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.
7. Vaccination-circles.
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8. Private vaccinators.
9. Unprotected children to be vaccinated.
   Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.
10. Inspection after vaccination.
11. Procedure when vaccination is successful.
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18. Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.
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   Magistrates to be non-official natives.
19. Power to make rules for municipalities.
20. Power to make rules for cantonments.
21. What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.
22. Punishment of offences.
23. Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1880": and

Application.

it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners":

(1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"parent":

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

"guardian":

(3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child:

"unprotected child":

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

"inoculation":

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter:

"vaccination-circle":

(6) "vaccination-circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

"vaccinator":

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation; and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination":

"vaccination-season":

(8) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act.

Extension of Act to municipalities.

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality, and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.

Extension to cantonments.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.

Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, withdraw any local area in a municipality, or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local area in a cantonment, from the operation of this Act.

Prohibition of inoculation.

6. In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.

no person who has undergone inoculation shall enter such area before the lapse of forty days from the date of the operation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner, of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.

Vaccination-circles.

7. Every local area to which this Act applies shall be a vaccination-circle, or shall in manner hereinafter provided be divided into a number of such circles;

Vaccinators;

one or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle; and

Superintendent of vaccination.

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area.

Private vaccinators.

8. The Local Government may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination-circle, and may suspend or cancel any such license.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

9. When any unprotected child, having attained the age of six months, has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination-season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation, or shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination-season.

Inspection after vaccination.

10. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

11. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

12. When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided.

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.

13. A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination-season is over, when the next vaccination-season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Renewal of postponement certificates.

Provided that if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed.

Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

14. If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

What lymph to be used.

15. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act:

Provided that,

1st, if animal-lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated; and

2nd, if in any local area in which animal-lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal-lymph, and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf, such child shall be so vaccinated.

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.

16. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.

17. The Superintendent of vaccination, in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and, if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian, and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.

18. If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District, or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Procedure when order not obeyed.

If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him, and, unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section twenty-two.

Magistrates to be non-official natives.

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

19. When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof, the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies. Such rules shall be made in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, the Commissioners make rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality, and shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

20. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.

21. The rules to be made for any local area under sections nineteen or twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

(a) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination;

(b) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle as a public vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(c) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination;

(d) the authority with which their appointment, suspension and dismissal shall rest;

(e) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine-stations, and their residence within the limits of the vaccination-circles;

(f) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them;

(g) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties;

(h) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(i) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination;

(j) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph;

(k) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal-lymph under section fifteen;

(l) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination-circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(m) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act, and who are, at the time this Act is applied, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls;

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month ;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any ;

(*n*) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters; and

(*o*) the preparation of vaccination-reports and returns.

Punishment of offences.

22. Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say) :—

(*a*) violates the provisions of section six,

(*b*) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen,

(*c*) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty, or

(*d*) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say) :—

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*a*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both ;

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), with fine which may extend to fifty rupees ; and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*d*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

23. The amount of all fees and fines realized, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 9 of 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880" ;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed :

Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17.

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause.

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Act, the following words shall be added :—

Proviso as to municipalities of which Government-officer a member.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation."

Act X of 1879, s. 3.

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Act X of 1879.

Recovery of such advances.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable from the person to whom it was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE passing of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No. X of 1876) superfluous. Thus, sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue-officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases, are covered by the provisions of the Code, which provide for such appeals and reviews generally. Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code, whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, to which the second paragraph of the same section refers, is entirely repealed by the Code, sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land-revenue.

2. The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. Care, however, has been taken, when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed.

3. The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government.

4. Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830, section 1, clause 6; but, as it stands alone in the Act, its correct interpretation is by no means clear; and, as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead-letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill.

5. It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J. and Kemball J.), in the case of the Ahmadábád municipality (I. L. R. 3 Bom. p. 146), that, in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No. VI of 1873), every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876; and that, consequently, if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners, such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone. A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature, and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them, whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court. A proviso has, therefore, been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No. XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, saving from the provisions of the section suits by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are, as such, members of such municipalities.

6. Lastly, the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons. This is an evident defect in the law. Instead, however, of merely amending the paragraph, it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879.

The 6th July, 1880.

B. W. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 of 1880.

A Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II), 1874, but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act;

and whereas it is expedient that Pársís should be exempted from, and be subject to, the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Administrator General's Act, 1880":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 of Administrator General's Act, 1874.

2. In sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act, between the word "Muhammadan" and the words "or Buddhist," wherever they occur, the word "Pársí" shall be inserted.

Saving of letters and certificates already granted.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. As the law now stands, all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II of 1874) apply to Pársís to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow-subjects. On the other hand, Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, though subject to certain portions of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions.

2. So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received, the Pársís are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

3. Briefly stated, the chief grounds on which the Pársís base their claim to exemption appear to be, first, that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case; secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs.

4. With regard to the former ground, there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country, whereas Pársís are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile. They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration. It is thus clear that Pársís are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended; and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Pársís on this ground.

5. As to the second ground, it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome; but, looking to the repugnance with which Pársís regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case, it may be admitted that this second ground is not altogether without foundation.

6. The present Bill, by a slight alteration of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, puts Pársís in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

SIMLA;
The 19*th June* 1880.

W. STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XVII OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 3rd May 1879.	For week ending 1st May 1880.	Total from 1st January to 3rd May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 1st May 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1880	East Indian ...	9,69,215	8,42,034	1,62,89,7 8	1,55,90,609	...	6,99,109
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	60,592	68,459	11,32,125	12,40,788	1,08,663	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,13,460	1,09,546	20,12,162	15,67,855	...	4,44,307
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,41,989	3,06,768	41,14,903	44,27,111	3,12,208	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,35,673	1,12,641	21,83,435	21,45,865	...	37,570
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	69,661	70,189	10,22,104	11,51,253	1,29,149	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,34,409	6,37,436	1,13,36,362	99,10,203	...	14,26,159
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,01,185	2,32,105	32,65,565	31,45,336	...	1,20,229
	TOTAL ...	24,26,184	23,79,178	4,13,56,374	3,91,79,020	...	21,77,354
	State.						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,183	2,166	48,663	45,930	...	2,733
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,756	1,386	31,698	27,712	...	3,986
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	80,713	55,798	15,37,151	15,57,579	20,428	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	16,433	16,708	2,84,560	2,97,005	12,445	...
12th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,961	1,092	25,487	18,494	...	6,993
12th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,062	1,697	36,784	29,034	...	7,750
12th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	3,055	4,011	42,489	96,846	54,357	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,406	14,199	2,38,756	2,45,466	6,710	...
19th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,174	10,672	1,72,474	1,88,923	16,449	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	35,840	65,800	6,09,673	10,86,069	4,76,396	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,974	12,652	1,11,226	1,40,107	28,881	...
12th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	22,255	41,757	4,05,999	5,97,951	1,91,952	...
19th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,020	32,669	3,62,262	5,00,508	1,38,246	..
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	2,486	2,621	40,684	41,813	1,129	...
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,625	...	18,408	18,408	...
19th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	14,032	14,229	2,12,923	2,00,797	...	12,126
5th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	43,445	1,70,272	8,93,590	18,54,511	9,60,921	...
19th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	2,839	9,855	4,388	1,63,357	1,58,969	..
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,114	2,270	48,865	38,488	...	10,377
5th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	21,487	...	2,13,266	2,13,266	...
12th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	3,403	...	a)8,713	8,713	...
	TOTAL ...	2,85,748	4,86,369	51,07,672	73,70,977	22,63,305	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,11,932	28,65,547	4,64,64,046	4,65,49,997	85,951	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,28,64,957	2,28,09,499	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,35,99,089	2,37,40,498	1,41,409	...

(a) Total receipts from 6th April to 1st May 1880.

No. XVIII of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th May 1879.	For week ending 8th May 1880.	Total from 1st January to 10th May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 8th May 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1880	East Indian ...	9,21,614	8,31,569	1,72,11,332	1,64,22,178	...	7,89,154
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,916	58,278	11,90,041	12,99,066	1,09,025	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,662	1,15,006	21,07,824	16,82,861	...	4,24,963
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,67,979	2,06,624	42,82,882	46,33,735	3,50,853	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,25,337	1,09,814	23,08,772	22,55,679	...	53,093
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	69,630	69,723	10,91,734	12,20,976	1,29,242	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,48,373	5,82,884	1,19,84,735	1,04,93,087	...	14,91,648
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,00,243	2,40,080	34,65,808	33,85,416	...	80,392
	TOTAL ...	22,86,754	22,13,978	4,36,43,128	4,13,92,998	...	22,50,130
	State.						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,745	2,106	51,408	48,036	...	3,372
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,752	1,382	33,450	29,094	...	4,356
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	74,191	68,710	16,11,342	16,26,289	14,947	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	18,605	14,691	3,03,165	3,11,696	8,531	...
12th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,783	1,138	27,270	19,632	...	7,638
12th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,381	1,806	39,165	30,840	...	8,325
12th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,262	2,396	44,751	99,242	54,491	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,827	13,623	2,56,583	2,59,089	2,506	...
19th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,918	10,946	1,82,392	1,99,869	17,477	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	46,585	57,376	6,56,258	11,43,445	4,87,187	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,166	10,816	1,18,392	1,50,923	32,531	...
12th ditto ..	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	23,111	38,017	4,29,110	6,35,968	2,06,858	...
19th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	43,756	26,862	4,06,018	5,27,370	1,21,352	...
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	2,011	2,327	42,695	44,140	1,445	...
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,829	...	20,237	20,237	...
19th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	14,950	14,786	2,27,873	2,15,583	...	12,290
5th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	72,133	94,878	9,65,723	19,49,389	9,83,616	...
19th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	2,818	9,411	7,206	1,72,768	1,65,562	...
19th ditto ..	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,663	2,266	52,528	40,754	...	11,774
5th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)...	...	22,791	...	2,36,057	2,36,057	...
12th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	5,686	...	(a) 14,399	14,399	...
	TOTAL ...	3,47,657	4,03,843	54,55,829	77,74,820	23,19,491	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,34,411	26,17,821	4,90,98,457	4,91,67,818	69,361	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,41,61,351	2,40,92,231	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,49,37,106	2,50,75,587	1,38,481	...

(a) Total receipts from 6th April to 8th May 1880.

No. XIX of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 17th May 1879.	For week ending 15th May 1880.	Total from 1st January to 17th May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 15th May 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1880	East Indian ...	9,43,932	7,74,936	1,81,55,264	1,71,97,114	...	9,58,150
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,411	61,395	12,46,452	13,60,461	1,14,009	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	99,235	1,01,987	22,07,059	17,84,848	...	4,22,211
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,30,367	2,77,581	45,13,249	49,11,316	3,98,067	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,45,639	1,10,548	24,54,411	23,66,227	...	88,184
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,016	75,023	11,52,750	12,95,999	1,43,249	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,79,395	5,75,049	1,26,64,130	1,10,68,136	...	15,95,994
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,88,539	2,32,331	36,54,347	36,17,747	...	36,600
	TOTAL ...	24,04,534	22,08,850	4,60,47,662	4,36,01,848	...	24,45,814
	State.						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,191	2,231	53,599	50,267	...	3,332
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,793	1,401	35,243	30,495	...	4,748
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	79,166	63,776	16,90,508	16,90,065	...	443
19th ditto. ...	Holkar ...	18,601	16,225	3,21,766	3,27,921	6,155	...
12th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,368	873	28,638	20,505	...	8,133
12th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,267	1,511	41,432	32,351	...	9,081
12th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	4,140	2,434	48,891	1,01,676	52,785	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,393	13,660	2,69,976	2,72,749	2,773	...
19th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,667	10,387	1,92,059	2,10,256	28,197	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	28,555	73,095	6,84,813	12,16,540	5,31,727	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,277	11,310	1,24,669	1,62,233	37,564	..
12th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,015	35,096	4,50,125	6,71,064	2,20,939	...
19th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,725	28,497	4,26,743	5,55,687	1,29,124	...
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,721	2,300	44,416	46,440	2,024	...
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,842	...	22,079	22,079	...
19th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	19,328	13,134	2,47,201	2,28,717	...	18,484
5th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	1,37,725	1,06,996	11,03,448	20,56,385	9,52,937	...
19th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	2,083	7,535	9,289	1,80,303	1,71,014	...
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,972	2,350	55,500	43,104	...	12,396
5th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	11,738	...	2,47,795	2,47,795	...
12th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	6,594	...	(a)20,993	20,993	...
	TOTAL ...	3,72,987	4,12,985	58,28,316	81,87,805	23,59,489	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,77,521	26,21,835	5,18,75,978	5,17,89,653	...	86,325
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,55,28,169	2,53,76,930	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,63,47,809	2,64,12,723	64,914	...

(a) Total receipts from 6th April to 15th May 1880.

No. XX OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th May 1879.	For week ending 22nd May 1880.	Total from 1st January to 24th May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 22nd May 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1880	East Indian ...	9,19,101	7,49,401	1,90,74,365	1,79,46,515	...	11,27,850
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	67,932	61,628	13,14,384	14,22,089	1,07,705	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,09,757	1,10,518	23,16,816	18,95,366	...	4,21,450
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,82,547	2,12,400	46,95,796	51,23,716	4,27,920	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,201	1,22,233	25,71,612	24,88,460	...	83,152
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,611	94,008	12,21,361	13,90,007	1,68,646	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,26,187	5,67,507	1,32,90,317	1,16,35,643	...	16,54,674
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,88,780	2,50,805	38,43,127	38,68,552	25,425	...
	TOTAL ...	22,80,116	21,68,500	4,83,27,778	4,57,70,348	...	25,57,430
	State.						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,303	2,241	55,902	52,508	...	3,394
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,843	1,485	37,086	31,980	...	5,106
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	71,245	62,301	17,61,753	17,52,366	...	9,387
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	20,262	15,418	3,42,028	3,43,339	1,311	...
12th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,390	1,076	30,028	21,581	...	8,447
12th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,834	1,671	43,266	34,022	...	9,244
12th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	4,414	2,901	53,305	1,04,577	51,272	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,000	16,996	2,85,976	2,89,745	3,769	...
19th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,429	11,992	2,01,488	2,22,248	20,760	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	35,059	48,727	7,19,872	12,65,267	5,45,395	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,262	10,561	1,31,931	1,72,794	40,863	...
12th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	19,766	25,246	4,69,891	6,96,310	2,26,419	...
19th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	23,649	28,124	4,50,392	5,83,991	1,33,599	...
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Section)	1,754	2,294	46,170	48,734	2,564	...
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	1,519	...	23,598	23,598	...
19th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	16,521	13,716	2,63,722	2,42,433	...	21,289
5th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	26,626	73,851	11,30,074	21,30,236	10,00,162	...
19th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	2,320	9,058	11,609	1,89,361	1,77,752	...
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,687	2,710	58,187	45,814	...	12,373
5th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	17,590	...	2,65,385	2,65,385	...
29th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	2,780	...	(a)23,773	23,773	...
	TOTAL ...	2,64,364	3,52,257	60,92,680	85,40,062	24,47,382	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,44,480	25,20,757	5,44,20,458	5,43,10,410	...	1,10,048
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,67,80,307	2,66,12,101	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,76,40,151	2,76,98,309	58,158	...

(a) Total receipts from 6th April to 22nd May 1880.

No. XXI OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 31st May 1879.	For week ending 29th May 1880.	Total from 1st January to 31st May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 29th May 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1880	East Indian ...	9,37,978	7,08,925	2,00,12,343	1,86,55,440	...	13,56,903
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	74,288	58,257	13,88,672	14,80,346	91,674	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,03,770	93,302	24,20,586	19,88,668	...	4,31,918
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,73,866	2,07,700	48,69,662	53,31,416	4,61,754	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,30,619	1,05,389	27,02,231	25,93,849	...	1,08,382
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	81,651	83,217	13,03,012	14,73,224	1,70,212	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,93,134	5,58,944	1,38,83,451	1,21,94,587	...	16,88,864
19th ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,83,885	2,52,245	40,27,012	41,20,797	93,785	...
	TOTAL ...	22,79,191	22,67,979	5,06,06,969	4,78,38,327	...	27,68,642
	State.						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,787	6,414	59,689	58,922	...	767
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,525	1,337	39,611	33,317	...	6,294
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	70,664	62,714	18,32,417	18,15,080	...	17,337
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	19,987	17,938	3,62,015	3,61,277	...	738
12th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	868	920	30,896	22,501	...	8,395
12th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,211	1,394	44,477	35,416	...	9,061
12th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	17,752	2,997	71,057	1,07,574	36,517	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,529	15,897	2,98,505	3,05,642	7,137	...
19th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,430	11,326	2,11,918	2,33,574	21,656	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	—5,887	54,717	7,13,985	13,19,984	6,05,999	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,844	12,267	1,38,775	1,85,061	46,286	...
12th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,697	21,770	4,87,588	7,18,080	2,30,492	...
19th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,247	30,535	4,72,639	6,14,526	1,41,887	...
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Section) ...	1,645	(a) ...	47,815	48,734(b)	919	...
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Section) ...	...	1,522	...	25,120	25,120	...
19th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	10,413	13,991	2,74,135	2,56,424	...	17,711
5th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	32,063	80,520	11,62,137	22,10,756	10,48,619	...
19th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	2,217	6,683	13,826	1,96,044	1,82,218	...
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Futhras ...	2,111	2,599	60,298	48,413	...	11,885
5th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)	...	17,645	...	2,83,030	2,83,030	...
12th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	4,656	...	28,429(c)	28,429	...
	TOTAL ...	2,29,103	3,67,842	63,21,783	89,07,904	25,86,121	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,08,294	24,35,821	5,69,28,752	5,67,46,231	...	1,82,521
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,80,14,639	2,78,05,653	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,89,14,113	2,89,40,578	26,465	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd May 1880.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 29th May 1880.

No. XXII OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th June 1879.	For week ending 5th June 1880.	Total from 1st January to 7th June 1879.	Total from 1st January to 5th June 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1880	East Indian ...	8,16,929	6,47,712	2,08,29,272	1,93,03,152	...	15,26,120
12th ditto ..	Eastern Bengal ...	68,820	49,319	14,57,492	15,29,665	72,173	.
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	89,931	93,762	25,10,517	20,82,430	...	4,28,087
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,69,650	3,20,500	50,39,312	56,51,916	6,12,604	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,47,475	1,06,110	28,49,706	26,99,959	...	1,49,747
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	81,091	72,354	13,84,103	15,45,578	1,61,475	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,35,017	5,55,834	1,44,18,468	1,27,50,421	...	16,68,047
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,97,997	2,22,285	42,25,009	43,43,082	1,18,073	..
	TOTAL ...	21,06,910	20,67,876	5,27,13,879	4,99,06,203	...	28,07,676
	State.						
19th June 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,541	1,785	62,230	60,707	...	1,523
19th ditto ...	Nalhati ..	2,046	1,162	41,657	34,479	...	7,178
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	65,406	59,728	18,97,823	18,74,808	...	23,015
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	21,293	19,020	3,83,308	3,80,297	...	3,011
12th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	672	924	31,568	23,425	...	8,143
12th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,148	1,493	45,625	36,909	...	8,716
12th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	4,022	2,715	75,079	1,10,289	35,210	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,466	12,104	3,13,971	3,17,746	3,775	...
19th ditto ...	Tirhoot ..	9,074	10,706	2,20,992	2,44,280	23,288	..
12th ditto ..	Punjab Northern ..	39,340	44,951	7,53,825	13,64,935	6,11,610	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,962	11,100	1,46,737	1,96,161	49,424	...
12th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,187	21,832	5,05,775	7,39,912	2,34,137	...
19th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,370	27,930	4,93,009	6,42,456	1,49,447	—
22nd May 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,964	(a)	49,779	(b)48,734	...	1,045
19th June 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,685	...	26,805	26,805	...
19th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad	6,070	12,030	2,80,205	2,68,454	...	11,751
5th ditto ..	Indus Valley ...	74,317	1,09,845	12,36,454	23,20,601	10,84,147	...
19th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	3,873	6,457	17,699	2,02,501	1,84,802	...
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,063	2,421	63,361	50,834	...	12,527
5th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) . .	...	17,114	...	3,00,144	3,00,144	...
12th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	1,662	...	(c)30,091	30,091	...
	TOTAL ...	2,95,814	3,66,664	66,18,597	92,74,568	26,55,971	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,02,724	24,34,540	5,93,32,476	5,91,80,771	...	1,51,705
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,91,97,511	2,89,98,878	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,01,34,965	3,01,81,893	46,928	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd May 1880

(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 5th June 1880

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY—TRAFFIC.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1879.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	a 1,283¾	3,412,663	1,82,52,966	56,13,620	1,26,39,346
„ Jubbulpore Line	223¾	322,737	14,71,444	7,39,702	7,31,742
Eastern Bengal	b 171¼	363,940	26,61,417	10,66,143	15,95,274
Oudh and Rohilkhand	546¾	586,597	15,97,427	12,12,691	3,84,736
Punjab and Delhi	553¾	1,149,230	46,74,742	24,50,941	22,23,801
Indus Steam Flotilla	..	...	1,98,485	3,98,923	—2,00,438
Sind	109¾	174,771	8,71,757	4,38,295	4,33,462
Madras	857	1,028,505	32,62,138	22,18,617	10,43,521
South Indian	618½	593,749	17,31,491	10,36,839	6,94,652
Great Indian Peninsula	1,275¾	2,514,112	94,26,120	67,21,986	27,04,134
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	542,322	25,26,234	15,04,140	10,22,094
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	19,024	60,993	46,330	14,663
Nalhati „	27¼	20,276	43,291	30,062	13,229
Northern Bengal „	230	247,215	7,44,538	6,98,951	45,587
Tirhoot „	82	60,113	2,05,267	1,88,766	16,501
Patna-Gya „	57	34,929	2,00,233	1,07,495	92,738
Punjab Northern „	103	215,302	10,03,744	9,58,380	45,364
Indus Valley „	c 508	535,547	18,46,513	15,06,044	3,40,469
Muttra-Hathras „	29	21,890	56,757	32,101	24,656
Rajputana „	443	702,780	13,73,163	11,53,267	2,19,896
Sindia „	36	24,485	34,127	63,767	—29,640
Western Rajputana „	d 82½	24,412	47,810	41,056	6,754
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch „	171¾	199,529	5,39,311	4,31,795	1,07,516
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) „	40	14,568	32,580	20,131	12,449
Khamgaon (e) „	7½	1,472	4,136	11,479	—7,343
Amraoti „	5½	2,952	20,156	24,482	—4,326
Wardha Coal „	46	18,000	84,725	57,384	27,341
Dhond and Manmad „	102¾	51,644	1,39,480	2,35,736	—96,256
Nizam's „	117	119,577	3,38,580	2,84,989	53,591
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	161	121,642	3,96,600	3,76,236	20,364
TOTAL	8,362	13,123,987	5,38,46,225	2,96,70,348	2,41,75,877

(a) Includes 3 miles of the Tirhoot State Railway from Barh to the Ganges.
(b) Includes 13 miles of the Northern Bengal Railway from Poradaha to the Ganges.
(c) Includes 7 miles of the S., P. and D. Railway from Muzaffarabad to Mooltan.
(d) The line was opened for public traffic from 15th November 1879.
(e) The line was closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam-boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	48,37,048	1,25,87,263	25,282	14,329	7,89,044	1,82,52,966
„ Jubbulpore Line	5,17,925	8,25,150	1,375	..	1,26,994	14,71,444
Eastern Bengal	6,58,142	16,77,435	3,381	2,98,330	24,129	26,61,417
Oudh and Rohilkhand	7,78,617	6,60,691	5,193	...	1,52,926	15,97,427
Punjab and Delhi	17,00,096	26,70,491	9,861	.	2,94,294	46,74,742
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	1,98,485	.	1,98,485
Sind	87,813	6,57,585	432	...	1,25,927	8,71,757
Madras	12,85,440	18,21,561	9,959	...	1,45,178	32,62,138
South Indian	9,88,596	7,19,647	10,853	...	12,395	17,31,491
Great Indian Peninsula	29,53,101	62,23,654	23,340	...	2,26,025	94,26,120
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	10,36,549	13,67,283	9,196	...	1,13,206	25,26,234
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	36,771	14,051	44	...	10,127	60,993
Nalhati „	27,573	14,860	493	...	365	43,291
Northern Bengal „	2,27,062	4,07,664	3,003	64,146	42,663	7,44,538
Tirhoot „	97,650	59,622	2,651	38,946	6,398	2,05,267
Patna-Gya „	1,47,542	41,852	867	..	9,972	2,00,233
Punjab Northern „	3,88,743	5,73,294	2,224	..	39,483	10,03,744
Indus Valley „	3,84,606	12,54,134	3,138	40,734	1,63,901	18,46,513
Muttra-Hathras „	41,961	14,588	...	...	208	56,757
Rajputana „	3,83,038	9,33,516	5,094	...	51,515	13,73,163
Sindia „	27,212	9,783	671	...	—3,539	34,127
Western Rajputana „	21,877	22,356	..	...	3,577	47,810
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch „	1,96,231	3,14,185	1,488	...	27,407	5,39,311
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) „	19,203	10,340	...	...	3,037	32,580
Khamgaon „	965	1,319	23	...	1,829	4,136
Amraoti „	5,313	14,637	68	...	138	20,156
Wardha Coal „	12,886	37,464	343	...	34,032	84,725
Dhond and Manmad „	53,105	34,035	2,539	...	49,801	1,39,480
Nizam's „	1,45,172	1,82,939	546	...	9,923	3,38,580
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	3,12,233	76,030	612	...	7,725	3,96,600
TOTAL	1,78,72,470	3,32,27,429	1,22,676	6,54,970	24,68,680	5,38,46,225

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Names of Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Average fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Average fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Average fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Average fare.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or Lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous including Parcels, Luggage, &c., &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	21,532	2,18,823	9·00	65,399	3,02,838	4·50	272,503	2,00,403	3·00	3,155,120	35,22,555	3,514,554	42,44,619	5,863	26,019	5,66,635	48,37,273	225a	48,37,048
" Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,500	41,322	9·00	12,909	62,224	4·50	2,259	11,158	3·00	131,556	2,94,271	149,224	4,08,975	...	...	1,08,950	5,17,925	...	5,17,925
Eastern Bengal	12·00	11,284	24,428	6·00	22,873	22,571	4·50	189,925	1,65,234	3·00	688,092	3,64,325	912,174	5,76,558	1,196	6,290	75,294	6,58,142	...	6,58,142
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	9,765	33,464	...	...	...	2·00	1,276,432	6,88,810	1,286,197	7,22,274	...	...	56,343	7,78,617	...	7,78,617
Punjab and Delhi ...	11·80	9,674	68,498	7·95	37,815	1,44,967	4·43	7,685	16,153	2·41	1,534,172	11,06,322	1,589,346	13,35,940	...	...	3,64,156	17,00,096	...	17,00,096
Sind	14·66	1,047	5,650	7·29	3,469	6,824	3·79	810	1,023	2·40	67,311	59,779	72,637	73,276	...	...	14,537	87,813	...	87,813
Madras	18·00	5,791	74,065	7·00	25,073	92,642	...	...	...	3·00	1,792,182	9,84,449	1,823,046	11,51,156	20	846	1,33,438	12,85,440	...	12,85,440
South Indian	...	8,092	18,125	...	54,050	34,286	...	...	...	...	2,487,350	8,94,379	2,549,492	9,46,790	...	...	41,806	9,88,596	...	9,88,596
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	16,251	2,21,892	9·00	69,620	4,15,215	4·00	199,209	4,99,211	2·50	1,843,163	12,83,359	2,128,243	24,19,677	523	7,219	5,26,205	29,53,101	...	29,53,101
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	10,915	29,309	7·00	71,636	55,850	...	...	...	4·00 &2·50	2,504,,335	8,53,270	2,586,886	9,38,429	3,617	23,074	75,046	10,36,549	...	10,36,549
Calcutta & South-Eastern (State)	18·00	162	200	9·00	1,780	953	3·00	192,677	26,828	2·64	87,861	7,625	282,480	35,606	...	...	1,165	36,771	...	36,771
Nalhati (State) ...	17·81	411	992	5·71	2,919	2,246	...	...	...	3·09	74,213	21,717	77,543	24,955	...	...	2,618	27,573	...	27,573
Northern Bengal " ...	18·00	1,490	15,417	9·00	3,306	12,706	...	...	...	2·50	334,542	1,79,455	339,338	2,07,578	...	...	19,484	2,27,062	...	2,27,062
Tirhoot " ...	16·02	1,521	5,053	9·58	1,511	2,944	...	...	...	2·38	221,935	81,764	224,967	89,761	...	...	7,889	97,650	...	97,650
Patna-Gya " ...	17·98	425	1,968	9·00	1,688	3,270	...	...	...	3·00	217,534	1,38,680	219,647	1,43,918	...	...	3,624	1,47,542	...	1,47,542
Punjab Northern " ...	14·08	2,056	9,992	7·01	10,608	14,312	...	...	...	1·77	567,371	2,35,827	580,035	2,60,131	...	...	1,28,612	3,88,743	...	3,88,743
Indus Valley " ...	13·89	1,358	11,080	6·94	5,930	17,398	...	...	...	2·31	443,079	2,77,378	450,367	3,05,856	...	...	78,750	3,84,606	...	3,84,606
Muttra-Hathras " ...	13·40	496	951	...	...	...	4·90	525	248	2·49	153,114	38,862	154,135	39,961	...	...	2,000	41,961	...	41,961
Rajputana " ...	...	2,553	9,153	...	7,734	12,095	...	...	...	...	662,153	3,52,525	672,440	3,73,773	...	...	47,551	4,21,324	b 38,286	3,83,038
Sindia " ...	9·63	454	845	5·11	1,218	915	...	...	...	2·01	68,696	21,853	70,368	23,613	...	...	4,055	27,668	456b	27,212
Western Rajputana " ...	11·86	70	215	5·74	787	1,024	...	...	...	2·29	50,403	19,213	51,260	20,452	...	...	1,425	21,877	...	21,877
Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch (State)	16·84	1,553	5,314	8·42	4,916	7,951	2·81	18,733	10,474	2·11	360,520	1,52,528	385,722	1,76,267	19	424	19,540	1,96,231	...	1,96,231
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) "	...	...	...	7·00	718	563	...	...	...	3·00	66,350	18,148	67,068	18,711	...	...	492	19,203	...	19,203
Khamgaon (State) ...	18·00	130	82	9·00	132	1	4·00	535	92	2·50	4,513	500	5,310	715	...	...	250	965	...	965
Amraoti " ...	18·00	427	197	9·00	1,385	332	4·00	29,036	3,634	2·50	3,118	249	33,966	4,412	...	...	901	5,313	...	5,313
Wardha Coal " ...	18·00	86	232	9·00	300	312	4·00	1,021	615	2·50	32,346	10,121	33,753	11,280	...	...	1,606	12,886	...	12,886
Dhond and Manmad " ...	18·00	447	1,820	9·00	1,921	4,064	...	...	...	2·50	69,999	42,304	72,367	48,188	...	...	4,917	53,105	...	53,105
Nizam's " ...	18·00	1,265	7,628	9·00	5,142	14,695	4·00	6,081	12,197	2·50	120,067	94,691	132,555	1,29,211	...	...	15,961	1,45,172	...	1,45,172
Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley (State)	14·90	1,675	5,981	7·45	6,814	8,238	...	...	...	2·53	449,005	2,83,938	457,494	2,98,157	...	...	14,076	3,12,233	...	3,12,233
Total ...	...	103,665	7,79,232	...	431,418	12,74,940	...	920,999	9,47,270	...	19,466,532	1,20,28,797	20,922,614	1,50,30,239	11,238	63,872	23,17,326	1,74,11,437	38,967	1,73,72,470

(a) [illegible] outstandings [illegible] in [illegible] half-year.

No. IV.

DETAILS OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Names of Railways.	General Merchandise.		Military Stores.		Railway Materials for Construction.		Minerals.		Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	226,724,283	97,41,016	4,718,356	3,61,430	579,560	12,090	91,497,457	23,80,717	92,015	1,25,87,268	(a)5	1,25,87,263
„ Jubbulpore Line	18,339,185	7,64,451	241,346	21,157	20,211	579	1,611,885	37,132	1,831	8,25,150	...	8,25,150
Eastern Bengal	25,316,349	16,48,211	71,962	5,640	1,176	24	485,969	16,440	7,120	16,77,435	...	16,77,435
Oudh and Rohilkhand	16,962,770	6,25,793	154,750	11,588	677,176	14,197	15,870	543	8,570	6,60,691	...	6,60,691
Punjab and Delhi	38,805,235	20,19,921	3,956,588	3,04,611	2,343,743	70,180	2,722,199	67,701	2,08,078	26,70,491	...	26,70,491
Sind	11,029,469	5,93,812	427,857	34,866	...	...	503,371	24,196	4,711	6,57,585	...	6,57,585
Madras	37,019,737	17,67,565	324,542	29,909	8,219	834	1,281	64	23,189	18,21,561	...	18,21,561
South Indian	16,134,220	7,03,655	13,380	1,261	481,506	13,796	...	...	935	7,19,647	...	7,19,647
Great Indian Peninsula	118,150,977	59,73,442	966,545	83,550	477,376	14,918	1,409,658	57,856	93,888	62,23,654	...	62,23,654
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	23,619,423	12,47,310	77,017	7,196	960,006	30,000	343,177	10,409	73,268	13,68,183	(a)900	13,67,283
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	300,118	13,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	14,051	...	14,051
Nalhati (State)	170,623	14,206	...	...	...	...	7,910	491	163	14,860	...	14,860
Northern Bengal „	5,796,877	4,00,883	13,008	1,294	97,115	3,431	46,940	1,659	1,022	4,08,289	(a)625	4,07,664
Tirhoot „	908,964	58,761	...	...	...	...	7,026	445	416	59,622	...	59,622
Patna-Gya „	706,894	39,201	...	...	13,432	740	30,662	1,504	407	41,852	...	41,852
Punjab Northern „	7,118,323	4,34,635	180,393	12,947	961,839	72,277	...	...	53,435	5,73,294	...	5,73,294
Indus Valley „	19,253,952	4,89,678	1,175,107	87,184	17,927,859	6,42,521	172,532	6,373	28,378	12,54,134	...	12,54,134
Muttra-Hathras „	145,662	14,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	14,588	...	14,588
Rajputana „	12,728,192	8,12,177	73,467	7,025	2,559,915	1,47,994	51,018	3,538	2,352	9,73,086	(b)39,570	9,33,516
Sindia „	73,549	5,768	4,117	464	47,873	2,394	13,675	1,026	252	9,904	(b)121	9,783
Western Rajputana „	202,624	16,979	2,284	224	138,704	5,092	...	...	61	22,356	...	22,356
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch (State)	3,186,792	2,58,096	33,680	3,600	1,057,064	45,064	2,375	172	7,253	3,14,185	...	3,14,185
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) „	147,224	9,895	...	...	10,940	342	...	...	103	10,340	...	10,340
Khamgaon (State)	11,401	1,282	...	...	...	...	787	28	9	1,319	...	1,319
Amraoti „	45,528	13,934	28	9	...	...	2,236	300	394	14,637	...	14,637
Wardha Coal „	156,153	12,025	...	...	4,074	217	569,602	24,919	303	37,464	...	37,464
Dhond and Manmad „	545,033	29,337	7,754	761	33,027	2,285	23,307	1,151	501	34,035	...	34,035
Nizam's „	3,008,649	1,75,270	65,643	6,060	4,476	331	2,280	157	1,121	1,82,939	...	1,82,939
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	1,109,588	65,882	1,207	94	7,126	253	214	28	9,775	76,032	(a)2	76,030
Total ...	587,717,794	2,79,51,206	12,509,031	9,80,870	28,412,417	10,79,559	99,521,431	26,36,849	6,20,168	3,32,68,652	41,223	3,32,27,429

(a) Irrecoverable outstandings. (b) Excess credit in previous half-year.

No. V.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Names of Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	14,28,751	15,28,942	5,73,939	11,73,804	6,55,340	15,921	2,36,923	56,13,620
" Jubbulpore Line	1,47,465	2,66,453	86,650	77,567	61,238	...	1,00,329	7,39,702
Eastern Bengal	1,61,368	2,24,345	1,02,317	2,46,552	1,51,565	1,61,952	18,044	10,66,143
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,72,077	3,73,784	1,14,053	2,50,655	1,84,060	...	19,062	12,12,691
Punjab and Delhi	4,01,161	9,43,558	1,93,785	4,27,423	2,54,089	...	2,30,925	24,50,941
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	3,98,923	...	3,98,923
Sind	1,18,916	1,55,545	24,139	61,376	48,235	...	35,084	4,38,295
Madras	6,35,493	7,46,040	2,00,169	3,47,027	2,18,540	...	71,348	22,18,617
South Indian	2,84,956	3,70,483	73,074	1,58,339	1,25,296	...	24,691	10,36,839
Great Indian Peninsula	19,18,600	22,48,450	7,17,795	9,94,219	5,33,247	...	3,10,675	67,21,986
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,33,240	4,92,027	1,45,081	2,61,084	2,41,130	6	31,572	15,04,140
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	12,403	13,138	6,421	6,478	7,499	...	391	46,330
Nalhati "	5,102	8,847	5,771	3,958	6,186	...	198	30,062
Northern Bengal "	1,57,190	1,65,644	22,637	1,12,762	1,62,564	49,860	28,294	6,98,951
Tirhoot "	44,368	37,337	8,780	27,040	31,014	39,041	1,186	1,88,766
Patna-Gya "	20,945	22,982	4,087	18,674	18,475	...	22,332	1,07,495
Punjab Northern "	1,08,721	3,35,591	26,877	1,00,177	57,921	...	3,29,093	9,58,380
Indus Valley "	2,55,007	5,40,722	71,738	2,82,703	1,20,225	45,492	1,90,157	15,06,044
Muttra-Hathras "	7,741	9,160	806	6,929	5,122	...	2,343	32,101
Rajputana "	2,29,983	5,48,440	79,352	1,73,947	1,17,261	...	4,284	11,53,267
Sindia	19,425	14,421	982	6,488	6,163	...	16,288	63,767
Western Rajputana "	...	21,056	1,441	9,248	6,793	...	2,518	41,056
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch "	80,436	1,38,802	93,216	70,144	48,775	...	422	4,31,795
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) "	4,310	8,174	1,135	4,903	1,609	...	...	20,131
Khamgaon "	2,671	2,307	18	1,554	3,597	...	1,332	11,479
Amraoti "	1,528	4,669	18	5,958	4,038	...	8,271	24,482
Wardha Coal "	12,495	12,116	2,046	13,369	7,892	...	9,466	57,384
Dhond and Manmad "	51,515	87,047	4,475	40,167	31,764	...	20,768	2,35,736
Nizam's "	58,825	1,09,053	4,403	47,673	34,434	...	30,601	2,84,989
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1,15,144	1,13,262	11,988	65,716	66,823	...	3,303	3,76,236
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49,99,934	[illegible]	7,11,195	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. VI.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS.

Names of Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance of permanent-way and works.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line ...	2,33,417	18,39,126	1,09,692	21,82,235	7,53,484(a)	14,28,751
" Jubbulpore Line ...	29,708	1,53,784	4,214	1,87,706	40,241(b)	1,47,465
Eastern Bengal ...	34,771	1,24,211	6,238	1,65,220	3,852(b)	1,61,368
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	92,187	1,56,757	23,133	2,72,077		2,72,077
Punjab and Delhi ...	1,01,611	2,85,366	14,959	4,01,936	775(c)	4,01,161
Sind ...	11,108	1,00,107	2,701	1,13,916	...	1,13,916
Madras ...	1,29,342	4,75,293	30,858	6,35,493	...	6,35,493
South Indian ...	1,13,397	1,69,386	17,905	3,00,688	15,732(e)	2,84,956
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,93,970	16,43,855	87,954	19,25,779	7,179(d)	19,18,600
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	78,761	2,31,756	22,723	3,33,240	...	3,33,240
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	1,308	10,239	856	12,403	...	12,403
Nalhati " ...	669	4,184	249	5,102	...	5,102
Northern Bengal " ...	62,292	90,352	4,546	1,57,190	...	1,57,190
Tirhoot " ...	11,949	20,875	11,544	44,368	...	44,368
Patna-Gya " ...	8,915	12,030	...	20,945	...	20,945
Punjab Northern " ...	12,748	94,306	1,667	1,08,721	...	1,08,721
Indus Valley " ...	1,11,770	1,38,506	4,731	2,55,007	...	2,55,007
Muttra-Hathras " ...	5,391	2,252	98	7,741	...	7,741
Rajputana " ...	45,646	1,53,926	30,411	2,29,983	...	2,29,983
Sindia " ...	1,733	17,466	226	19,425	...	19,425
Western Rajputana " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch " ...	18,735	57,832	3,869	80,436	...	80,436
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) " ...	1,239	3,071	...	4,310	...	4,310
Khamgaon " ...	4	2,649	18	2,671	...	2,671
Amraoti " ...	...	1,502	26	1,528	...	1,528
Wardha Coal " ...	3,073	9,215	207	12,495	...	12,495
Dhond and Manmad " ...	3,614	39,049	8,852	51,515	...	51,515
Nizam's " ...	8,241	43,904	6,680	58,825	...	58,825
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley " ...	16,491	92,162	6,491	1,15,144	...	1,15,144
Total ...	13,32,090	59,73,161	4,00,848	77,06,099	8,21,263	68,84,836

(a) Includes Rs. 1,50,843 gain on stores, Rs. 6,01,253 value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 1,389 cost of working Sindia State Railway. (b) Value of stores returned to stock. (c) Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. (d) Charged to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. (e) Of this, Rs. 5,131 were for value of stores returned to stock, Rs. 8,448 transferred to Capital on account of expenditure incurred on Protective works, Southern Extension, and Rs. 2,153 recovered on account of clothing supplied to employés.

No. VII.

DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Names of Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	2,17,663	4,84,658	3,69,763	1,05,563	2,80,658	1,23,734	15,82,039	(b)53,097	15,28,942
" Jubbulpore Line	41,829	52,946	92,564	13,149	65,545	825	2,66,858	(c)405	2,66,453
Eastern Bengal	29,434	63,866	76,587	16,259	35,737	2,462	2,24,345	...	2,24,345
Oudh and Rohilkhand	46,274	77,595	1,54,224	22,245	68,962	3,484	3,72,784	...	3,72,784
Punjab and Delhi	49,170	1,72,536	5,52,506	35,676	1,31,004	2,666	9,43,558	...	9,43,558
Sind	14,310	29,669	53,339	12,923	43,610	1,694	1,55,545	..	1,55,545
Madras	61,174	1,55,330	2,72,027	36,051	2,08,392	13,066	7,46,040	..	7,46,040
South Indian	32,245	74,928	1,60,894	16,294	83,835	19,397	3,87,593	(d)17,110	3,70,483
Great Indian Peninsula	1,46,964	5,35,587	8,52,580	1,26,288	4,98,495	88,536	22,48,450	...	22,48,450
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	47,602	97,863	2,26,015	27,387	85,717	7,443	4,92,027	...	4,92,027
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,543	2,005	5,843	1,247	2,500		13,138	...	13,138
Nalhati "	1,001	983	2,961	821	3,069	12	8,847	...	8,847
Northern Bengal "	18,609	37,295	60,949	12,663	21,029	15,099	1,65,644	...	1,65,644
Tirhoot "	3,088	13,557	11,517	4,047	5,128	...	37,337	...	37,337
Patna-Gya "	3,088	7,915	8,753	2,540	686	...	22,982	...	22,982
Punjab Northern "	16,375	48,394	2,39,617	16,736	13,927	542	3,35,591	..	3,35,591
Indus Valley "	47,115	1,10,068	2,18,072	49,701	1,12,458	3,308	5,40,722	.	5,40,722
Muttra-Hathras "	1,067	731	6,125	809	388	40	9,160	...	9,160
Rajputana "	35,014	1,33,826	2,22,631	35,365	1,17,123	4,481	5,48,440	...	5,48,440
Sindia "	667	3,791	7,510	1,672	616	165	14,421	...	14,421
Western Rajputana "	1,300	5,423	11,121	1,685	1,527	..	21,056	...	21,056
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch "	14,713	39,834	56,472	10,501	15,617	1,665	1,38,802	...	1,38,802
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) "	271	1,559	3,064	1,000	2,280	...	8,174	...	8,174
Khamgaon "	291	671	1,117	223	5	...	2,307	...	2,307
Amraoti "	467	1,676	2,038	440	48		4,669	...	4,669
Wardha Coal "	1,501	4,688	3,829	1,493	554	51	12,116	...	12,116
Dhond and Manmad "	7,552	13,641	54,460	6,181	5,294	43	87,171	(a)124	87,047
Nizam's "	6,845	14,771	74,557	6,551	5,844	485	1,09,053	...	1,09,053
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley "	20,250	31,677	26,204	5,029	30,023	79	1,13,262	...	1,13,262
Total ...	8,67,422	22,17,483	38,27,339	5,70,539	18,40,071	2,89,277	96,12,131	70,736	95,41,395

(a) Credit received for work done in workshop for other Departments. (b) Includes Rs. 39,643, being the credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshop, &c., Rs. 7,986 being the proportion of shunting expenses transferred to Jubbulpore Line, &c. (c) Includes Rs. 378, being credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshop, &c., and Rs. 27 chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund. (d) Includes Rs. 17,100 chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 10 being value of stores returned to stock.

DETAILS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Names of Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs & Renewals of Vehicles & Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line ...	55,829	4,41,019	38,732	46,857	5,82,437	8,498 *a*	5,73,939
" Jubbulpore Line...	7,749	68,831	6,589	3,481	86,650	...	86,650
Eastern Bengal ...	13,366	79,678	8,607	666	1,02,317	...	1,02,317
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	10,175	84,033	18,372	1,473	1,14,053	...	1,14,053
Punjab and Delhi ...	10,410	1,53,637	24,932	4,806	1,93,785	...	1,93,785
Sind ...	4,589	14,631	3,041	1,878	24,139	...	24,139
Madras ...	16,268	1,41,970	37,840	4,148	2,00,226	57 *b*	2,00,169
South Indian ...	4,511	58,525	5,439	4,632	73,107	33 *c*	73,074
Great Indian Peninsula ...	40,066	5,70,421	89,106	25,202	7,24,795	7,000 *b*	7,17,795
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	15,929	1,24,128 *d*	15,795	2,273	1,58,125	13,044 *e*	1,45,081
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	1,363	4,299	759	...	6,421	...	6,421
Nalhati " ...	813	4,590	368	...	5,771	...	5,771
Northern Bengal " ...	5,334	11,344	5,959	...	22,637	...	22,637
Tirhoot " ...	1,029	6,202	1,549	...	8,780	...	8,780
Patna-Gya " ...	1,029	1,575	629	854	4,087	...	4,087
Punjab Northern " ...	735	18,978	6,240	924	26,877	...	26,877
Indus Valley " ...	4,143	40,201	19,913	7,481	71,738	...	71,738
Muttra-Hathras " ...	118	438	88	162	806	...	806
Rajputana " ...	10,274	49,710	6,500	12,868	79,352	...	79,352
Sindia " ...	140	639	203	...	982	...	982
Western Rajputana " ...	...	166	1,275	...	1,441	...	1,441
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch " ...	6,420	55,644	4,498	26,654	93,216	...	93,216
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) " ...	90	755	290	...	1,135	...	1,135
Khamgaon " ...	...	2	16	...	18	...	18
Amraoti " ...	...	7	11	...	18	...	18
Wardha Coal " ...	1,496	263	287	...	2,046	...	2,046
Dhond and Manmad " ...	...	2,533	1,786	156	4,475	...	4,475
Nizam's " ...	554	2,268	1,581	...	4,403	...	4,403
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley " ...	3,563	4,275	3,852	298	11,988	...	11,988
Total ...	2,15,993	19,40,762	3,04,257	1,44,813	26,05,826	28,632	25,77,193

(*a*) Includes Rs. 8,026, being the credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c., Rs. 65 charged to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 408 cost of working Sindia State Railway. (*b*) Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. (*c*) Credits received for work done in workshops for other Departments, &c. (*d*) Includes Rs. 45,849, being the amount reserved in advance for renewal of vehicles. (*e*) Transferred to Wagon Renewal Reserve account.

No. IX.

DETAILS OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Names of Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, Lighting, and General Stores.	Printing, Stationery, and Tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for expenses at joint stations.	Other items, including Clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	1,54,051	6,64,439	2,17,789	67,868	41,504	...	...	30,136	11,75,787	1,983a	11,73,804
„ Jubbulpore Line	4,025	47,315	17,222	6,038	2,233	...	...	914	77,747	180b	77,567
Eastern Bengal	29,885	1,68,927	19,804	20,260	6,455	...	...	1,221	2,46,552	...	2,46,552
Oudh and Rohilkhand	26,180	1,33,945	34,249	21,799	15,535	372	12,180	6,395	2,50,655	...	2,50,655
Punjab and Delhi	63,340	1,79,108	70,400	63,170	36,309	2,220	...	12,876	4,27,423	...	4,27,423
Sind	7,597	29,035	8,725	9,297	5,539	...	...	1,183	61,376	...	61,376
Madras	63,933	1,53,295	38,306	49,766	19,623	12,757	...	9,354	3,47,034	7c	3,47,027
South Indian	23,814	85,904	15,463	11,107	10,498	...	5,283	6,273	1,58,342	3b	1,58,339
Great Indian Peninsula	1,17,953	3,98,603	2,97,789	98,395	44,296	1,649	22,346	13,188	9,94,219	...	9,94,219
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	38,318	1,49,602	18,052	33,723	14,431	1,789	...	5,169	2,61,084	...	2,61,084
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,091	3,449	766	703	344	...	...	125	6,478	...	6,478
Nalhati „	814	1,942	397	626	141	...	...	38	3,958	...	3,958
Northern Bengal „	17,345	62,463	9,748	19,028	2,534	...	...	1,644	1,12,762	...	1,12,762
Tirhoot „	5,267	14,851	3,322	1,149	975	...	...	1,476	27,040	...	27,040
Patna-Gya „	5,267	9,531	2,161	540	727	...	...	448	18,674	...	18,674
Punjab Northern „	11,753	28,947	12,092	9,066	1,393	...	36,269	657	1,00,177	...	1,00,177
Indus Valley „	31,193	81,060	29,654	33,653	82,648	...	14,153	10,342	2,82,703	...	2,82,703
Muttra-Hathras „	1,591	2,578	293	107	166	1,070	1,053	71	6,929	...	6,929
Rajputana „	22,696	77,911	26,155	38,682	4,354	...	...	4,149	1,73,947	...	1,73,947
Sindia „	889	3,155	1,364	802	...	...	...	278	6,488	...	6,488
Western Rajputana „	1,715	2,360	1,243	703	753	...	2,198	276	9,248	...	9,248
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch „	11,364	25,699	12,009	7,199	3,407	...	9,088	1,378	70,144	...	70,144
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) „	361	2,168	497	309	280	...	1,202	86	4,903	...	4,903
Khamgaon „	591	389	127	91	169	...	83	104	1,554	...	1,554
Amraoti „	716	1,954	577	291	247	...	2,131	42	5,958	...	5,958
Wardha Coal „	1,504	4,737	908	2,968	113	...	2,474	665	13,369	...	13,369
Dhond and Manmad „	7,924	8,805	4,626	2,514	1,730	...	5,902	8,666	40,167	...	40,167
Nizam's „	8,287	16,929	8,271	4,295	5,137	...	3,406	1,348	47,673	...	47,673
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	11,100	37,412	7,285	4,356	3,347	...	...	2,216	65,716	...	65,716
Total ...	6,70,564	23,96,513	8,59,294	5,08,505	3,04,888	19,857	1,17,768	1,20,718	49,98,107	2,173	49,95,934

(a) Includes Rs. 1,188, being the value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 795, the cost of working Sindia State Railway. (b) Value of stores returned to stock. (c) Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. X.

DETAILS OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Names of Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	1,17,150	4,05,242	67,017	1,52,343	20,194	7,61,946	1,06,606(a)	6,55,340
" Jubbulpore Line	8,818	32,301	7,139	20,224	1,157	69,639	8,401(b)	61,238
Eastern Bengal	25,393	82,664	15,134	23,087	5,287	1,51,565	...	1,51,565
Oudh and Rohilkhand	31,567	82,531	13,783	46,469	9,710	1,84,060	...	1,84,060
Punjab and Delhi	18,777	1,58,910	19,172	54,084	3,146	2,54,089	...	2,54,089
Indus Steam Flotilla	796	4,520	...	..	...	5,316	...	5,316
Sind	3,502	27,219	5,480	6,368	6,299	48,868	5,949(c)	42 919
Madras	36,196	1,19,450	18,925	37,104	6,865	2,18,540	...	2,18,540
South Indian	28,262	68,493	...	20,687	7,855	1,25,297	1(d)	1,25,296
Great Indian Peninsula	48,429	2,61,528	86,738	1,21,633	13,919	5.32,247	...	5,32,247
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	30,323	1,25,593	40,916	39,117	5,181	2,41,130	...	2,41,130
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	5,500	...	1,943	56	7,499	...	7,499
Nalhati "	...	5,276	...	892	18	6,186	...	6,186
Northern Bengal "	14,250	1,14,417	...	31,759	2,138	1,62,564	...	1,62,564
Tirhoot "	4,000	19,820	...	6,926	268	31,014	...	31,014
Patna-Gya "	2,850	11,687	...	3,537	401	18,475	...	18,475
Punjab Northern "	12,000	38,410	..	7,315	196	57,921	...	57,921
Indus Valley "	..	87,581	1,449	30,506	689	1,20,225	...	1,20,225
Muttra-Hathras "	1,271	3,671	179	.	1	5,122	...	5,122
Rajputana "	8,012	89,148	—10,623	29,239	1,485	1,17,261	...	1,17,261
Sindia "	—35	2,515	—67	3,713	37	6,163	...	6,163
Western Rajputana "	...	3,975	420	1,086	1,312	6,793	...	6,793
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch "	2,597	38,958	—4,465	11,315	370	48,775	...	48,775
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) "	...	812	797	...	...	1,609	...	1,609
Khamgaon "	...	2,932	60	172	433	3,597	...	3,597
Amraoti "	...	3,125	60	420	433	4,038	...	4,038
Wardha Coal "	500	6,298	1	1,082	11	7,892	...	7,892
Dhond and Manmad "	...	22,569	278	7,292	1,625	31,764	...	31,764
Nizam's "	627	28,017	—3,392	8,911	271	34,434	...	34,434
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	2,701	45,287	2,264	16,164	407	66,823	...	66,823
Total	3,97,986	18,98,449	2,61,265	6.83,388	89,764	33,30,852	1,20,957	32,09,895

(a) Includes Rs. 91,170 gain on Stores, Rs. 12,197 proportion of amount realized from Foreign Railways for Store Department expenditure for landing materials, &c.
(b) Includes Rs. 6,839 gain on Stores, Rs. 1,441 proportion of amount realized from Foreign Railways for Store Department expenditure for landing materials, &c., &c.
(c) Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.
(d) Value of stores returned to stock.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	LOCOMOTIVES.		VEHICLES							
	BROAD GAUGE.	METRE GAUGE.	COACHING.		GOODS, INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS.		BRAKE-VANS.		TOTAL.	
			Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
East Indian, Main Line	505	...	779	...	6,664	...	249	...	7,692	...
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	40	...	64	...	405	...	34	...	503	..
Eastern Bengal	48	...	159	...	953	...	30	...	1,142	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	92	...	275	...	2,327	...	57	...	2,659	...
Punjab and Delhi	129	...	404	...	2,477	...	80	...	2,961	...
Sind	29	...	59	...	858	...	23	...	940	...
Madras	158	...	480*a*	...	3,427	..	105	...	4,012	...
South Indian	...	106*b*	...	358	...	1,423	...	77	...	1,858*b*
Great Indian Peninsula	427	...	933	...	7,815	...	418	...	9,166	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	80	...	277	...	2,601	...	57	...	2,935	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	9*c*	...	55*d*	...	*e*248	...	7*f*	...	310	...
Nalhati (State) *g*	...	6	...	11	...	23	.	...	...	34
Northern Bengal (State)	...	33	...	110	...	710	...	40	..	860
Tirhoot „	...	10	...	45	...	232	...	12	...	289
Patna-Gya „	4	...	13	...	72	...	3	...	88	...
Punjab Northern „	23	..	81	...	427	...	29	...	537	...
Indus Valley „	84	...	175	...	1,512	...	51	...	1,738	...
Muttra-Hathras „	...	5	...	25*h*	...	61	...	...	...	86
Rajputana „	...	136	...	272	...	1,832	...	75	...	2,179
Sindia „	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	..	20	...
Western Rajputana „	...	25	..	20	...	249	.	6	..	275
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch (State) ...	...	39	...	149	...	692	.	42	...	883
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) „ *k* ...	...	6	...	11	...	136	...	4	...	151
Khamgaon (State)	2	..	9	...	...	..	3	...	12	.
Amraoti „ ...	1	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	12	...
Wardha Coal „ ...	5	...	9	...	60	...	6	...	75	.
Dhond and Manmad (State)	24	...	45	...	211	...	18	...	274	. .
Nizam's „ ...	9		43		72		10	...	125	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	..	31	...	134	...	609	...	30	..	773
TOTAL ...	1,678	397	3,869	1,135	30,149	5,967	1,183	286	35,201	7,388

(*a*) Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes. (*b*) Besides these, there are 4 engines and 20 low-sided wagons of 3'-6" gauge which have not been converted. (*c*) Two passenger engines lent to the Patna-Gya Railway. (*d*) 3 Coaching vehicles lent to the Patna-Gya Railway. (*e*) 72 Goods vehicles lent to the Patna-Gya Railway. (*f*) 2 Brake-vans (passenger and goods) lent to Patna-Gya Railway. (*g*) The gauge of the line is 4 feet. (*h*) Includes 4 combined brake-vans. (*k*) The gauge of the line is 2'-6."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1880-81 UP TO 31st MAY 1880.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during May 1880. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·19	3073·60	1220·49	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	8,604	0·87	0·47	Cotton ...	12,981	The volume entering at canal head was 2716·24 cubic feet per second, of which 2670·62 was utilized and the balance 45·62 cubic feet per second passed through escapes in 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·9		806·51	...	...	Amritsar ...	17,447	1·1	...	Rice ...	3,260	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	3·1		643·62	...	...	Lahore ...	24,736	1·1	1·5	Sugarcane ...	10,727	
											Others ...	23,819	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·60	2670·62	...	...	.....	50,787	..	...	.....	50,787	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	2354·41	...	...	.....	45,710	...	...	.....	45,710	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·33	2,546	303	...	186,527 kurris, bullies, &c., and 14,394 mds. fuel.	Umballa ...	245	0·95	0·10	Cotton ...	2,748	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,558 cubic feet per second, of which 261 cubic feet per second passed out at the Budha Khera Escape and 120 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Tail Escape. Superintending Engineer reports that "in spite of all explanations the cultivators were frightened at the owner's rate and scarcely any sugarcane has been planted in the newly settled districts, but now there are signs of regret. The cotton sowings are late this year."
Delhi do.	5·70	5·32		722			Karnál ...	5,725	1·45	0·42	Rice ...	121	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·70		869			Delhi ...	8,507	1·20	0·10	Sugarcane ...	20,227	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·51		283			Rohtak ...	7,928	0·50	...	Others ...	2,987	
							Hissár ...	1,707	0·70	...	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	1,756	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	160	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	55	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,177	...	186,527	.....	26,083	...	...	.....	26,083	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,125	...	147,125	.....	68,473	...	...	.....	68,473	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	2,400	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	4,600	...	...			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	45,190	...	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	13,532	0·54	0·02			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	65,722	...	...	.....	65,722	The increase in the area irrigated on the Inundation Canals is due to early admission of water into canals. The area, though much larger than that of the corresponding month of last year, is much below that for May 1878, which was 145,120 acres.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6,622	...	...	.....	6,622	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	..	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	1·30	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	76,870	...	...	.....	76,870	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	114,183	...	...	.....	114,183	

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Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.; Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON CANALS IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND, FOR 1878-79.

Executive Divisions and Talukas.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Irrigated Area. Fasl Kharif, 1878-79. Total Acres.	Fasl Kharif, 1878-79. In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Fasl Kharif, 1878-79. In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease.	Fasl Rabi, 1878-79. Total Acres.	Fasl Rabi, 1878-79. In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Fasl Rabi, 1878-79. In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease.	Whole Year. Total Acres.	Whole Year. In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Whole Year. In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Rainfall. 1877-78.	Rainfall. 1878-79.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.					
Desert Canal Division.																
Kashmor	64,159 25	41,066 25	35,804 1	13,971 25	...	5,262 24	5,118 24	...	41,066 25	19,090 9	...	8·7	2·58	11·21	334·50	
Thul	45,000 0	29,962 11	18,755 1	...	1,580 5	11,257 10	11,246 37	...	29,962 11	9,666 32	...	4·8	...	...	...	
Khelat	...	32,893 30	10,478 33	8,638 22	...	22,414 37	22,414 37	...	32,893 30	31,053 19	...	16·87	...	...	...	
Total	1,09,159 25	1,03,922 26	64,987 35	22,610 7	1,580 5	38,934 31	38,780 18	...	1,03,922 26	59,810 20	...	1·36	2·58	11·21	334·50	Desert Canal.
Begári Division.																
Jacobabad, Thul, Khelat territory	3,53,208 0	1,43,067 0	78,387 0	30,975 0	...	64,679 0	42,193 0	...	1,43,067 0	73,168 0	...	104·68	1·51	11·21	642·38	
Shikárpur, Naushahro, Rato-dero, Kambar, Sujáwal	12,902 0	9,480 0	5,089 0	1,682 0	752 0	4,391 0	2,965 0	715 0	9,480 0	3,180 0	...	50·47	3·07	10·22	232·57	
Total	3,66,110 0	1,52,547 0	83,476 0	32,657 0	752 0	69,070 0	45,158 0	715 0	1,52,547 0	76,348 0	...	100·19	2·29	10·71	437·47	Begári Canal.
Sukkur Canal Division.																
Sukkur, Naushahro, Rato-dero, Sujáwal, Lárkhána, Kambar	1,27,693 0	84,408 0	52,545 0	5,866 0	...	31,863 0	16,767 0	...	84,408 0	22,633 0	...	36·63	1·90	11·63	512·	
Total	1,27,693 0	84,408 0	52,545 0	5,866 0	...	31,863 0	16,767 0	...	84,408 0	22,633 0	...	36·63	1·90	11·63	512·	Sukkur Canal.

GHÁR DIVISION.																
Naushahro Rato-dero Lárkhána Kambar Nasirabad Tigr Mehar	2,98,593 0	2,19,939 0	1,81,043 0	25,136 0	...	38,894 0	6,669 0	...	2,19,937 0	25,007 0	...	12·83	3·51	11·79	236·	
TOTAL	2,98,593 0	2,19,939 0	1,81,043 0	25,136 0	...	38,894 0	6,669 0	...	2,19,937 0	25,007 0	...	12·83	3·51	11·79	236·	Ghar Canal and branches.
EASTERN NÁRA.																
Nára Umarkot Dipla	2,09,737 0	79,769 0	4,551 0	668 0	4,884 0	75,218 0	68,657 0	...	79,769 0	64,442 0	...	42·44	4·5	9·14	126·	Char Nára.
Umarkot Khipra Shadadpur, Hyd. Col. Mirpur do.	2,20,160 0	87,315 0	67,913 0	21,921 0	320 0	19,402 0	1,087 0	13,090 0	87,315 0	18,844 0	9,245 0	12·35	4·70	12 23	160·	Mitrao Canal.
TOTAL	4,29,897 0	1,67,084 0	72,464 0	22,589 0	5,204 0	94,620 0	69,744 0	13,090 0	1,67,084 0	83,286 0	9,245 0	54·79	9·20	21·37	286·	
Táluka Nára	6,000 0	164 29	164 29	64 29	...	.....	...	...	164 29	64 29	...	64·72	...	...	...	Dinwah.
Táluka Nára	3,000 0	349 12	349 12	344 12	...	.....	...	12 15	349 0	332 0	...	19·53	...	...	...	Herarwah.
Táluka Umarkot	1,53,600 0	4,778 0	4,754 35	...	805 28	23 5	...	3,051 35	4,478 0	...	3,857 0	41·87	...	...	...	Thar Canal Decrease.
ROHRI CANAL DIVISION.																
Sakararid Shahdadpur Hála Mirpur Tando Alayar	1,42,516 0	52,395 0	42,002 0	1,888 0	4,329 0	10,393 0	9,655 0	1,900 0	52,395 0	5,861 0	547 0	11·29	...	...	...	
TOTAL	1,42,516 0	52,395 0	42,002 0	1,888 0	4,329 0	10,393 0	9,655 0	1,900 0	52,395 0	5,861 0	547 0	11·29	...	...	...	Great Marak & branches.
FULELI DIVISION.																
Hyderabad Tando Alayar Dero Mohbat Guni Badin Tando Bágo Nára	21,06,569 0	2,17,030 0	2,05,831 0	53,311 0	...	11,199 0	6,223 0	4,563 0	2,17,030 0	54,971 0	...	33·92	73·20	23·60	...	Total fall in all Talukas.
TOTAL	21,06,569 0	2,17,030 0	2,05,831 0	53,311 0	...	11,199 0	6,223 0	4,563 0	2,17,030 0	54,971 0	...	33·92	73·20	23·60	...	Fuleli and its branches.
KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE CANALS.																
Mirpur Batora Sujawal Jathi	6,11,262 0	51,796 0	45,975 0	2,289 0	1,201 0	5,821 0	3,260 0	...	51,796 0	5,249 0	901 0	9·16	19·99	64·87	680·60	
TOTAL	6,11,262 0	51,796 0	45,975 0	2,289 0	1,201 0	5,821 0	3,260 0	...	51,796 0	5,249 0	901 0	9·16	19·99	64·87	680·60	Pinyari and branches.

J. LEMESURIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first three months of the official year 1880-81, and of the nine preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																		YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.			
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72 . .	.	...	24,68	. .	..	10,76	...	...	83	...	. .	7,27	...	...	8,15	...	...	51,69	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	..	...	24,45	...	...	12,76	...	. .	1,27	...	...	7,01	...	...	14,03	...	...	59,52	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	...	...	21,21	...	...	11,28	...	...	74	...	...	7,77	...	...	13,13	...	...	54,13	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	..	...	22,86	...	..	11,28	...	...	67	...	...	7,40	. .	...	10,99	...	...	53,20	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	22,89	4,36	27,25	12,26	2,88	15,14	56	66	1,22	4,73	3,92	8,65	2,18	14,60	16,78	42,62	26,42	69,04	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	19,08	2,66	21,74	11,20	44	11,64	48	7	55	4,77	2,26	7,03	2,70	9,92	12,62	38,23	15,35	53,58	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	22,87	3,06	25,93	13,51	47	13,98	77	13	90	3,20	48	3,68	2,94	8,49	11,43	43,29	12,63	55,92	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	19,52	3,24	22,76	12,89	58	13,47	59	9	68	4,11	1,14	5,25	3,96	9,96	13,92	41,07	15,01	56,08	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	18,12	1,93	20,05	10,72	63	11,35	92	7	99	3,21	1,30	4,51	3,30	12,40	15,70	36,27	16,33	52,60	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	16,33	1,85	18,18	13,04	56	13,60	1,46	8	1,54	3,90	2,44	6,34	3,19	12,64	15,83	37,92	17,57	55,49	1880-81.

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1880-81 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April and May only.
2. Collections for the years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, the returns not distinguishing refunds separately.
3. The figures for the years previous to 1875-76 do not include Land Customs Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 14th July 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

UTILIZATION OF CITY REFUSE AS MANURE.

The following papers regarding the utilization of night-soil and city sweepings by the Poona Municipality are published in continuation of papers regarding similar arrangements at Amritsar, printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 19th May 1877 :—

No. 1151, dated Poona, the 31st March 1880.
Endorsed by J. H. E. Hart, Esq., C.E., Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.

Submitted for the information of Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, with a copy of this office No. 5026, dated 12th November 1879, and Government Resolution No. 3222, dated 20th November 1879 (General Department).

2. The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation is induced to draw the special attention of Government in the Irrigation Department to the importance of the information furnished in these reports by the officers of the Poona Municipality on the subject of the use of poudrette as a manure.

3. The precis of correspondence, circulated under Government memorandum (General Department) No. 2633, dated 31st August 1875, shows that the use of poudrette was up to that time almost entirely unknown in this Presidency, except on a restricted scale in a few places.

4. The development of the revenue realized by the Poona Municipality from the sale of poudrette, since the opening of the Mutha Canals, is of great importance. The manure supplies a want essential to any great extension of garden cultivation, and the revenue realized by the Municipality is so considerable that it may fairly be hoped other Municipalities will make some endeavour to turn to account the sewage of their towns, more specially in places like Sholápur, Kárár, Sátára, &c., situated in the vicinity of large irrigation works. It is believed that at the instigation of Mr. Burke the manufacture and sale of poudrette has been taken in hand by the Sholápur Municipality within the last few years, and with satisfactory results. Detailed reports on the subject might be asked for.

5. It appears from the papers that originally a system of preparing the poudrette by heating the night-soil in furnaces was experimentally tried at Poona, but was subsequently abandoned as being too elaborate. The "sun-drying" process was then resorted to, and the result is approved both by Sanitary and Medical officers and by the purchasers. It may be noted that this process is almost exactly that described as followed in Násik, *vide* the précis referred to in para. 3.

6. The following are some of the most important matters on which information is obtainable in connection with the manufacture and sale of poudrette in Poona :—

Population of City 90,436.

Night-soil 44 cart-loads = 575 cubic feet per day. This shrinks in drying to 430 cubic feet.

Street sweepings 65 to 75 cart loads = 1,950 cubic feet per day. When burnt and sifted, produce is 300 cubic feet of ashes.

Poudrette 430 cubic feet of night-soil mixed with 300 cubic feet of ashes produce 730 cubic feet of poudrette per day or 2,66,450 cubic feet per annum.

The price realized is 1 rupee per cubic yard or 27 cubic feet. The annual value of the poudrette is thus Rs. 9,870 at current rates. This is incorrectly stated by the Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee, as Rs. 4,934.

The cost of conveying night-soil and sweepings to the depôt is shown as Rs. 11,736. The cost of manufacturing the poudrette is stated as Rs. 6,264. The cost of conveyance has of course to be incurred in any case. The manufacture of the poudrette will yield a very handsome

profit to the Municipality. The Municipal Secretary notes that the price of the manure is susceptible of increase and the cost of manufacture of reduction.

The revenue from the sale has increased from Rs. 766 in 1874-75 to Rs. 7,438 during the first 9 months of the current year (1879-80).

7. The remarks in para. 10 of the Secretary's letter are worthy of particular attention. He states that 5 years ago cultivators "would not touch the poudrette" and "could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge. At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state, which the cultivators sometimes attempt to do. They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from 4 to 6 months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply."

8. The Superintending Engineer recommends that Mr. Plunkett's letter and the report by Mr. Narso Ramchandra, Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee, be printed, and copies circulated to all Presidents of Municipalities and to Cantonment Committees. Also that the papers be printed in the *Government Gazette.* Copies might also be furnished to the Government of India, *vide* Government Resolution (General Department), No. 850 of 23rd March 1880, and to the Inspector General of Prisons.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.

No 98, dated Poona Municipal Office, the 14th January 1880.
From—A. H. PLUNKETT, Esq, City Magistrate, and Chairman, Poona Municipality,
To—J. B. RICHEY, Esq., C.S.I., Collector, and President, Municipality, Poona.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 8222 of the 20th of November last, in the General Department, I have the honour to report that the following sums were realised by the sale of poudrette manufactured by the Poona Municipality during the past five years :—

YEARS.	Approximate quantity manufactured in cubic feet.	Amount realised in Rupees.	REMARKS.
1874-75	60,000	766	All sold during the year.
1875-76	90,000	1,308	
1876-77	120,000	2,632	
1877-78	150,000	2,840	About 2,500 cubic feet remained unsold.
1878-79	220,000	4,356	About 100,000 cubic feet remained unsold. The selling price was increased 50 per cent.
1879-80 (up to 1st January 1880, 9 months.)	200,000	7,438	About Rs. 2,300 were obtained from the sale of old stock.

2. The mode of preparing the poudrette advocated by Ráo Bahádur Professor Keru Luxman Chhatre in his report (copy of which is appended for ready reference),* was abandoned as too elaborate and expensive after a very short trial. The mode now adopted is described in the accompanying report of the Municipal Secretary.

* Not printed.

3. I beg to remark that the present mode of preparing the poudrette has the approval of the Medical profession and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, and to add that the value of the poudrette as a manure is recognised by the agricultural classes, the demand for it being steadily on the increase since the opening of the Mutha Canals.

Report on the disposal of the night-soil of the City of Poona and its preparation into Poudrette.

1. The process adopted may be called the "sun-drying process." It consists in exposing night-soil in shallow beds covered with ashes to the sun to dry; and when perfectly dried in heaping it away to be sold to agriculturists for manure.

Night-soil.

2. About forty-four cart-loads of night-soil are daily collected in the city, and carted out to a depôt at the village of Dhankodi, 2½ miles away to the south of the city from its extreme limits. Twenty-two carts each of a capacity of 18 cubic feet are employed. They make two trips a day. They are barrel shaped (5′ 9″ long and 2′ diameter) and are perfectly air-tight. They have a mouth for filling on the top at the fore end covered with an air-tight trap lid and an opening at the left end at bottom for emptying, covered by a close fitting short piston, which is worked up and down by a screw worked from the top of the cart.

3. The carts are taken away three-fourths full, each containing about thirteen cubic feet of matter. The space left vacant is required partly for the location of the gas which is generated in the night-soil when exposed to the sun and stirred by the jolting of the carts, and partly for preventing the night-soil from spilling or overflowing as it rises while fermenting and while the gas is produced.

4. The night-soil collected is in a semi-liquid state, as a great quantity of water used by people for ablution, mixes with it, from which it cannot be separated. About 575 cubic feet of such soil is collected daily.

Ashes.

5. Street and house sweepings collected from the dust bins of the city are carted out and burnt into ashes, which are afterwards carted out to the depôt referred to in para. 2 above. The carts are of open box form, 5 feet long 3 feet broad and 2 feet deep, which make a capacity of 30 cubic feet. 25 carts are employed, and they make three trips daily. Allowing for stoppages, accidents, &c., about 65 cart-loads of sweepings, consisting of house ashes, stable litter, sweepings, and a quantity of road dust and brick bats are taken out daily. The total refuse thus taken out is about 1,950 cubic feet. When burnt, it is reduced to $\frac{6}{13}$ths of its bulk, or about 300 cubic feet of pure ashes.

Deodorisation.

6. At the depôt beds are formed with a floor made of moorum or other hard substance to receive the night-soil; the beds are 18 feet square and 1 foot deep. A layer of ashes one inch thick is first spread over the floor of the beds; night-soil is then poured on about 5 inches deep, and is covered over with a layer of ashes also an inch deep. It is then allowed to remain for 24 hours in the sun during the fair season and for three days under sheds during the rainy season. The night-soil is after the lapse of the time mentioned above stirred and well mixed with the ashes spread above and below it, and a fresh layer of the latter ½ inch thick put on, when it is allowed to lie for 3 days further in the fair season and 8 days during the rains. The mixture is then again stirred, taken out of the beds, and spread on dry open ground exposed to the sun to complete its drying. It is then stored in heaps for sale, and is in dry weather fit for immediate use.

7. In the rainy season the drying has occasionally to be done under cover, and consequently the process occupies as many as 12 days, whereas in the cold season it takes 6 days and in the hot season only 4 days.

Remarks.

8. Experience has shown that ashes form the most efficient and cheapest deodoriser of the noxious gases generated from night-soil, and the depôt when there is no uncovered night-soil in it, is free from stinks at a distance of 50 yards on its windward and not more than 150 yards on its lee-ward side, provided always that the supply and use of ashes is sufficient.

9. It will be observed that 575 cubic feet of semi-liquid night-soil is obtained daily from the city, and only 300 cubic feet of ashes, that is, the latter is a little over one-half of the former. Experience has shown that to ensure thorough deodorisation, complete freedom from stink, and the best poudrette, the proportion of ashes to night-soil should be about equal, and the Municipality are trying to augment their collection of ashes to the required quantity.

Poudrette.

10. The manure prepared in this manner is much valued by cultivators, and is in great demand. Applications for the manure have been increasing since the opening of the Mutha Canals, and consequent extension of wet cultivation. Five years ago, agriculturists would not touch the poudrette then prepared, and could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge. At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state which the cultivators sometimes attempt to do. They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from four to six months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply.

11. The poudrette manufactured by the Municipality is clean and free from brick bats, broken glass and other rubbish, or common earth. This is secured by the ashes being sifted before being mixed with night-soil.

12. It may not be out of place here to quote a paragraph from a letter No. 618 T, dated 8th November 1879, from the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, on the mode of preparing the poudrette now followed by the Poona Municipality :—

"Before the depôt is removed it is only fair to place on record that hitherto its management reflects the highest credit on all concerned. I have visited it often and unexpectedly, and remembering how rude are the means as they generally are in India, I can answer for it that every process is very carefully conducted."

Quantity manufactured.

13. 575 cubic feet of semi-liquid night-soil and 300 cubic feet of ashes are collected daily at the depôt and mixed together. The night-soil shrinks in drying to $\frac{3}{4}$ths its bulk or about 430 cubic feet. The daily outturn of poudrette is therefore 430 + 300 = 730 cubic feet, or 266,450 cubic feet in the year.

Financial results.

14. Before concluding this report, it will be of interest to note the financial results of this branch of work of the Poona Municipality—

44 cart-loads of night-soil conveyed daily to the depôt by 22 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 24 per pair with driver per month, cost per annum	Rs.	6,336
65 to 75 cart loads of street sweepings conveyed daily to the depôt by 25 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 18 per pair with driver per month, cost per annum	,,	5,400
Cost of sifting refuse, burning, preparing ashes, mixing night soil and preparing poudrette per annum	,,	2,664
Maintenance of sheds and beds at the depôt, per annum	,,	900
Repairs to night-soil and refuse carts, per annum	,,	2,500
Tools, plant, and contingencies	,,	200
Total cost per annum	Rs.	18,000

15. The poudrette is now sold at 27 cubic feet forming 96 ordinary iron baskets full for a rupee; the annual revenue from the 266,450 cubic feet of poudrette prepared is Rs. 4,934, say 5,000.

16. There is thus at the present moment a net loss to the Municipality of Rs. 13,000 per annum. It should be borne in mind that the Municipality would have as its first duty to remove the night-soil and refuse of the city in some way or other; what therefore has been mentioned as a net loss to the Municipality is only what it costs them to get rid of the filth of the city in the best manner possible. The price of poudrette is yet susceptible of increase and the cost of preparing it of decrease, and it is possible that the cost to the Municipality might be reduced in three or four years to Rs. 7,500 only by reducing charges from 18,000 to 15,000, and increasing sale proceeds of poudrette to Rs. 7,500. The sale of poudrette will thus pay half the cost of the removal from the city of its night-soil and street and house sweepings.

NARSO RAMCHANDRA,
Secretary, Poona Municipal Committee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 974 AND 975, AND 1ST HALF OF JUNE 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1134 AND 1135 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH JUNE AND 10TH JULY 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	District	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	1st Half of May 1880.																																
	ARAKAN DIVISION.																																
British Burma	Akyab	6 8	6 10	5 4	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	156 0	154 0	111 8	22 12	20 0	39 0	
British Burma	Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 4	12 10	18 13	18 12	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	280 0	320 0	240 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	
British Burma	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	18 9	10 5	23 0	20 9	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	23 0	22 0	23 11	* Rs. 2 per 100 billets.
British Burma	PEGU DIVISION.																																
British Burma	Rangoon	9 1	9 1	7 4	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 0	11 3	11 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	12 5	†	†	†	14 6	18 12	22 4	† Rs. 2 to 10 per 100 billets.
British Burma	Thonkwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	6 2	12 2	12 0	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	17 6	‡ Rs. 4 per 100 billets.
British Burma	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 5	12 0	13 6	13 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 5	227 8	227 8	249 11	21 0	19 4	17 7	
British Burma	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	175 0	24 8	28 0	35 0	
British Burma	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
British Burma	Prome	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 2	9 0	15 0	18 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 2	11 2	350 0	350 0	350 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
British Burma	Thayetmyo	9 0	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 4	10 8	14 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	14 8	8 1	130 0	120 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
British Burma	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																																
British Burma	Amherst	10 0	8 8	6 11	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	6 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	
British Burma	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	14 1	14 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 0	293 0	293 0	15 0	15 0	26 6	
British Burma	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 12	10 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	23 11	22 3	28 7	
British Burma	Shway-gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 2	11 3	11 3	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 3	
British Burma	Toungoo	...	...	3 11	2 8	3 11	3 11	13 12	3 11	14 0	15 8	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	5 1	303 0	300 0	296 0	13 9	13 9	11 13	
	1st Half of June 1880.																																
Bombay	Upper Sindh Frontier	9 12	12 1½	9 12	15 6	15 4	12 0	7 0	7 0½	6 0	8 10	10 14½	7 8	14 11	14 12	10 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF THE FAILURE TO ESTIMATE MORE CORRECTLY THE COST OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHÁNISTÁN.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—(No. 176, dated the 1st June 1880).

In continuation of our Despatch No. 143, dated 4th May, we have the honour to forward a Minute by Sir John Strachey, dated 20th May, and a Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 26th May, in explanation of the principal causes of the failure to estimate more correctly the cost of the military operations in Afghánistán.

2. Our Despatch of the 4th May, although it correctly indicated those causes, was, necessarily, incomplete. The papers now transmitted will fully explain the circumstances of the case. They show how the military accounts, in themselves accurate, gave an altogether erroneous representation of the actual cost of the war, and misled the Government, not only in regard to the probable future expenditure, but in regard to the expenditure which had already been incurred.

3. The system of our military accounts was elaborated under the advice of the most competent authorities that could be found; but it is clear that its merits must now be subjected to thorough reinvestigation. No mere defects of system could, however, account for such an error as has occurred. It is not possible that the Government could thus have been left in ignorance of facts of essential importance, if the duties imposed on the responsible officers had been in all cases discharged with proper care and intelligence. In saying this, we disclaim any desire to extenuate the responsibility of the Government itself. It is not as an apology for the Government, or for any of its members or departments, that we attribute this error to defects of system which, if they existed, ought to have been discovered and amended, or to want of due vigilance on the part of our officers. The ultimate responsibility clearly rests upon the Government; and this we completely acknowledge.

4. The enquiry now in progress will enable the Government to decide how far this error is due to defects of system, and what responsibility attaches to individual officers by whom the system has been administered. The result of this enquiry will be reported for the information of Her Majesty's Government; but, meanwhile, there is no reason for delay in submitting to Your Lordship the accompanying papers, which clearly show the origin of our error.

5. We have only, now, to express our regret for the serious extent to which Her Majesty's Government has thus been misled in regard to the cost of the Afghán war. But there is no reason to suppose that the failure to estimate its cost aright has led to any increase in the actual expenditure on the war, or that that failure will cause an addition to the public burdens which a better forecast would have enabled us to avoid.

The question whether our military operations have been conducted with that regard for proper economy which we have always desired to enforce, has little connection with the accuracy or failure of our estimates; but we concur with His Excellency the Viceroy in thinking that a careful enquiry, hereafter, into the cost of the war will be valuable for future guidance, and that it ought certainly to be undertaken.

6. Revised estimates of the cost of the war are under preparation, and will be submitted at an early date.

No. 1

Minute by the Honourable Sir JOHN STRACHEY, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *on the failure of the estimates of the expenditure on the Army in* 1879-80 *and* 1880-81 *in India.*

In making the following observations for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and, eventually, of Her Majesty's Government,

on the error which has occurred in the military estimates, I thoroughly recognise the fact that, while Her Majesty's Government holds the Government of India responsible for the correctness of the yearly estimates, that responsibility obviously falls in particular on the Financial Department and on myself as the Member in charge of it. It is, therefore, my duty to give, as soon as possible, a complete statement of the nature and causes of the error which has come to light, and to show what measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of similar errors. When our Despatch No. 143 of the 4th May was sent to the Secretary of State, our information was, in many respects, incomplete; but we are now able, if not to clear up all points of doubt, to explain much more fully than we could do before, what has actually occurred.

2. The object of the Government of India in that Despatch was not to define the separate or relative responsibilities of its several officers or Departments for the war estimates; that is a matter which mainly concerns its own internal administration. Its purpose was to make it clear, *in limine*, that those estimates had not been prepared arbitrarily, but by the usual means and in the usual way, and, especially, that there had been no irregular interference in their preparation. All this has already been done, and I do not propose to enter further into such considerations. It has been sufficiently described how the estimates were made in the Military Department, how they were accepted in the Financial Department, and how they were incorporated in the Budget.

3. In his Minute of the 1st May, my Hon'ble Colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson, with a generosity which all who know him will feel to be characteristic, claimed, for himself personally, complete responsibility for the estimates which have proved so inaccurate. Now, it is true that my Hon'ble Colleague is the head of the Military Department, and that the Military Department was responsible for supplying to the Financial Department the estimates of the whole military expenditure; but Sir Edwin Johnson could no more make those estimates, or supervise their details, than I could have undertaken such a duty myself. He trusted the machinery which had been provided, and which he, and all of us, believed to deserve complete confidence. An elaborate system had been carefully devised and matured by the most competent authorities that the Government could find; it had worked for many years in a manner that had given no suspicion of practical imperfection; and it was believed that, under this system, the Government would always be kept informed of everything regarding the military expenditure that it behoved it to know. We now find that this belief was incorrect; the system which we trusted, has failed us; and the Government has been left in ignorance of facts of essential importance. Sir Edwin Johnson was misled, and the Financial Department also was misled, by accounts which were, in themselves, as far as they went, perfectly correct, but which, nevertheless, totally failed to show the actual expenditure on the war.

4. I do not now propose to enter into further consideration of the points to which the attention of my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Edwin Johnson was chiefly directed in his Minute of the 1st May, or to discuss the causes which led, in his opinion, to increased expenditure. Such points are apart from the main question now before me, which is how it happened that both the Military and the Financial Departments failed to appreciate not only what the war would cost in the future, but what it had cost in the past. For we have, now, not merely to show why we failed in the task of making an accurate estimate of the future cost of a war; if this had been the extent of our error, we need not have troubled ourselves about it much. Our real failure has been far more serious; we have not only been unable to foresee the expenditure of the future, but we have been deceived in regard to the expenditure of the past, and in regard to the expenditure that was actually going on. It is this that really requires explanation, and on which I shall throw the fullest light in my power.

5. In the 12th paragraph of our Despatch of the 4th May, we stated our belief that our inability to estimate aright the cost of the war was mainly due to the peculiarity of the system of our military accounts. It has become more and more clear that the principal source of our mistake was then indicated.

6. Our civil revenues and expenditure are, for the most part, recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, directly from the transactions at our treasuries—a procedure which ensures the promptest possible record of the facts, and that nothing shall be kept out of the accounts, pending enquiries and perhaps controversies, which may be interminable. The Government knows how tenaciously the Financial Department clings to this procedure, and resists the many endeavours which are made to disturb, by interdepartmental adjustments and the like, the simple record thus provided. Secure in this record, we trouble ourselves comparatively little about the subsequent completion of the several departmental accounts, which would often be found lagging long behind.

7. To this wholesome procedure there are some exceptions, which have, hitherto, been considered unavoidable, owing to the admixture, in the treasury transactions affected, of items which are neither revenue nor expenditure. For example, the transactions at our treasuries with the Post Office, include money-order remittances and many other debt items, and would, therefore, be no guide to the postal revenue and expenditure. In like manner, the transactions with the Public Works Department include the revenue and working expenses of the Railways, State and Guaranteed, the outlay upon the construction of Productive Public Works, and so on.

In such cases, it has been considered that we should lose more than we should gain by attempting to work upon the treasury figures; and it has been thought better to wait for our accounts until the departmental account officers can audit and classify the treasury transactions. It is an essential part of the duty of those officers to take care that their accounts, eventually, correspond in all particulars with the treasury transactions: but it is plain that the system is much less satisfactory than the simpler method to which we adhere whenever possible.

8. It has not, hitherto, been thought practicable to treat the military accounts by the simpler and safer method; the plan always adopted has been to wait until the pecuniary transactions of the Military Department could be classified and audited in the Military Account Department, upon which rests the responsibility of seeing that the accounts of the military revenue and expenditure are in true accord with the treasury transactions. The character of the military accounts will be readily understood from a paper written in 1868, by the late Colonel Arthur Broome, when Controller General of Military Expenditure,* extracts from which are printed in Appendix A (II). The accounts rendered by the military disbursing officers are audited, classified and compiled in the Account Department; disbursements which cannot be sufficiently vouched by the disbursers, or which are challenged by the auditors, being entered under the Suspense Head "Advances Recoverable," and not recorded as expenditure. The general result is, that the audited and classified expenditure in any month is not known for about ten weeks, and that an indefinite balance, which is really expenditure, always remains unaudited and, therefore, unadjusted. In quiet times this balance is not large, and no serious inconvenience ensues; but, when field operations are in progress on a large scale, the unadjusted residue may attain to such dimensions, that the accounts of the audited and classified expenditure afford no indication of the real outlay. It is in consequence of disregard of these considerations that the present error has occurred.

9. The system of our military accounts was carefully remodelled by the English Commissioners of Enquiry into Indian Accounts, Messrs. Foster and Whiffen, as explained in their elaborate report dated 30th August 1864; but they suggested no material organic changes in the procedure previously followed. The Commissioners did not, apparently, think it practicable to follow, in respect of the military accounts, what I have called the simpler system; but they were alive to the dangers involved at several points of the procedure which they advocated. I have extracted in Appendix A (I) the paragraphs of their report which bear immediately upon this subject, and show the nature of the precautions which they recommended.

10. Effect was gradually given to the recommendations of the Commissioners; but the final orders of the Government on their report were not issued till the 7th July 1868. In Appendix A (II) will be found extracts, which

* By a Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 4474, dated 21st October 1871, the title of this officer was changed to "Accountant General, Military Department," without material change of his functions.

now possess a special significance, from the review by Colonel Broome upon which the orders of the Government were based.

11. The Government of India in the Military Department re-echoed the spirit of Colonel Broome's remarks, as follows:—

"3. The conclusion at which Colonel Broome has arrived in paragraph 23 also appears to His Excellency in Council to be strictly correct; the new head of 'Advances Recoverable' being, in reality, nothing else than an 'Inefficient Balance,' with the same inconvenience, and with no actual diminution of amount. Considering, however, the extensive and multifarious character of military charges, it is, the Governor General in Council observes, almost inconceivable that any system can be devised which can free the military accounts from some amount of unadjusted charges,—in other words, an 'Inefficient Balance.'

"4. Colonel Broome's review of the new system appears to the Governor General in Council to be a fair and candid one; and the conclusion he arrives at, *viz.*, that the present system should be regarded as one of a permanent nature, trusting to vigilance to mitigate the defects inherent in the system, has the cordial assent of the Government of India in the Military Department."

12. The final Resolution by the Government in the Financial Department was of a formal character, and contains no reference to the defects thus recognized. None of the authorities who took part in those discussions allude to the possibility of the elimination of these defects by the direct record, in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, as military revenue and expenditure, of the military transactions at our civil treasuries, after a few suitable adjustments.

This preliminary discussion may appear tedious; but it is essential to the full understanding of the case.

13. I now invite attention to the two appended Statements marked B and C, being returns of—

(B) the net military expenditure in India as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, month by month, from April 1869 to February 1880, which is the latest month for which the accounts are complete, with an estimate for March; and

(C) the net disbursements from the civil treasuries in India to the Military Department, month by month, from April 1869 to April 1880. The entry for March is, however, only an estimate. We know that the net amount disbursed in March was 2,082,500*l.*; but we do not yet know the sets-off still to come in the shape of excess payments made, during the year, by the Military Department on account of the Civil Department, and the like, which still await adjustment in the accounts of March. Such sets-off will certainly be large. I have, therefore, entered 1,750,000*l.*

14. If these two Statements be compared, it will be found that—

(1) until the end of 1877-78, the recorded net military expenditure was, invariably, more or less in excess of the net disbursements to the Military Department: the explanation of this excess is that, besides the sums withdrawn from the civil treasuries, the Military Department spends some portion of the departmental receipts, including money which it receives for remittances to families in England, and so on:

(2) till the end of 1877-78, if allowance be made for the aforesaid normal difference, the two accounts corresponded closely: clearly, with a few appropriate adjustments, the treasury accounts might, till then, have been substituted for the accounts of audited and classified revenue and expenditure without substantial or ultimate inaccuracy; but, apparently, till the end of 1877-78, little would have been gained by such substitution:

(3) from the beginning of 1878-79, these normal conditions were reversed, the net disbursements having, since the beginning of 1878-79, constantly exceeded the net recorded expenditure; and

(4) from October 1878, this excess became constantly larger and larger. Our troops crossed the Frontier on the 21st November 1878; but, as we all remember, expenditure in preparation for war had been going on for some time before that event.

15. Instead of the moderate excess, usual in previous years, in the net recorded expenditure as compared with the net disbursements, the net military disbursements from the civil treasuries, during the two latest years, exceeded the net recorded military expenditure by 4,214,000*l.*, as follows:—

		£
In 1878-79, ...		2,222,000
and		
In 1879-80, (by estimate as regards March, and compared with the Regular Estimate)		3,092,000
Total ...		5,314,000
Deduct—		
Advances made on account of the Malta Expedition, and recovered from the Imperial Government	£ 250,000	
Unspent balances in the hands of the military disbursers or held at the disposal of the Military Department	850,000	
		1,100,000
Remains		4,214,000

16. To this large excess some considerable addition should, probably, be made, because, as has been pointed out, the net recorded expenditure ordinarily exceeds the disbursements; so that there remains a very large sum which must be eventually adjusted, in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, as military expenditure in India, in excess of the estimates of 1879-80 and 1880-81.

17. It would be premature to attempt to state precisely the amount by which the estimates have thus been exceeded; and it would be still more premature to enquire how much of such excess is due to the war in Afghánistán, and how much to other causes, such as the operations on the North-Eastern Frontier, the military preparations in Burma, or, even, to an underestimate of the normal military expenditure, apart from all extraordinary operations. Moreover, it is manifest that a similar excess is still accruing as compared with the estimate for 1880-81. We are not yet, therefore, in a position to conjecture, with any approach to accuracy, by what aggregate amount, and in what particulars, the estimates of the two years 1879-80 and 1880-81 will, eventually, be found deficient.

In paragraph 8 of our despatch of the 4th May, the opinion was expressed that at least 4,000,000*l.* must be added to the estimate of the cost of the war in 1880-81, and we said that we could only speak with much reserve of the total amount which the war would ultimately cost. "The responsible officers," it was added, "of the Military Department still confidently expect that its cost will not be nearly so much as 10,000,000*l.*; but we are unable, at present, to reconcile this expectation with the actual outgoings from our treasuries." I feel still less able to share that expectation now. Although I will not attempt to anticipate the results which our advisers may place before us as their revised estimate of the total cost of the war, yet, considering what we already know regarding the expenditure of the past; considering, also, the present scale of our military operations, the uncertainties of the future, and, on the other hand, the certainty, under the most favourable expectations which can be entertained, that a great expenditure is still before us; considering, I say, all the facts and probabilities of the case, it appears to me hardly possible to doubt that the fears expressed in our Despatch of the 4th May will be justified, and that the ultimate cost of the war will largely exceed the sum of 10,000,000*l.*, which was then named with so much hesitation. With our present knowledge, I cannot feel any confidence that, even if the war is brought to a termination as soon as we now anticipate, it will cost, independently of the frontier railways, less than 15,000,000*l.*

18. Statement C has been compiled only since the Government found reason to doubt the correctness of the military estimates. So far as I am aware;

no similar comparative statement of the disbursements to the Military Department during a long succession of months has ever before been compiled. The English Commissioners of Enquiry into Indian Accounts suggested no such check, and the expediency of a precaution of this nature has not occurred, at any time, to any of the officers of the Civil or Military Account Department. Thus, this statement, which seems to me to show plainly what has happened, was not in the hands of any of the officers who took part in the preparation of the military estimates; nor was it before the Government of India in either the Military or the Financial Department, when those estimates were under consideration. When the military estimates were before the Government in the Financial Department, the latest completed military accounts were those for October 1879; they showed a net expenditure, in the first seven months of the year 1879-80, of 7,161,000*l.*, being only 724,600*l.* more than the corresponding expenditure of 1878-79, and only 1,061,000*l.* more than the least corresponding expenditure during the preceding ten years. There was nothing in these figures to suggest any distrust of the departmental estimates.

19. From the extracts collected in Appendix A, it appears that the system of the military accounts provides for a vigilant attention to the expenditure held in suspense under the head "Advances Recoverable"; and that the English Commissioners insisted prominently upon the vital importance of a punctual interchange of the military accounts with the civil treasuries.

I will not, with the information actually before me, assert, in regard to any individual officer, among the responsible officers concerned, that the salutary warnings of the Commissioners were, in the present instance, neglected, and it is true that the most exact observance of the prescribed precautions would not have supplied the place of such a check as Statement C, the virtue of which consists in the means which it affords for the promptest possible comparison of the total current military outgoings from our treasuries with the corresponding transactions in the past, and with the contemporary estimates of the military receipts and expenditure.

Plainly, however, it was the duty of the officers of the Military Account Department, in the preparation of their estimates, to pay special regard to the large advances of which they must have been aware. They have been officially called upon to explain upon what grounds they, nevertheless, believed that their estimates of the cost of the war in Afghánistán were adequate, and it will be right to await their explanations before we impute blame to officers who have, hitherto, been distinguished for the zealous and intelligent discharge of their duties, and have enjoyed the confidence of the Government of India; but I must say, at once, that it appears inconceivable that the Government could thus have remained in ignorance of facts which it was essential it should know, if the duties imposed on the several departments concerned had been performed in a really intelligent manner.

20. It must be remembered that the elaborate recommendations of the English Commissioners concern exclusively the Offices of Account; primarily, the Military Offices of Account, and, in a secondary degree, the Civil Offices of Account in their relation to the Military Offices. Those recommendations had no reference at all to the procedure of the Government of India itself, but only to the provision of the best precautions which could be devised against such oversight or failure in the Account Offices as might cause the Government to be misled.

21. In popular apprehension, the Financial Department is regarded as one homogeneous organisation, the responsibilities of which are common to the whole body. But, in truth, the Financial Department consists of two separate sections with distinct and clearly defined functions, namely—

(1) the Financial Department of the Government; and

(2) the Offices of Account and Audit.

Although the Account Offices are entirely subordinate to, and at the command of, the Government, the functions and responsibilities of the Financial Department of the Government should not be confounded with those of the Account Department.

It is the duty of the Government to make intelligent use of the Finance and Revenue Accounts and Estimates laid before it, and to correct the estimates by any fresh information in its possession, or if it draws different inferences from the data furnished by the Account Department; but although the Government alone is responsible for the estimates ultimately adopted, it takes no part in their detailed preparation.

A costly trained agency is provided, whose whole time and attention is devoted to the record of the public accounts, and, periodically, to the preparation of the public estimates. An elaborate system and carefully-considered rules are prescribed for the guidance of this agency. The Government is bound to introduce any improvement in that system which experience may suggest, and to correct any defects which may come to light; but only mischief and confusion would ensue, if the Government were to interfere with the Account Department in the discharge of its daily duties, or to test, by extraneous checks, the correctness of its work. Any such misdirected activity would, almost inevitably, result in the formation of a second and less trustworthy system of public accounts, in a weakening of the proper sense of their responsibilities on the part of the Account Officers, and in a dissipation of energy injurious to the public interests. The true policy in this matter lies in the proper division of labour, and not in the interference of one Department with the proper functions of another. The procedure of the Government of India in this respect does not, I believe, differ from that of Her Majesty's Government, or from that of the Governments of other civilised countries.

22. The preparation of a correct, intelligent, punctual and efficient record of the actual public receipts and disbursements, and of the most trustworthy possible estimates of the public receipts and disbursements, is the duty of the Account Department, upon which rests the obligation of seeing that the Government is not misled by any superficial aspects of the public accounts, or otherwise. It is of great public importance that these responsibilities of the Account Department should be in no way compromised, or lost sight of; and in this view I proceed, now, to give a sketch of the duties of the principal officers concerned on the present occasion.

What follows will be better understood if it be borne in mind that the machinery for the compilation of the public accounts in India is, to all intents and purposes, divided into three independent Departments. The Departments which keep the accounts of the Army and of the Public Works Department are quite separate from the Department which keeps the Civil Accounts, and, although their accounts eventually flow into the general books kept by the Comptroller General, in the Central Office of Account, they owe no direct allegiance to the Comptroller General. The Military Account Department is directly subordinate to the Government of India in the Military Department; and the Public Works Account Department to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

It was the particular duty of the Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal to watch the expenditure on the military operations in Afghánistán, as an obviously important part of that section of the public expenditure for the record of which he is responsible; to take especial care that there was no avoidable delay in the audit and classification of the war expenditure; to bring immediately to notice any obstacles or hindrances in the way of its prompt adjustment; to ascertain with particular vigilance that the accounts corresponded with the transactions of the Military Department, or on behalf of the Military Department, at the civil treasuries within his jurisdiction; to keep the Government constantly and truly informed of the progress of the war expenditure; and, at the prescribed intervals, to estimate its probable amount, after carefully collating all the data necessary for the purpose.

With this officer rested the duty of issuing assignments or letters of credit upon the civil treasuries in favor of the spending departments; so that he had in his own hands the means of knowing readily the general scope and progress of the bulk of the outlay. This remark does not include the expenditure by civil officers on behalf of the Military Department; but the Controller should have taken special precautions to acquaint himself with such expenditure as promptly as possible. It was not the specific duty of the Controller of Military

Accounts to suggest the particular check the application of which has now discovered the error in the war estimates; but he might have been expected to ascertain, by some equally effective check, that his accounts and estimates of the war expenditure were consistent with the disbursements to the Military Department from the treasuries within his own jurisdiction, which constituted by far the greater part of all the war disbursements.

23. The functions of the Accountant General, Military Department, are less exactly defined than those of the Controller of Military Accounts; but they include the whole of India, and thus extend over a wider range. His duties are twofold:—

I.—He is responsible for the scrutiny of the several presidential estimates and accounts, and for their review and consolidation into the Imperial estimates and accounts. He is also required to collect and prepare statistics and other information on military subjects required by the Government.

II.—He is the *ex-officio* adviser of the Government of India in the Military Department in respect to military accounts, economy and finance; in this capacity his office is a branch of the Military Secretariat.

In the first of these capacities, the Military Accountant General deals only with the completed estimates and accounts received from the Controllers of Military Accounts, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, supplementing and correcting their estimates, reports, &c., by the light of the further information, which he may possess as to the views and intentions of the Government, probable changes of organisation, or other circumstances. He has no executive functions as regards pay, audit, and allotment of funds to the military disbursing officers.

As regards his duties under the second head, he advises the Government of India on the financial aspect of all military questions which may be referred to him; and in this respect, and in his close connection and subordination to the Military Department, he occupies, in relation to the Military Department, very much the position of the Accountant General in relation to the War Office in England. The duties, however, of the two officers are not otherwise analogous, as the Military Accountant General in India is not an executive officer, and keeps no detailed accounts, these being kept and compiled for each Presidency by the several Controllers.

But, although the functions of this officer are rather those of a Financial Deputy Secretary in the Military Department than of an Accountant General, yet, in respect to the war in Afghánistán, the Government might, I think, fairly have looked to him to watch the proceedings of the Controllers of Military Accounts, and to take care that the Government was informed of the facts of the war expenditure as punctually as possible. Indeed, I know that, although his endeavours have been unsuccessful, the Accountant General did anxiously endeavour to discharge such duties. At all events, the sooner such duties, and perhaps other cognate duties, are definitively imposed upon the Accountant General, the better. It is one of the defects of the present system that the Accountant General is an Accountant General only in name; there is really no one head of the Military Account Department in the sense in which the Comptroller General is at the head of the Civil Account Offices, and, to a limited extent, of all Account Offices in India, and in which the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is at the head of all Account Offices in the Public Works Department. The Controllers of Military Accounts occupy this position each in his own Presidency: but there is no Military Comptroller General for all India. The Military Accountant General, according to the present definition of his duties, does not supply this void.

24. The Comptroller General is head of the Civil Account Department. He has nothing to do with the preparation of the military estimates, or, even, of the civil estimates. It is not his specific duty to take official note of the military estimates, or to ascertain that the subsequent facts are in accord with those estimates. Eventually, indeed, the military receipts and expenditure are recorded, from the military books, in the Comptroller General's books; and it

would be incumbent on him to bring to notice any error, or any practice or procedure likely to lead to error, of which he might, at any time, or in any way, become cognisant. The immediate connection of the Comptroller General with the present war expenditure is confined to the provision of funds on the demand of the Controller of Military Accounts, the two officers having been placed in special communication for the purpose. He has been called upon to say whether he has made any comparison between the funds he has thus supplied and the war estimates, and, if not, why not.

It was open to the Comptroller General to apply the check that has now been applied, the essential figures of which were, indeed, in his own keeping; but it cannot be said that it was his recognised duty to do so.

25. Early in March last, the Comptroller General brought to the notice of the Government in the Financial Department the increasing drain from the Punjab treasuries in connection with the war; and the Government, thereupon, seeing, for the first time, reason to fear that the estimates of the cost of the Army prepared in the Military Account Department might be untrustworthy, lost no time in instituting enquiries which revealed the facts stated in this Minute. The check now applied was not thought of in the Military or Civil Account Department, but originated in the Financial Secretariat.

26. I do not intend, now, to offer any opinion as to the degree of responsibility that may attach to the several officers concerned. As already said, before coming to any conclusions in this respect, the Government must await the explanations which have been called for. If it be found, hereafter, that there have been shortcomings, we must be prepared to find some excuses for them in the strain to which the system of military accounts must have been subjected during the progress of field operations of the magnitude of those in which the army has been engaged. On such occasions the disbursements are on a suddenly increased scale, and the disbursing officers, being actively engaged in the field or at the base, have less time to give to the punctual and orderly preparation of their accounts. Under such circumstances, delays and irregularities may be almost unavoidable.

But, meanwhile, without losing sight of my disclaimer of any intention to repudiate my personal responsibility, or that of the Financial Department of the Government, for the failure of the war estimates, I think it necessary to make it clear, at once, that for the ignorance of the war expenditure actually incurred, to which this failure is due, it is, in the first instance, to the Account Department rather than to the Secretariat, in either the Military or Financial Department, that we must look for an explanation. And, although I am most anxious not, prematurely, to award blame to any individual officer, I think it right to state, in the plainest terms, my conviction that no mere defects of system can possibly explain away the ignorance in which the Government has been left. The Government of India cannot take refuge in generalities, or attempt to make it appear that such gross errors can occur, and, nevertheless, that nobody is to blame. There must have been extreme negligence, or extreme want of intelligence, somewhere among the responsible officers, and the Government will not shrink from the duty of calling to strict account the officers concerned, whatever may be their position, and whatever may be their previous services or high character.

Whether the Government of India itself took all the steps which it ought to have taken to acquaint itself, in some summary way, with the general progress of the cost of the chief military operations; whether the Military or Financial Department ought not, at an earlier date, to have mistrusted the military estimates; and whether we should not sooner have taken into our own hands the duty of ascertaining the facts, and testing the correctness of those estimates by exceptional and unusual methods, is another question. The confidence that misled the Government is certainly reproved by the facts now known to us, which show that the Military Department was ignorant of facts which it ought to have known, and that the Financial Department should not have taken the war estimates on trust. I in no way wish to extenuate my own responsibility or that of the Financial Department for our erroneous reliance on those estimates. We were so completely misled by the apparent correspondence of the estimates of past expenditure with the expenditure actually

brought to account, that, in spite of the doubts freely expressed on various occasions in public criticisms, we entertained no misgiving as to their soundness. At that time, the Financial Department had discovered no data whatever which could have justified interference with the estimates prepared by the responsible officers.

I do not say this by way of apology. It is clear to me that it is quite impossible, and would be altogether unfair, to throw the whole fault either on the system or on the Offices of Account. The Military Department of the Government must accept the blame of having recommended to the Financial Department totally inadequate estimates; and the Financial Department must accept the blame of having adopted them. If the system was bad, it was the business of the Government to have found this out, and to have amended it. Our responsibility is indisputable; it cannot be extenuated; nor must it be obscured by any investigations which are made either into the system of accounts or into the conduct of individual officers.

But whatever blame may attach to the Government, or to any of its officers, for this want of precaution and foresight, this, at least, is clear, that the occurrence of an error of the magnitude now discovered shows, beyond the possibility of doubt, not only that there is something radically wrong in our system of accounts, but also, in my opinion, that this system cannot have been applied with proper care and intelligence. It is our obvious duty to probe this matter to the bottom.

27. The nature of our failure was not ascertained immediately upon our confidence in the estimates being disturbed. Enquiries were, indeed, promptly instituted and, as the result has proved, in the right direction. But, although the figures in Statement C were obtained from the Civil Account Offices with a speed which is creditable to their efficiency, it took time to verify them in the Military Account Department. Thus, we could not, at first, feel quite sure that we had discovered the true character of our error. The gradual process by which we have satisfied ourselves on this point will explain some apparent inconsistencies between this Minute and our telegrams to the Secretary of State at different dates, as well as some want of harmony between Sir Edwin Johnson's Minute of the 1st May and the Despatch No. 143, with which it was sent to Her Majesty's Government. In that Despatch, our principal error was plainly indicated, though not in such detail, or with such an absence of all hesitation, as in this Minute.

28. My conclusion, then, is, that the failure of our estimate is due to our ignorance of the actual expenditure on the Army, rather than to an inadequate *à priori* appreciation of the probable cost of the field operations.

In the absence of any independent investigations of their own, it is not surprising that the advisers of the Government, in either the Military or the Financial Department, should have failed to frame any approximately accurate estimate of the cost of the war, seeing that, as we now know was the case, not only were they without the assistance of accounts punctually completed, but the facts which appeared on the face of the accounts were, taken alone, wholly misleading. Personally, I never doubted that the estimates which I presented were framed upon a full and correct knowledge of our actual expenditure to a comparatively recent date. As they were not so, I do not wonder that they have proved fallacious.

29. I have, at the present moment, nothing more to say as to the past, except to express my great regret that so great an error should have found its way into the Budget.

30. It is more satisfactory to turn to the future. I cannot say whether our enquiries will result in the Government of India thinking it desirable to alter the record, in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, of our military receipts and expenditure, in the manner which I have indicated; or whether, if the Government of India should advocate such an alteration, it will be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government. I am aware that the obstacles in the way of this alternative, are formidable. Among them is the impossibility of reconciling accounts based directly upon the treasury transactions with the classified and detailed record of the cost of the Army, which forms an important section of the Finance and Revenue Accounts as now

presented to Parliament. These are questions which require careful consideration; and they must be treated separately. It is plainly the immediate duty of the Government to subject them to the most thorough investigation. But I may, at once, say that, if the change in question be found practicable, it will, in my opinion, be highly desirable to make it; for the existing system is essentially defective.

31. Whether, however, that system be maintained or altered, we are, I believe, now secure against being again surprised and discredited. A simple check is already in operation which will effectually save us from such ignorance as that from which we have now suffered.

Experience shows that it is no easy matter to reconcile in detail the transactions at the civil treasuries with the military accounts. The Report of the English Commission in 1864 contains serious animadversions on the neglect of this duty in the past; and we are aware that the difficulty still continues. The work involves tiresome, detailed, and apparently unimportant correspondence, which is apt to be neglected or overlooked; and, although much attention is constantly given to the subject, there are arrears of this kind now, as there were in 1864. But there is nothing to prevent the Government of India, in the Military and Financial Departments, being made acquainted, soon after the end of each month, with the actual amounts disbursed to the Military Department from all the treasuries all over India. Arrangements have, accordingly, been made for the prompt and regular compilation of these figures, and for their communication to the Accountant General, Military Department, upon whom will devolve, in future, the duty of comparing the expenditure of the Military Department with the departmental transactions at the civil treasuries throughout India.

32. It will not, indeed, be possible to ascertain by this method, the exact cost of any particular military operation, or of any branch of the military service. But, with such a return before itself and the proper Account officers, the Government of India may, I think, be assured that any very large divergence between the estimates and the facts can never, again, evade prompt detection; and that the Government will be as well protected from a sudden surprise in respect to the military expenditure, as I believe it to be already protected from any like surprise in respect to any of the civil revenues or expenditure. No system can ensure us absolutely against the failure of one estimate or another; but we ought to be secure against such a failure happening, as it has happened on this occasion, without our immediately discovering it; and, I believe, I may safely promise this degree of immunity from error in the military estimates in future.

33. To sum up the whole matter, the error in the estimate is, in my judgment, mainly due, not to any misapprehension as to the extent or character of the military operations, but to the fact that we were ignorant of the actual current cost of the war. I attribute this ignorance mainly to the defect which I have described in the military accounts, which, although themselves perfectly correct, failed to give to the Government timely information of the expenditure which was really going on. In this respect the whole history furnishes a fresh illustration of the fact that, in regard to such matters as keeping accounts and framing estimates, it is never safe to assume that the care and intelligence of individuals will afford sufficient safeguards against the dangers of a defective system.

I admit that if, instead of depending, according to custom, on the accounts alone, the Government of India had itself watched the current cost of the war, it might have, to a great extent, avoided the error into which it has fallen. But I place the defect in the system of the military accounts in the forefront, because, but for that defect, no oversight, omission or negligence by Departments or individual officers, whether in the Secretariat or in the Account Offices, could have prevented the earliest possible knowledge of the facts, and because such knowledge would itself have neutralised all individual and minor failures.

SIMLA;
The 20th May 1880.

JOHN STRACHEY.

APPENDIX A (I).

Extracts from the Report of the English Commission of Enquiry into Indian Accounts, dated 30th August 1864.

31. The Paymaster of each Circle is furnished, by the Regimental Paymaster or other Disbursing Officer, with an Estimate of the amount required, during the ensuing month, for the payment of the Troops: this Estimate is certified by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Battery. The Circle Paymaster compiles these Estimates into a general Return, adding thereto the amount he requires for the payment of Staff and other allowances, and he specifies the sum that he will require to draw upon each Treasury: this document is furnished to the Military Accountant on the 1st of the month, for the ensuing month's payments; in whose Office the Returns from the several Circle Paymasters and other Accountants are compiled into a general Statement showing the amount to be drawn, during the month, at each Treasury in the several Presidencies: this Statement is forwarded to the Controller, who transmits it to the Civil Department, from whence the necessary authority is issued to the Treasury Officers.

* * * * * * * *

70. The aggregate amount of the Inefficient Balance was, on the 31st of March 1864, as follows, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Presidency Circle	2,84,849
Allahabad „	2,82,936
Lucknow „	3,89,401
Meerut „	5,63,000
Lahore „	2,39,241
Trans-Ravi „	2,69,689
Hyderabad Contingent	56,683
Total ...	20,85,799

71. The amount of the Inefficient Balance in the Madras Presidency is 8½ lakhs, and in the Bombay Presidency it is 9 lakhs, or, in all, no less than upwards of 38 lakhs.

72. The Inefficient Balance is an exceedingly embarrassing item in the Military Accounts, and leads to great difficulties in adjusting them at the end of the year; for, whilst the Annual Account of Receipts and Disbursements made up by the Military Department exhibits the audited expenditure only, the Account of Military Expenditure compiled by the Financial Department for the information of the Home Government shows the audited expenditure, plus the amount of Inefficient Balance at the end of the year, minus the amount of that item at the commencement of the year. The two Accounts can never agree, and *it is always a matter of opinion, and not one of fact,* as to what has been the Military expenditure for any one year; moreover, the "Inefficient Balance" is differently treated in each Presidency.

* * * * * * * *

74. We are in possession of a copy of the "Preliminary Rules and Instructions for conducting the duties of the Military Finance Department," dated 18th October 1861; it is therein stated, article VII, p. 19—"The Military Accountant will also take care that outstandings are not allowed to remain unsettled, and he will carefully scrutinise the state of all Inefficient Balances."

* * * * * *

III.—Advance from Local Treasuries.

211. The course pursued in regard to supplying the Disbursing Officers with funds has already been described in paragraph 31. We would here wish to draw attention to the manner in which a settlement is effected in regard to these advances between the Military and Civil Departments.

212. The adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries for Military Services is a duty that appertains to the Military Accountants. They alone have the information upon which the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers can be checked, and they alone can certify that the sums claimed by Civil Treasuries on account of Military advances have been duly acknowledged by the officers to whom the advances have been made.

213. Knowing the importance of a prompt settlement in regard to these transactions, we enquired very minutely into the course pursued in the office of the Military Accountant. We found it unsatisfactory in the extreme. The adjustment with the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General was considerably in arrear, and no adjustment had been effected in regard to the advances from the Bengal Treasuries since April 1869.

214. It would appear, from papers referred to us, that this important part of the business of Military Accountant is in an equally unsatisfactory state in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The papers to which we allude contained a Report from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, complaining that he had not received from the Military Accountant any Statement of Civil charges incurred in the Military Department, nor the reports of the result of the examination of the Statements furnished in regard to Military remittances.

215. On the papers in question we suggested that the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies and Provinces should be called upon to report—

I.—The period to which the Statement of advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military charges has been rendered to the Military Accountant.

II.—The period to which the Accounts between the two Departments have been adjusted.

III.—The differences, if any, that exist between the record in the Military Books and that in the Books of the Civil Department.

IV.—What steps have been taken to reconcile the differences.

216. The replies to these enquiries are worth a careful perusal, as they plainly indicate that the system adopted in the Military Department, at least in regard to this important element, has entirely broken down.

* * * * * * * *

342. Before we proceed to the explanation we have to submit in regard to the record of the expenditure, and the Books that should be kept, we would direct attention to what we consider one of the most important elements in the Military Accounts.

343. The funds necessary for carrying on the Military Service throughout the country are, for the most part, furnished from Civil Treasuries. The manner in which Disbursing Officers draw upon these Treasuries has already been described in paragraph 31. There can be no doubt that, unless the Accounts between the Civil and Military Departments in regard to these transactions are promptly and regularly adjusted, inextricable confusion will take place, the whole system of Accounts will be compromised, and frauds to a large extent might remain undetected.

* * * * * * * *

351. The following arrangements are submitted with the view of obtaining a prompt settlement of the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers on the Civil Treasuries :—

352. I.—The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of each Presidency or Province should, so soon as the Monthly Accounts of the several Treasury Officers shall have been received, transmit to the Military Account Department, Bengal, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, an Abstract List (see Appendix No. 22) of all advances for Military Services in the previous month. This list should be supported by copies of the original details furnished by the Officer in charge of each Treasury and by the original Drafts or Orders.

353. II.—The Disbursing Officer should debit himself in his Monthly Account Current or Pay List with the amount that he has *drawn* upon the several Civil Treasuries, and he should transmit a list of all the Drafts or Orders drawn by him on the form given in Appendix No. 20.

354. The course to be adopted in order to record these transactions in the Books of the Accountant General may be as follows :—

355. I.—The Disbursing Officer will be debited, in the principal Books, with the amount stated by him as having been *drawn* during the month. The aggregate amount *drawn* by Disbursing Officers will be passed to their debit and to the credit of an Account to be opened in the principal Ledger, to be entitled "Advances from Civil Treasuries."

356. II.—The Monthly Lists forwarded by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies or Provinces will be examined by the Accountant General, Military Department, so far as Bengal is concerned, with the original Orders, Drafts, &c., forwarded in support of the charge. To facilitate this operation, a Register, as per form Appendix No. 21, should be kept, showing the amount that has been drawn from each Civil Treasury.

357. III.—The differences between the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers and that paid by the Civil Treasuries should be explained in detail monthly. A copy of this explanation, which should show all Drafts or outstanding Orders, should be rendered to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of each Presidency or Province. (See Appendix No. 23.)

358. IV.—In concluding this subject, we would suggest that there should be established, under the immediate direction and control of the principal Book-keeper, a section of the Accountant General's Office specially charged with the duty of regulating and adjusting the entire transactions relating to cash advances from the several Treasuries.

* * * * * * * *

II.—REGISTER OF CLAIMS, No. 2.—*Orders on Mofussil Treasuries.*
Appendix No. 13.

362. In this Book would be recorded all claims, after they have been examined, which are made wholly payable by orders signed by the Accountant General on Mofussil Treasuries. This is also a branch of the business hitherto conducted by the Presidency Paymaster. The course to be followed in regard to the final record is similar to that suggested in regard to Register No. 1. The account to be opened in the Ledger, instead of being styled "Orders Payable," should be denominated "Advances from Civil Treasuries." It must be distinctly understood that these Orders have no connexion with the Drafts or Orders drawn by Disbursing Officers on the Treasuries in question. The Treasury Officers need, however, send to the Civil Department but one general list for all Drafts or Orders discharged during the month. The due appropriation of these Orders to the debit of the Accounts concerned would be conducted in the office of the Accountant General.

* * * * * * * *

X.—REGISTER FOR THE RECORD AND ADJUSTMENT OF ADVANCES FROM CIVIL TREASURIES.
Appendix No. 21.

375. In this Book will be recorded the particulars of every Draft drawn or Order issued by the several Disbursing Officers upon the Civil Treasuries. The orders will be carefully compared with the Returns furnished by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and the transactions should be adjusted monthly on the Adjustment Sheet prepared for that purpose.

* * * * * * * *

408. We would again direct particular attention to the importance of adjusting every separate Account now standing unclosed in the "Deposit" and "Advances Repayable" Ledger. The Military Accountant should be directed to report the total number of unsettled Accounts; and a Monthly Return should then be forwarded by that officer to the Accountant General, showing the number of these Accounts which have been adjusted month by month.

409. The adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military Services is another subject that should demand the immediate and earnest attention of the Military Accountants of the three Presidencies. No time should be lost in obtaining a complete explanation in regard to every item of difference that may exist between the Military and Civil Books, and the Accounts should be adjusted to the latest date.

410. We regret that we have not had an opportunity of personally inspecting the Books and Accounts kept in the Military Account Offices of Madras and Bombay. It would appear that, so far as relates to the adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries, there is every reason to apprehend that the Books are in an unsatisfactory state. This, however, cannot be fully ascertained, unless they are subjected to a searching investigation by an officer totally unconnected with the Department. This, so soon as an opportunity should arise, we would suggest, should be done.

* * * * * * * *

CONCLUSION.

417. We will now proceed to summarise the principal recommendations contained in this Report.

* * * * * * * *

Disbursing Officers should render Monthly Statements of the Drafts or Orders drawn by them on the Civil Treasuries; and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies or Provinces should send corresponding Statements to the Accountant General, Military Department, in Bengal, and to the Controllers at Madras and Bombay, respectively.

* * * * * * * *

The greatest importance should be attached to a prompt and careful adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military Services. A separate section of the Book-keeper's branch of the Office should be established with the view of making these adjustments.

APPENDIX A (II).

Extracts from the Review (No. 1367A., dated 29th February 1868) of the Commission's Report by COLONEL ARTHUR BROOME, *Controller General of Military Expenditure.*

20. The main object to which all the changes of system introduced by the English Commissioners have converged, is the *timely* rendering of the accounts in a classified and intelligible form; and as these are required to be based on deliberately audited transactions, there is, presumedly, imparted to them a reliability which was wanting in the former system. This quality of reliability, however, does not pervade all the transactions exhibited, but only extends to the *classified charges*, as set forth therein, they being merely that portion of the entire charges which, on investigation, has been found unobjectionable.

21. On the most favorable estimate of the present system, it cannot be said either to give the charges under the prescribed classified heads *complete* for the year, or to ensure accuracy of description or certainty in respect of amounts in the *accounts* of the transactions of the year.

This remark may need further explanation. One of the fundamental principles of the present system of accounts is, that the *Annual Receipts* exhibited shall be the sums which come in course of receipt during the year, and that the *Annual Expenditure*, that is, the charges falling against the budget grants, shall be the sums which come in course of payment during the year. But, in order to expedite the compilation of the monthly accounts, two courses are adopted—

1st.—When disbursing officers are unable to produce complete vouchers for services involving cash disbursements,—for instance, monies advanced to commissariat agents for purchases, &c.,—they are permitted to charge such disbursements to the head "Advances Recoverable," subject to future adjustment.

2nd.—When vouchers for services said to have been completed are found by the Auditors to be insufficient, the amount is disallowed, and deducted from the disbursements taken credit for by the executive officer; and this sum also passes under the head "Advances Recoverable." The *classified charges*, therefore, are exclusive of these transactions, and, to that extent, incomplete. As, however, these unaudited or unauthorised disbursements under the head "Advances Recoverable" (to be afterwards adjusted) are, necessarily, admitted, in the accounts of the year, as a set-off against the cash receipts from the civil treasuries, &c., they form the *uncertain* element adverted to in the preceding paragraph.

22. By this arrangement, it will be perceived that there is a certain sum disbursed within the year, that is neither a charge against the budget, nor a balance, not being practically treated as an asset of the Government. The effect of this arrangement on the classified and recorded charges of a year, may be favorable or unfavorable. If the previous year had closed with a larger sum, under the head "Advances Recoverable," and the following year with a smaller sum, the difference, which must, necessarily, have been adjusted in the interim, will tend to swell the classified charges of that particular year, and *vice versâ*. At the close of the last official year, the amount standing to credit and debit of this head in the three Presidencies was as noted in the margin, indicating that the legitimate charges of the year were increased by a sum of Rs. 9,59,562, appertaining properly to the charges of previous years. In this instance, the percentage of increase is small, being only ·06 per cent. of the aggregate amount of charges; but, with any relaxation of audit, or during extensive field operations, the results might probably be inconvenient. It may be as well to observe, also, that the amount disbursed in March last, and exhibited under this head at the date of the closing of the accounts of the year 1866-67, was Rs. 46,34,416 in the three Presidencies, indicating that expenditure to this extent had remained unpassed and unclassified, but which will appear as classified charges in the succeeding year's accounts.

Cr.	4,51,85,312
Dr.	4,42,25,750
	9,59,562

23. Without the slightest desire to revive previous objections, or to criticise the present system in any carping spirit, the undersigned feels bound to point out that the new head of "Advances Recoverable" is, in reality, the much-abused "Inefficient Balance" under a new name, with the same inconvenience, and with no actual diminution of amount.

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25. A perfect system is not to be hoped for; and, in noticing these drawbacks or defects, the undersigned has no desire to suggest any change or modification in that so recently adopted. The defects referred to, being inherent, could only be removed by a complete reorganisation; and, of late, the changes have been so many, and their effects so unsettling and embarrassing, that any further measures of the kind are greatly to be deprecated. Moreover, the present system has been introduced under special advantages. A prominence was given to the question which no previous discussion of plans of accounting was ever fortunate enough to secure; and this has been attended with energy of action, and no little expenditure of money and labor. The disruption of former modes of procedure has been radical; establishments have been re-formed and re-constituted; printed forms reducing the duties to a definite and regular routine, and prepared at considerable cost, have been prescribed; and all offices of military account have been, or are being, arranged in adaptation to the system. It is very desirable, therefore, that it should be regarded as one of a permanent nature. But, while the undersigned conceives it his duty to make this recommendation in the interests of Government, and zealously to act on it, he believes it to be no less his duty to indicate the obvious but inseparable defects of the system. It has struck him that, in its arrangements, despatch has been considered of more importance than accuracy, and that a rigid check has been subordinated to the advantage anticipated from a combination of duties, or, as it is termed, "a systematic allotment of work" and, further, that, being a graft of the War Office system, the difference between the charactc and qualifications of the subordinate agency available in India and England has not been sufficiently considered in the changes made.

26. The fact, however, of being alive to the defects is, next to their removal, the best means of obviating evil results, and, by care and constant watchfulness, the greater evil* may be guarded against, and the lesser one mitigated.

* NOTE.—By "the greater evil" Colonel Broome here means, the evil described in paragraphs 20 to 23 above.

(B) *Net Expenditure of the Military Department.* (*In thousands of Rupees, omitting 000*).

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
							IN THE MONTH.							
April ...	97,03	87,07	88,78	88,64	86,03	84,82	80,48	83,58	91,04	92,49	95,08			
May ...	93,47	92,89	90,78	88,19	89,26	86,22	92,62	88,31	87,57	89,34	1,10,82			
June ...	96,74	95,96	94,38	91,02	89,57	86,46	93,12	90,90	95,89	99,77	1,01,91			
July ...	96,58	93,99	91,09	94,85	86,45	89,13	88,07	86,15	95,75	89,74	1,02,24			
August ...	1,00,49	88,91	86,45	90,68	84,54	87,76	85,44	85,31	90,51	89,41	1,19,62			
September ...	95,70	90,46	84,16	84,79	87,23	87,23	84,37	85,94	87,73	89,10	95,23			
October ...	91,65	84,81	89,18	90,32	87,63	88,38	84,41	90,51	93,33	93,79	91,20			
November ...	1,00,91	92,00	91,53	93,25	88,27	89,21	85,25	89,93	93,78	1,00,92	1,29,66			
December ...	89,65	91,00	92,36	92,13	84,94	91,63	89,85	95,92	97,31	1,07,59	1,20,36			
January ...	1,01,71	96,64	92,74	90,21	96,36	93,80	90,58	95,91	98,84	1,08,64	1,64,27			
February ...	91,12	89,35	86,99	87,64	92,27	87,99	93,30	92,66	93,30	1,07,71	1,36,04			
March ...	1,21,78	1,57,48	1,26,24	1,17,66	1,16,47	1,06,76	1,11,19	1,11,30	1,29,80	1,49,76	*1,76,75*			
TOTAL ...	11,76,83	11,60,56	11,14,68	11,09,38	10,89,02	10,79,39	10,78,68	10,96,42	11,54,85	12,18,26	*14,43,18**	*13,28,95**		
							TO THE END OF THE MONTH.							
April ...	97,03	87,07	88,78	84,64	86,03	84,82	80,48	83,58	91,04	92,49	95,08			
May ...	1,90,50	1,79,96	1,79,56	1,76,83	1,75,29	1,71,04	1,73,10	1,71,89	1,78,61	1,81,83	2,05,90			
June ...	2,87,24	2,75,92	2,73,94	2,67,85	2,64,86	2,57,50	2,66,22	2,62,79	2,74,50	2,81,60	3,07,81			
July ...	3,83,82	3,69,91	3,65,03	3,62,70	3,51,31	3,46,63	3,54,29	3,48,94	3,70,25	3,71,34	4,10,05			
August ...	4,84,31	4,58,82	4,51,48	4,53,38	4,35,85	4,34,39	4,39,73	4,34,25	4,60,76	4,60,75	5,29,67			
September ...	5,80,01	5,49,28	5,35,64	5,38,17	5,23,08	5,21,62	5,24,10	5,20,19	5,48,49	5,49,85	6,24,90			
October ...	6,71,66	6,34,09	6,24,82	6,28,49	6,10,71	6,10,00	6,08,51	6,10,70	6,41,82	6,43,64	7,16,10			
November ...	7,72,57	7,26,09	7,16,35	7,21,74	6,98,98	6,99,21	6,93,76	7,00,63	7,35,60	7,44,56	8,45,76			
December ...	8,62,22	8,17,09	8,08,71	8,13,87	7,83,92	7,90,84	7,83,61	7,96,55	8,32,91	8,52,15	9,66,12			
January ...	9,63,93	9,13,73	9,01,45	9,04,08	8,80,28	8,84,64	8,74,19	8,92,46	9,31,75	9,60,79	11,30,39			
February ...	10,55,05	10,03,08	9,88,44	9,91,72	9,72,55	9,72,63	9,67,49	9,85,12	10,25,05	10,68,50	12,66,43			
March ...	11,76,83	11,60,56	11,14,68	11,09,38	10,89,02	10,79,39	10,78,68	10,96,42	11,54,85	12,18,26	*14,43,18*			

* Exclusive of the following :—

Frontier Railways ...	1,08,00	97,00
" Telegraphs ...	4,15	7,22
" Post Office ...	3,70	4,00
	1,15,85	1,08,22

(C) *Net Monthly Disbursements from the civil treasuries in India to the Military Department.* *(In thousands of Rupees, omitting 000.)*

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
						IN THE MONTH.								
April ...	1,04,40	96,51	93,70	1,02,15	94,58	92,59	92,13	89,35	96,87	1,10,78	1,70,18	1,71,99		
May ...	99,05	90,59	93,92	94,57	91,32	89,08	91,68	88,59	94,41	99,30	1,34,08	1,63,74		
June ...	94,93	89,84	88,17	86,88	86,58	89,86	86,81	84,76	89,48	90,05	1,18,51			
July ...	98,53	90,92	85,07	87,56	82,09	86,65	86,28	80,99	88,46	90,11	1,06,46			
August ...	94,39	83,48	83,09	83,67	81,45	79,72	81,11	77,53	88,93	85,14	1,15,97			
September ...	95,09	86,88	79,75	81,49	81,86	79,74	78,79	75,79	84,72	85,46	1,23,45			
October ...	96,02	85,87	86,57	86,97	88,40	87,26	84,76	88,20	95,47	1,04,74	1,49,55			
November ...	99,66	93,17	97,36	93,88	88,70	94,17	96,40	89,85	97,70	1,29,35	1,57,84			
December ...	87,53	86,36	89,63	83,29	87,02	90,94	84,15	92,12	89,35	1,28,95	1,53,16			
January ...	1,05,10	99,29	94,99	99,45	92,38	97,46	93,15	92,76	95,28	1,51,85	1,76,67			
February ...	88,39	89,95	91,86	81,46	90,87	86,17	89,55	89,07	93,60	1,51,05	1,71,51			
March ...	1,01,25	(a) 1,27,28(b)	88,43	88,35	96,58	(c) 95,44	84,96	91,43	96,40	2,13,68	*1,75,00(d)*			
TOTAL ...	11,64,34	11,20,14(b)	10,72,54	10,69,72	10,61,83	10,69,08	10,49,77	10,40,44	11,10,67	14,40,46	*17,52,38*			
Net Military Expenditure in India recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts ...	11,76,83	11,60,56(b)	11,14,68	11,09,38	10,89,02	10,79,39	10,78,68	10,96,42	11,54,85	12,18,26	*14,43,18*	*13,28,95*		
Net Expenditure compared with net Disbursements (e) ...	+12,49	+40,42	+42,14	+39,66	+27,19	+10,31	+28,91	+55,98	+44,18	−2,22,20	*−3,09,20*			
						TO THE END OF THE MONTH.								
April ...	1,04,40	96,51	93,70	1,02,15	94,58	92,59	92,13	89,35	96,87	1,10,78	1,70,18	1,71,99		
May ...	2,03,45	1,87,10	1,87,62	1,96,72	1,85,90	1,81,67	1,83,81	1,77,94	1,91,28	2,10,08	3,04,26	3,35,73		
June ...	2,98,38	2,76,94	2,75,79	2,83,60	2,72,48	2,71,53	2,70,62	2,62,70	2,80,76	3,00,13	4,22,77			
July ...	3,96,91	3,67,86	3,60,86	3,71,16	3,54,57	3,58,18	3,56,90	3,43,69	3,69,22	3,90,24	5,29,23			
August ...	4,91 30	4,51,34	4,43,95	4,54,83	4,36,02	4,37,90	4,38,01	4,21,22	4,58,15	4,75,38	6,45,20			
September ...	5,86,39	5,38,22	5,23,70	5,36,32	5,17,88	5,17,64	5,16,80	4,97,01	5,42,87	5,60,84	7,68,65			
October ...	6,82,41	6,24,09	6,10,27	6,23,29	6,06,28	6,04,90	6,01,56	5,85,21	6,38,34	6,65,58	9,18,20			
November ...	7,82,07	7,17,26	7,07,63	7,17,17	6,94,98	6,99,07	6,97,96	6,75,06	7,36,04	7,94,93	10,76,04			
December ...	8,69,60	8,03,62	7,97,26	8,00,46	7,82,00	7,90,01	7,82,11	7,67,18	8,25,39	9,23,88	12,29,20			
January ...	9,74,70	9,02,91	8,92,25	8,99,91	8,74,38	8,87,47	8,75,26	8,59,94	9,20,67	10,75,73	14,05,87			
February ...	10,63,09	9,92,86	9,84,11	9,81,37	9,65,25	9,73,64	9,64,81	9,49,01	10,14,27	12,26,78	15,77,38			
March ...	11,64,34	11,20,14	10,72,54	10,69,72	10,61,83	10,69,08	10,49,77	10,40,44	11,10,67	14,40,46	*17,52,38*			

(a) Exclusive of a nominal credit of about 4,28,09 and a nominal debit of 62,03 in adjustment of certain charges and receipts on account of the Abyssinian Expedition.

(b) Includes a write back of 39½ lakhs on account of the overland troop transport service.

(c) Exclusive of a nominal debit of 58,97 in adjustment of certain charges on account of the Abyssinian Expedition.

(d) Net disbursements reported at 2,08,25: transfer adjustments still to come.

(e) Average of the nine years 1869-78, +33·48.

No. 2.

Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, *dated 26th May* 1880.

1. I circulate herewith a Minute by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, on the failure of the Military Estimates for 1879-80 and 1880-81.

2. Beyond the acknowledgment due to the clearness with which he has stated it, I have but very few remarks to make on the case, as it now stands. I must first, however, refer to the Minute written upon this subject by Sir Edwin Johnson on the 1st instant, which reached my hands on the 4th instant, when it was forwarded to the Secretary of State, with our Despatch of that date.

3. I could not with advantage make any comment on Sir Edwin Johnson's abovementioned Minute pending the completion, thus far, of enquiries which the Financial Department had then in hand, and of which the result has now been laid before us by Sir John Strachey. I fully appreciate the chivalrous impulse of our Military Colleague in taking to himself personally whatever responsibility might rest on his Department. But it is now obvious that both the impressions which inspired, and the explanations which accompanied, that Minute are inapplicable to the facts established by subsequent enquiry, and unknown to Sir Edwin Johnson when he wrote it.

4. In whatever manner, or degree, responsibility for the failure that has occurred may, hereafter, be apportioned between persons or departments, the immediate duty involved in the responsibility which rests collectively with the Government of India, is to search out the whole matter down to the root of it, by prosecuting energetically and impartially the investigations initiated by Sir John Strachey; and to lay before the Secretary of State, as soon as we can confidently do so, a complete statement of the final result of these investigations.

5. What we have now to ascertain, with the utmost possible precision, is how, and why, this failure has occurred; the extent to which the evil has reached; and the most effectual means of preventing its recurrence.

6. It is, clearly, not to be explained by reference only to the defects of a system, or to the errors of individual subordinate officers, whatever those errors or defects may have been. Enquiry must also be directed towards every other aspect of the subject, in connection with which a more active exercise of intelligence could have prevented what has occurred.

7. The statements contained in Sir John Strachey's Minute appear to me as complete as they can possibly be, pending the replies still awaited by this Government to the references already made, on the subject of them, to its Officers of Account and Control.

8. The absence of those replies need not, meanwhile, delay the submission of our further report to Her Majesty's Government. Nor do I think that the failure in the War Estimates, serious and extensive though it is, can materially affect that real and substantial improvement in the Government of India's general financial position, which Sir John Strachey described in his late Financial Statement.

9. Neither does this failure in any way affect the soundness of the general principles of our financial policy. It has, however, misled the Government of India, and it has caused us to mislead the Government of Her Majesty, as to the cost of the Afghán War. For this we owe to the Secretary of State the expression of an unqualified regret. But, in contemplating every other aspect of what has occurred, the Government should, I think, be upon its guard against premature assumptions, or exaggerated apprehensions.

10. Whether, apart from the seriously mistaken estimate of it, the actual expenditure incurred on account of the Afghán War has been as reasonable and economical as we have striven to render it, and believed it to be, is a question which cannot now be determined. It is one, however, which, in my opinion, will hereafter demand searching and independent investigation on the part of the Government of India.

11. Such an enquiry cannot be opened while military operations are still in active progress, and while our knowledge of the expenditure actually incurred, or to be incurred, is necessarily imperfect. But if, hereafter, conducted with wisdom and impartiality, it will not only give to the Government valuable information in regard to the past, but will also furnish means for utilising the lessons of the past, to the best advantage, for the guidance of the future.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th July, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature. He said that for some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country had engaged the attention of Government. In November, 1878, the notice of the Governor General in Council was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay, with a view, if necessary, to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils. On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings. This Committee, which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade, had presented its report, in which it strongly urged the necessity for legislation, and put forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which, in its opinion, such legislation should proceed.

These recommendations followed, with certain modifications, introduced to meet the special climatic and other circumstances of India, the lines of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic, cap. 47), which was the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom. They appeared well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely, practical security of life and property, with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade, which had grown, from 211,000 gallons imported in 1875-76, to 1,185,000 gallons imported in about eleven months of 1878-79.

He would now state the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee :—

First, they said that all petroleum should be divided into three classes, namely,—

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103° F.;
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83° and 103° F.;
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83° F.

} According to Abel's close test.

Secondly, they recommended that all petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test, which had recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, the Petroleum Act, 1879,) for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act. The necessity for introducing an improved test had been recently shewn by a case which Hon'ble Members might have seen in the *Englishman* about a fortnight ago. Two American ships, freighted respectively with forty and sixty thousand cases of kerosine oil, were consigned to two firms in Calcutta. Immediately on their arrival the Police boarded the ships and secured samples of their freights which were examined by the Government Analyst, Dr. Warden, by the old or open test. The result of this gentleman's examination was that the oil was found to flash at considerably below 100°. The landing was consequently stopped, with, it was believed, great loss and inconvenience to the consignees. These gentlemen, not being satisfied with the result arrived at by Dr. Warden, placed a sample in the hands of another eminent analyst, Dr. Waldie, who, after careful testing, made out the flashing point to be 105° and, in another experiment with the same sample, 109°. The consignees then applied to the Commissioner of Police to allow the cargo to be discharged. This officer declined to comply with the application, but directed Dr. Warden to make a second analysis, which he did with a result the same as his former one. It was then thought advisable to refer the matter to a third person, Mr. Pedler, the Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College. The result was that Mr. Pedler came to a different conclusion altogether, and found that the oil flashed at 101° and, in a second experiment with the same sample, at 103°. The difference of opinion was, however, eventually settled and the cargo passed; but the case showed how absolutely necessary it was to introduce a more scientific system of testing these oils.

Thirdly, the Committee said that, as second class petroleum flashed only at a temperature of 83°, or 10° higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum was considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47), and might therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe, the importation, storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum, should be left reasonably free, while the importation, storage and transport of dangerous petroleum should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be prohibited for purposes of ordinary use. The importation of the last-mentioned oil might of course be wholly prohibited by notification under the Sea-customs Act, section 19; but as petroleum of this class might be required for certain legitimate purposes, it was thought better to adopt the Committee's recommendation. The necessity of taking some such precautions would appear from an event which had occurred, not very long ago, in the Hugli. Six cargo-boats were conveying kerosine oil, from two American ships, *through the port*, to godowns near the Chitpore canal. On board of two of these boats an explosion and fire took place. The fire was a most serious one, lasting three or four hours; and had it not been for the fortunate concurrence of a southerly wind with an ebb tide, the consequences might have been disastrous. As it was, the sheet of flame was driven down the river and to the north shore. The ghâts and buildings of the Botanical gardens were in great danger. The jetty at the Superintendent's house was thrice on fire, and he only saved his office by bringing all his men to keep down the blaze. Two of the boatmen were missing, and two or three others were badly burnt.

The Government of India had considered this report, and was disposed to concur generally in its conclusions, and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations. As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, were in favour of legislation, the Government of India was willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General, and accordingly the present Bill, which embodied generally the recommendations of the Committee, had been prepared.

As it seemed desirable to check at once, and generally, the trade in dangerous petroleum, and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum, the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum extended to the whole of India; but the other provisions of the Bill were only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government.

The details of the measure had been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as this seemed the most convenient course in a case of this sort, where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places had to be considered.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KÁZÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he should like to make an observation regarding one word in the Bill. The Bill was, very properly, of a permissive character, and it conferred no official, administrative or judicial powers upon the Kázís, but it was stated in clause (*a*), section 4, of the Bill, that it was not to confer any judicial or other powers on any Kází or Náib Kází appointed thereunder. He thought it rather singular to enact that a man who was appointed should have no kind of power whatever.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES remarked that the Bill would really only give religious or social powers.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT supposed that, as the Kází was to be appointed by the Government, he was to have some sort of powers, social or other. He did not know whether it was worth while taking any notice of the matter, but the point struck him on looking at the clause, which seemed to imply that no power of any kind was to be conferred.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES thought that the substitution of the words "judicial, administrative or other legal powers" would meet the objection taken by His Excellency.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF doubted the advisability of giving legal powers under the Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that he had no objection to the adoption of Mr. Stokes' amendment, but he agreed with the Commander-in-Chief that the Bill should not confer legal powers.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES thought that the words "judicial or administrative powers" would cover the whole ground.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR believed that it was the intention of the Bill not to confer any powers.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES remarked that the effect of his amendment would be to carry out that intention. Every officer in India was supposed to be either judicial or administrative, and the substitution in the clause of the word "administrative" for "other" would, he thought, quite meet the case.

After some further discussion as to whether resignation by a Kází was an administrative act, the Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that, in clause (*a*), section 4, for the word "other" the word "administrative" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said he might mention, with regard to this Bill, that the inconveniences of not having Kázís had been experienced on the Bombay side. In former years, before the Act, No. XI of 1864, had been passed, there were Government Kázís appointed in all the principal

places in Bombay, and they were often of great use in settling small disputes which might otherwise have troubled the Magistrates or Courts. He had never been able to make out why, in that Act, there was a clean sweep made of all Kázís in the country; but it had done harm in leaving the Muhammadans without any sort of head to whom they might refer their little domestic difficulties, and this want had been much felt; and had led often to their taking the law into their own hands, and committing breaches of it. He was therefore glad to see that the present Bill had been brought in.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for giving powers to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT said that, as he had opposed the Bill when it was first brought before the Council, he should, perhaps, now explain why he found himself able to withdraw that opposition. He thought then, and was still of opinion, that the preferable course, both in the interests of vaccination itself and for other weighty reasons, would have been to trust to the constant and gradual exercise of executive influence and the spread of education for removing the obstacles which impeded the progress of vaccination, rather than to risk exciting the ignorant prejudices which were always set on the alert by any attempt at compulsory legislation; and he was then able to refer to the opinions of all the Local Governments, except Burma, in support of his apprehension. He imagined, however, that any opposition which might have been anticipated from the desire to legislate had been already aroused, and that the modifications which the Select Committee had introduced into the Bill would go far to allay it.

The Select Committee had proposed three very important safeguards against any abuse of the powers which the Bill conferred. In the first place those powers could not be evoked at all except at the instance of the municipality which represented the town. Then if it happened—as it sometimes did happen—that the municipality was not strictly representative in its character, or that it was perhaps inclined to lean too much on authority, a full opportunity was afforded to the town population to send in, within a period of six weeks from the date of publication of the Bill, any objections which they might have to urge against its introduction. As the Local Governments which the Bill would affect evidently realized to the full the responsibility which would be imposed upon them, we had every reason to be assured that those preliminary safeguards would not be allowed to sink into mere formalities. And lastly, when the Bill had been formally brought into operation, a further precaution was provided against its being injudiciously worked, in the section which entrusted mainly to Native Honorary Magistrates the powers and responsibilities necessary for enforcing the Bill. The Honorary Magistracies were generally held by leading and respectable members of the town-communities, and he thought we might fairly look to them to introduce into the proceedings taken under the Act the sympathy which naturally flowed from minute local knowledge and acquaintance with the wants and feelings of the people. Perhaps, too, when by means of practical experience they had thus become alive to the advantages of the Bill, they would convey their impressions to their more ignorant neighbours, and in course of time the municipalities of Upper India would follow the enlightened example of Calcutta and Bombay. At first, perhaps, we should not be too hopeful of rapid progress, but should content ourselves with the knowledge that we had made an important advance, and should allow time to the people to follow in our footsteps.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee had been modified to an extent which enabled him to withdraw the opposition to it expressed by him when the measure was introduced. He had not changed his opinion that the time was not yet come for the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Panjáb, but as the extension of the provisions of the Act would rest with the Local Governments, it seemed to him that it might be safely allowed to pass and to come into operation in places where its action was expected to be beneficial. He did not wish to extend it to any place in the Panjáb, but as it was an Act of general application he did not wish to oppose its being passed, and he trusted to its provisions to enable him to prevent its being introduced into any part of the Province over which he had the honour to preside until such time as the public mind was more fully prepared to receive such a measure.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS said that he had had this subject before him for some years and had introduced and passed two similar Bills while a Member of the Bombay Government. The observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friends, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Grant, had been based chiefly on the alterations made by the Select Committee in the Bill, by which its introduction became optional, and also by which were provided considerable safeguards for preventing the Bill being introduced into any municipality where the people, in contradistinction to the municipality itself, were not anxious to have it. He might mention that, with regard to the city of Bombay, the matter had been taken up some ten years ago by the Bombay Association, which was composed of the principal Native gentlemen of Bombay, who met for the purpose of communicating from time to time to the Government their views on different political questions. The then President was the late Hon'ble Jaggarnath Sankarsett, also a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay and a leading man among the Natives, though a very strict, indeed bigotted, Hindú; but from what he had read of the progress of vaccination in other countries he was led to suggest to the Association the propriety of considering whether compulsory vaccination would not be beneficial in Bombay, where every year large and increasing numbers of the population were cut off by small-pox. The Association asked the Government to assist them by appointing some officer, who had made vaccination his study, to advise them, and the present Sanitary Commissioner was asked by Government to undertake the task. He prepared a very able report on the subject, which was duly laid before the Association, and the result was that they passed an unanimous resolution that it was advisable that the Government should introduce a Bill for compulsory vaccination in the city of Bombay. Communication was then made to the Bombay Municipality, who unanimously approved of the proposal of the Bombay Association, and expressed their readiness to find the means for putting it into effect. This Bill was then introduced and discussed by the Bombay Council, but the then Viceroy considered that the Council were going too far ahead, and further reports were called for. Much correspondence ensued, and it ended, in his (MR. GIBBS) having, in the year 1876-77, to re-introduce the measure into the Council; and he might mention that the only question raised at the time was as to whether the vaccination should be from arm to arm, or from animal-lymph. The Select Committee heard everything that could be said on the subject, and the result was that compulsory vaccination was to be conducted in the city of Bombay from animal-lymph. Up to the present time there had been no failure of animal-lymph, and from the latest accounts from Bombay it appeared that the Act had been working very well.

The next occasion on which he (MR. GIBBS) had to deal with the subject was that in which a petition was presented from Karáchí, in Sindh, requesting that a similar measure might be passed for the town of Karáchí, where also the deaths from small-pox were every year becoming more alarming. A Bill was accordingly introduced into the Council by him, which received the assent of the Viceroy and became law.

He mentioned those instances to show that compulsory vaccination had been introduced into large places with the perfect consent of the people concerned, and that it was in consequence of his having urged that fact very

strongly in the Select Committee that some of the alterations had been made in the present Bill. Those alterations, so far as the introduction of the Act was concerned, left it wholly and solely at the will of the people affected, and he thought that, with such a safeguard, the Bill might safely be passed. He trusted that the result of its introduction into a large city like Bombay and more especially into Karáchí, which was comparatively a small place, might lead other municipalities and towns by degrees to see the advantages of this system, and to apply for the Act to be put into force.

With regard to the Note of one of our hon'ble colleagues, not here to-day —the Rájá of Jhínd—he seemed to have overlooked or forgotten that vaccination from animal-lymph was compulsory in many European countries, where compulsion as regards this matter was not regarded in the same light as it would be in in regard to other important matters.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that what Mr. Gibbs had said afforded very satisfactory evidence that a similar measure to that now proposed had been introduced into a large city and into very small places with success, and with the approval of the people concerned. He was glad to see that the Bill had been amended and put into the shape in which it now stood. He thought that in legislation of this kind, particularly in India, it was very desirable to proceed in a cautious and tentative manner. In England we had had for a considerable time a Vaccination Act. There was a certain and rather increasing movement against it, and cases were cropping up from time to time in which even persons in a respectable position in life absolutely refused to comply with its provisions. He might mention a case in point which occurred within his own knowledge, that of the organist of Ripon Cathedral, who had positively refused to allow his children to be vaccinated; had been fined from time to time, had regularly paid the fines, but continued to refuse compliance with the provisions of the Act on the ground that one of his children had died, and he attributed its death to vaccination. Cases of this kind, where such feelings were evoked, required to be very carefully dealt with, and, of course, if in this country any religious feelings were aroused, there again was a very delicate matter which we should touch with a very light hand. It seemed, however, to HIS EXCELLENCY that the Bill as it now stood was so entirely of a permissive character, and gave such a complete opportunity to the inhabitants of each locality to state their objections, if they entertained any, that the measure itself being extremely desirable might be safely passed into law; and he thought that the Council was very much indebted to the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad for having taken up the question and brought to notice that in generally extending vaccination we would be conferring the greatest possible benefit upon the people of India. HIS EXCELLENCY was inclined to think that when the Bill was passed it might be advisable to consider, as an executive measure, whether a circular should not be issued to the Local Governments impressing upon them the necessity of proceeding very cautiously and tentatively, of strictly conforming to the intentions of the Act, and seeing that not merely the views of the municipalities, but the feelings of the populations concerned, should be carefully considered.

There was one point to which he would wish to draw the attention of the Council, namely, the amount of penalty which it was proposed to inflict for continued non-compliance with the order for vaccination. Under section 22, sub-section (*d*), of the Bill, it was provided that whoever—

"(*d*) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child, shall be punished as follows (that is to say) :—

* * * * * *

"in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*d*), with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both."

HIS EXCELLENCY was not sufficiently acquainted with Indian legislation to know what was regarded as ordinary severity in this country; but he certainly thought a punishment of six months' imprisonment rather severe, and, if his memory served him right, there was no similar power taken in the

English law. You could prosecute from time to time for continued disobedience, but there was no power that he was aware of for imprisonment.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS explained that the section in question hap been taken from the Bombay Act. It had been found necessary to put in the provision to meet some cases that had occurred, of people who did not take the trouble to observe the requirements of the law; and of others who, without any just cause, religious scruples, or any other reason, refused to obey the orders. There was a good deal of discussion on the section at the time, and it was unanimously agreed, both by the Native members of the Council and by everybody else, that the best way of meeting the difficulty was by providing for it in this way. It had been proposed that when the Magistrate gave the order, the child should be vaccinated, but no one could see how that could be done.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON was inclined to agree with the remarks of His Excellency the President, and thought that we ought not to go beyond the maximum punishment allowed by the English law.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that his only doubt was whether six months was not a very severe punishment.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the provision in the Indian law most analogous to that now under discussion was section 291 of the Penal Code, which provided against the continuance of a nuisance after an injunction had been made to discontinue it. In that case the penalty was simple imprisonment for a term which might extend to six months, or fine, or both. Under the Bill, however, as the General Clauses Act, No. 1 of 1868, section 2, clause 18, would apply, the "imprisonment" would be either simple or rigorous.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought that simple imprisonment as provided for under clause (*a*) of the section was of itself a very serious matter; but the penalty under clause (*d*), now that Mr. Stokes had pointed it out, became more severe.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES suggested the insertion of the word "simple" before "imprisonment" in the last clause of section 22 of the Bill. That, he thought, would remove His Excellency's objection on the ground of extreme severity.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT and the Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN having agreed to the proposed amendment,—

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that, in the last clause of section 22 of the Bill, the word "simple" be inserted before the word "imprisonment."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Gibbs and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

He also moved that the Bill be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Government thought fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and moved that it be

referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Grant and the Mover.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS was not aware whether this was the proper time for him to offer an observation regarding the Bill, but he might perhaps be allowed to state, with regard to what his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes had said when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill, that one difficulty which had arisen—and it was the principal one which brought the matter up—was this. It was the custom, when a Pársí died in the mufassal, for the Administrator General to move through the Police, and it was found that in one or two cases the Police had entered a house where a Pársí had died and had taken inventories of the property much to the distress of the family in the house. It was a case that took place in the Surát district which had led first of all to steps being taken for the present measure. He did not know if his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes was aware of that circumstance.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said he had now heard it for the first time. It was only another illustration of what he had often found to be the case, that much of the unpopularity of the Legislative Department and its measures was due to the action of the Executive.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments thought fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till Friday, the 23rd July, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 9th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH JULY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the week has been, on the whole, good and general; but in parts of the Burdwan and Patna divisions in Bengal, of the Deccan, and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the rain has been insufficient. There was no rain in the Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab, where it is required. In the Central Provinces a break is still desired in some districts. In Burma the Ngawoon embankment has been breached, and the floods have done some damage to paddy nurseries.

Prospects on the whole remain satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 14th)—		
Bellary ...	·61 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 28·10; standing crops generally good; paddy harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·40 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; fever and guinea-worm prevalent.
Ganjam ...	2·63 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 32·81.
Kistna ...	·86 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 33·72; river 9 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·99 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 21·55; crops good.
Coimbatore ...	·52 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 24·06; wet crops generally fair; dry crops withered in parts of four taluks, fair in others; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, and gingelly, outturn poor in three and average in two taluks.
Tanjore ...	·69 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 25·54; standing dry crops generally good; rivers 2 to 8 feet.
Madura ...	·78 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 25·83.
Malabar ...	7·78 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 20·70.
Travancore ...	4·36	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 14th)—		
Kurrachee ...	2·20 at Ghorabari; ·40 at Kotri; ·30 at Mugalbhin; ·04 at Keti; ·04 at Bulakhan.	River on 12th 16 feet 7 inches, against 16¾ feet on same date last year; freshets will do much good to crops; slight small-pox in Dadu; cattle suffering much from scarcity of forage.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in four talukas	Small-pox in three and fever of mild type in three talukas; cattle-disease in two.
Ahmedabad ...	4·53; rain general	Sowing progressing.
Baroda ...	1·23; fine rain at end of week.	Total rainfall 12·95, break for six days; prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Surat ...	2·41	Total rainfall 16·20; fever in some talukas.
Násik ...	Good rain in six talukas; slight in Niphad, Yeola, and Malegaon divisions.	Where slight rain has fallen more is much wanted; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·52	Total rainfall to date 37·57, being 7·07 above average; abnormal temperature 4° cool on 7th and *nil* during remainder of week; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona ...	Maximum at Mawal, 3·32; minimum at Bhimthadi, ·04.	Transplantation of rice and *nagli* commenced in Ghát districts; sowing of *bajri* and *jowari* commenced in all talukas, except Indapur and Bhimthadi, where rain is wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	·13 (fall general in the districts); maximum at Sheogaon, 3·84; minimum at Kopargaon, ·23.	More rain wanted; sowing of *kharif* progressing in parts of all talukas, except Newasa and Kopargaon, where it is delayed for want of rain; public health good.
Sholapur ... / Dharwar ...	1·27	Rice crops good; sowing of *jowari* commenced; fever still prevalent.
Kanara ...	7·07 at Carwar; maximum at Siddapur, 18·79; minimum at Halial, 4·72.	Total rainfall 48·70; transplanting of rice continues; fever and cattle-disease very prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·87	Total rainfall 8·73; sowing operations progressing; health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good, and sowing progressing everywhere, except in parts of Poona, Násik, and Ahmednagar, where more rain is wanted, elsewhere rain plentiful; fever in Southern Mahratta Country.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(July 14th)—		
Chittagong ...	·98	Weather sometimes hot with high wind; harvesting of *pania aus* almost over; prospects favourable; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	·91	Harvesting of early paddy nearly completed; outturn very good; prospects of late paddy and sugarcane good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·86	Prospects of jute and early rice promising, more than an average crop expected; transplanting of late rice continues; seedlings in some places in south have suffered from excessive rain; rivers full; common fever and cattle-disease at Baripore.
Moorshedabad ...	2·46; general rain	Prospects of crops favourable; public health generally good; fever in three thanas of Sadr.
Rajshahye ...	4·58	Days very hot and cloudy; *boro dhan* has been a twelve-anna crop, *sessamum* an eight-anna crop, and jute an average crop; *ropa dhan* being transplanted, and standing crops doing well; public health good.
Burdwan ...	4·47	Crop prospects good; public health good.
Rungpore ...	·12	Weather hot; prospects of crops favourable; rain wanted; early rice being cut in places; public health generally good.
Bhágalpur ...	·75	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of rice commenced in some places.
Purneah ...	1·14	Prospects of crops generally good; autumn crop of twelve annas anticipated; winter crops planted out; health good; rivers full, but not in flood.
Patna ...	1·35	Prospects of crops satisfactory.
Durbhunga ...	·19	Weather cloudy; autumn crops doing well; paddy being sown and transplanted; more rain wanted; indigo manufacture in progress, outturn fair; prices falling; fever prevalent at head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	3·98	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops on ground good; transplanting of paddy commenced; food-grains cheap; some small-pox cases here and there in interior, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	3·78	Rivers gone down; rice still under water in many places; prospects favourable generally; cholera and small-pox still reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts; more rain wanted in places in Burdwan and Patna divisions, and in Malwa and Singhbhoom; prospects generally favourable, except that in some few localities crops have been damaged by excessive rain and floods; sowing and transplanting of late rice in full progress; autumn crops and sugarcane doing well; early rice being reaped in some places in Central and Eastern Bengal; indigo manufacture proceeding.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 13th)	General rain, a little over 2·0.	Agricultural operations in progress, but more rain required; health good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	2·1	Harvest in extreme south and extreme west; cholera deaths 75, less severe in district; wheat $19\frac{15}{16}$ seers, coarse cleaned rice $19\frac{5}{16}$ seers, unhusked rice $27\frac{1}{8}$ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	1·0 at Gorakhpur	More rain wanted over the whole district, especially in the Bánsgaon tahsil; *kharif* sowings progressing; health good; prospects fair, except in Bánsgaon tahsil.
Jhánsi (July 15th)	2·8	Rain general and sufficient; sowing commenced; prices stationary.
Agra („ 13th)	Average 2·4; partial rain daily.	Rain on the whole favourable; health generally good; in some places slight fever.
Bareilly („ 14th)	1·5	Earlier *kharif* and cotton sown; ploughing for other crops going on.
Meerut („ „	3·2 on 13th	Fever abating; prospects good; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 13th)	Moderate rain	Rain favourable; wind easterly; crop prospects good; prices unchanged; fever still prevails in parts.
Lucknow („ 14th)	Spasmodic showers at Sadr and tahsil Mohanlalgunge; good rain in Malihabad tahsil.	Atmosphere close; cultivation going on in Malihabad, retarded in Lucknow; barley $29\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	1·7; good rain in all parts of district, and heavy falls in tahsil Kunda.	Preparations for *kharif* sowings in full progress; a few isolated cases of cholera reported; health generally good.
Sitapur („ 14th)	1·6	Weather sultry; rice, *kodon*, and *sawan* coming up, prospects good; cholera decreasing; general health good.
Fyzabad („ 12th)	Rain insufficient	Sowing going on; prospects very uncertain.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been pretty general, though in some places insufficient in quantity; agricultural operations generally are in full progress, except in Lucknow and Fyzabad, where they are somewhat backward, but prospects are on the whole good; prices remain unchanged.
Punjab—(July 13th)—		
Delhi ...	5·3	Health fair; prices falling.
Hissar ...	2·5	Prices fluctuating; health and prospects good.
Umballa ...	2·0	Health fair.
Jullundur ...	1·7	Prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	.....	Sowings commenced; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Ferozepore ...	·3 at Ferozepore; ·4 at Zira.	Prices steady.
Siálkot ...	·3 at Sialkot; 3·5 at Zaffarwal.	Health good; prices steady.
Ráwalpindi ...	·4	Health fair.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Prices steady and high; agricultural prospects still bad.
Mooltan ...	.....	Crops flourishing; health good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues, with fatal result.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; sowings progressing; rain would be beneficial in Dera Ismail Khan and Pesháwar.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (July 14th)	2·2	Rainy; sowings in progress; break needed; prospects favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	6·96	Wet; rain crops being cultivated; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Saugor ...	3·4	Sowings continue; cattle-disease and small-pox prevalent; prices declining.
Seoni ...	5·1	Weather cloudy, break much required.
Hoshangabad ...	2·46	Sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Raipur (July 10th)	2·33	Rainy; sowings retarded; break needed; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 9th)	2·82	Rainy; paddy and cotton sowings progressing; prospects good; cholera slightly prevalent; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts; sowings general; break needed in some parts; cattle-disease and small-pox prevalent in many districts; prices easy; prospects favourable.
British Burma— (July 10th)—		
Akyab ...	7·85	Total rainfall 104·04; public health good; cattle-disease increasing in two townships; weather favourable; agricultural operations proceeding.
Rangoon ...	4·47	Total rainfall 42·0; public health good.
Bassein ...	8·97 (for fortnight)	Total rainfall 39·74; public health good; cattle-disease continues; weather seasonable; ploughing proceeding.
Promo ...	·78	Total rainfall 24·58; public health good; floods subsided; paddy nurseries much damaged; cattle-disease slight.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·85	Total rainfall 63·64; public health good; prospects of crops good; slight cattle-disease.
Toungoo ...	1·58	Total rainfall 29·92; public health good; ploughing and sowing proceeding.
		General Remarks.—Cattle-disease increasing, otherwise general health good; weather favourable; Ngawoon embankment breached, extent of injury not known; floods subsided, but have damaged paddy nurseries.
Assam— (July 14th)—		
Cauháti ...	1·98	Weather hot; *asu* paddy being reaped; ploughing lands for *sali.*
Sylhet ...	7·82	Prospects generally good; *aus* harvest commencing.
Cachar ...	2·84	Weather seasonable; reaping of *dumohi* and *murali* rice commenced in some parts of the district, an average outturn expected; half of *sail* rice sown; tea doing well; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	4·87	Some more rain wanted for transplanting paddy; unseasonably hot; district fairly healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 14th)—		
Bangalore ...	3·25	Agricultural operations progressing everywhere; coffee prospects in Coorg poor; health generally good; murrain prevalent; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	·72	
Mercara ...	18·21	
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 14th)—		
Amráoti ...	·31	Sowings continue; more rain wanted.
Akola ...	1·3	Sowing operations progressing.
Hyderabad ...	·78	Total rainfall since 1st January 9·24; *kharif* sowings continue; no sickness.
Central India States— (July 14th)—		
Indore ...	·11	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·14	Prospects and health good; wheat 15½, gram 20, *jowar* 28, *bajra* 28 seers.
Sutna ...	1·77	*Jowar* 34 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *continued.*		
Rutlam ...	·34	Public health good; crops promising.
Neemuch ...	1·92	Sowing retarded in some places by rains.
Goona ...	2·56	Grain prices slightly rising; health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	5·15	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Agár ...	1·67	Health good; sowing continues.
Nowgong ...	11·04	Health fair; cultivation prospects good.
Mánpur ...	·8	Sowings still progressing.
Rajputana ...	.....	No report received.
Nepal— **July 6th)—**		
Katmandú ...	2·36	Rice being generally transplanted; cholera has not disappeared.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd July 1880.

No. 1168.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to modify as follows the exemptions made in Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879:—

(*a*) Clause (3) of the exemptions made by the aforesaid Notification is cancelled, so far as regards the Punjab;

(*b*) Clause (8) of the same exemptions shall, so far as regards the Punjab, run as follows:—

"(8) All commissioned officers of the Native Army, pensioned or on active service; pensioned officers of the Civil Department, who when actively employed were exempt; and all non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army under the circumstances provided for, and subject to the conditions prescribed in section 12, paragraphs 71, 72, 73, 74, and 77, of the Bengal Army Regulations."

(*c*) Clause (11) of the same exemptions is cancelled, so far as regards the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd July 1880.

No. 315.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Primrose to be Private Secretary to His Excellency, with effect from the 17th instant.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd July 1880.

No. 317.—*Appointment.*—The Hon'ble C. Grant, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division in the Central Provinces, at present an Additional Member of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to be Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 17th June 1880.

Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department until further orders.

F. C. DAUKES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MEDICAL.

The 19th July 1880.

No. 321.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades, and with effect from the dates specified, opposite their names :—

Names.	To what grade promoted.	Date of promotion.
Haran Chunder Banerjee ...	2nd Grade	1st May 1880.
Mehtab Singh ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Chunnoo Lall ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mehr Chand, 1st ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Thakoor Dass ...	Ditto	1st August 1880.

The 23rd July 1880.

No. 325.—The services of Surgeon G. A. Dundas, Civil Surgeon of Thayetmyo in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd July 1880.

No. 761.—The Hon'ble A. Wilson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave from the 16th November next to the 8th January 1881, both days inclusive.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 22nd July 1880.

No. 74-*G.-M.*—The following promotions in the Infantry Branch of the Erinpura Irregular Force are made with effect from 1st May 1880 :—

Jemadar Punneea, to be Subadar, *vice* Daleea, transferred to the Pension establishment.

Jemadar Bucksha, to be Subadar, *vice* Gomla, transferred to the Pension establishment.

Havildar Girdharee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Punneea, promoted to Subadar.

Havildar Natheea, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bucksha, promoted to Subadar.

Havildar Hindoora, to be Jemadar, *vice* Maneea, transferred to the Pension establishment.

Havildar Velleea, to be Jemadar, *vice* Salum Sing, transferred to the Pension establishment.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th July 1880.

No. 115-*I.-J.*—Major T. H. T. Chalon, Commanding the station of Sutna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in sections 20 and 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sutna Cantonment.

No. 118-*I.-J.*—The Governor General in Council delegates to Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent in Baghelkhand, the powers of a Court of Sessions under the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the Cantonment of Sutna in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor General in Council within the said Cantonment.

GENERAL.

The 22nd July 1880.

No. 1468-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant R. Seton-Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant F. M. Rundall.

The 23rd July 1880.

No. 1479-*G.-G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1201-G.-G., dated 16th June 1880, Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., resumed charge of his duties as Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, on the 20th July 1880, from which date Lieutenant T. Hope reverted to his duties as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class.

No. 1480-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, officiated as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from the 9th June to the 19th July 1880, both days inclusive, *vice* Lieutenant Hope.

No. 1483-*G.-G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Merwara Battalion, dated 25th June 1880, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Adjutant, is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, until further orders, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Major O'Moore Creagh, V.C., on field service, with effect from the 9th October 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th July 1880.

No. 1921.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins resumed charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore before noon on the 16th July 1880.

Mr. T. W. Biss resumed charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, after noon on the 9th July 1880.

No. 1922.—Mr. E. J. Sinkinson resumed charge of the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance before noon on the 17th July 1880.

No. 1967.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, having been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Local Offices of Account, received charge of that office before noon on the 13th July 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 415.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant G. A. Carruthers	31st Foot ...	Madras.
Lieutenant J. C. Swann ...	45th " ...	Bombay.
Lieutenant M. T. Lyde ...	57th " ...	Bombay.

No. 416.—VOLUNTEER CORPS.

In G. G. O. No. 394 of 1880, for "36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry," read *10th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 417.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave in India, (m.c) for 273 days, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant Colonel Hunt in G. G. O. No. 104 of 1880.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 418.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd June, 1880, *pages* 3591 *and* 3592.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General George Mytton Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 25th May, 1880 :—

Major-General Henry Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 25th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Greenaway, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 25th May, 1880.

To be Honorary Captains.

The undermentioned Assistant Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment :—

John Roberts (since deceased). Dated 23rd May, 1879.

Patrick Riordan. Dated 23rd May, 1880.

Henry Edward Mitchell. Dated 4th December, 1879.

To be Honorary Lieutenant.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe. Dated 4th December, 1879.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Macdonald Birch. Dated 4th April, 1880.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Withers McQueen, C.B. Dated 4th April, 1880.

Major George Henry Welland Hoggan. Dated 4th April, 1880.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Stewart. Dated 14th April, 1880.

Major Thomas Cadell, V.C. Dated 17th April, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Edmund Pipon Ommanney. Dated 7th February, 1880.

Captain Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd. Dated 4th April, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Forrest. Dated 11th April, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Major.

Captain Hatley Frere Woodcock. Dated 27th March, 1880.

* * * *

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain (now Major) Richard Octavius Vyvyan, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General A. Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th January, 1880.

* * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 419.—Conductor William Higher, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 420.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant James Frank Rivett-Carnac,—22nd July, 1880.

No. 421.—BREVET—

G. G. O. No. 87 of 1880, promoting Captain A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, to the rank of Major, is cancelled.

No. 422.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain H. R. Cooke, to be Major.

No. 423.—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jethoo Misser, to be Subadar, *vice* Bulbeer, deceased; Havildar Manh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jethoo Misser, promoted, —8th June, 1880.

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Dessa Sing, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Gunesha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided, —2nd June, 1880.

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Boolakie Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Diproo, invalided; Havildar Juddobir Sein, to be Jemadar, *vice* Boolakie Sing, promoted, —1st June, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 424.—Sub-Conductor David Fraser, Commissariat Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th March, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 425.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of Merit:—

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

JEMADAR GANÉSHA SING, AND No. 52, NAICK SHÁM SING, both of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force. For conspicuous gallantry in action at Mír Karéz on the 10th December, 1879, on which occasion they were most forward in the attack on the enemy's position, and set a brilliant example to the men of the regiment.

To the 3rd Class.

No. 5, HAVILDAR GÚRDIT SING, 3rd Sikh Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action near Kabul on the 14th December, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was retiring from the Conical Hill near the Aliabad Kotal, he ran back under a heavy fire and rescued a wounded man, who would otherwise have been killed by the enemy.

No. 134, HAVILDAR SÁIAD GÚL, 3rd Sikh Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action at Mír Karéz on the 10th December, 1879, when, with Jemadar Ganésha Sing and Naick Shám Sing, he was very forward in the attack on the enemy's position, setting the men a brilliant example, and receiving a severe wound in hand-to-hand conflict with the Afghans.

No. 232, SEPOY PANJÁB SING, 3rd Sikh Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht-i-Sháh Hill, near Kabul, on the 12th December, 1879, in proceeding, under a heavy fire, to the assistance of Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, who was severely wounded, remaining with him, and eventually carrying him out of fire.

SECOND CLASS HOSPITAL ASSISTANT NEHÁL CHAND, 3rd Sikh Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht-i-Sháh Hill, near Kabul, on the 12th December, 1879, in twice proceeding, under a heavy fire, to the assistance of Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, who was severely wounded.

No. 426.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit No. 148, Private Láll Mir Khan, 29th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kaj-Boz, near Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the 2nd May, 1880, on which occasion he was very forward in the storming of the position taken up by the enemy, several of whom he killed.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 19TH JULY, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 13th to 19th July, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
R. H. Bolton (a) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	27th February, 1880.	Intestate ...	696 6 4	...	19th September, 1880.

(a) *Widow,*—Julia R. Bolton.
Children,—Mary Russell, Arthur Westroff Watkins, Ethel Rose, Cecil Henry, Maria, infant (name unknown).
Father,—Dr. Bolton, Donnerville, Buttevant, Co. Cork.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 40.—Mr. E. H. Fenn, Commander, I.G.S. *May Frere*, to be Store-keeper, Bombay Dockyard.

No. 41.—Mr. J. E. D. Wise, to be 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G. hulk *Koel*.

No. 42.—Mr. W. A. Dangerfield, R.N. (retired), to be Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, on probation for one year.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 43.—Mr. T. H. Butterworth, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer, *vice* Mr. Jones.

Mr. R. D. C. Brownlow, Officiating 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

Mr. E. J. Beaumont, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer, *vice* Mr. Barwick.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 44.—Mr. J. H. Farlam, 3rd Class Engineer, having resigned his employment, his name has ceased to be borne on the rolls of Her Majesty's Indian Marine from the 11th June, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th July 1880.

No. 239.—Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., is promoted from Executive Engineer, 2nd to 1st Grade, with effect from 31st May 1880.

The 20th July 1880.

No. 243.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 232, dated 12th July 1880, *for* "Government of India," *read* "Government of Bombay."

No. 244.—The following officers are transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal:—

Mr. M. J. Mouckton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Babu Rajkissen Banerjee, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 245.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 232, dated 12th July 1880, the undermentioned officers attached to the Serohi Division, Western Rajputana State Railway, and on the establishment under the Director General of Railways are placed under the orders of the Government of Bombay for service in the Railway Branch:—

Mr. F. B. Walker,	Executive Engr.,	1st Grade.		
„ W. A. Lesmond,	„	„	4th „	tempy. rank.
„ J. E. Gabbett,	Assistant	„	2nd „	
„ C. F. Gilbert,	„	„	2nd „	
„ J. W. Parry,	„	„	2nd „	

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1880.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 16th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' report and the audited accounts up to 30th June 1880.

II.—To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. F. Clarke and G. F. Mewburn, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 19th July 1880.

No. 182.—Mr. F. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th instant.

No. 183.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. T. F. Freeman, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 170, dated the 10th May last, is commuted to furlough in India for one year, with effect from 1st May last.

No. 184.—The following promotions are made in the room of Mr. H. Beverley, Surveyor, 1st

Grade, who died on the 25th June, and in continuation of the promotions consequent on the retirements of Messrs. G. Blythe and C. David which were published in Notification No. 159, dated 11th March 1880 :—

With effect from 26th June 1880.

Mr. C. W. Campbell, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. W. Reilly, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1880.

No. 4.—Mr. A. M. Lawson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from the 14th August 1880.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Sinclair, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, and Draftsman, Deputy Surveyor General's Office, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from the 2nd August 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 15th July 1880.

No. 1907 S.—With reference to paragraph 5 of the Rajputana Local Administration Resolution No. 261-284 C.-S., dated 31st January 1880, Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Mayo College Division on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880 for transfer to Ajmere Division.

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, joined the Ajmere Division on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15th July 1880.

No. 18.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, having returned from the leave of absence granted in Government of India Notification No. 124 of 20th April last, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July 1880.

No. 31.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 7th July 1880.

The 15th July 1880.

No. 32.—Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, with effect from forenoon of 1st May 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 14th July 1880.

No. 17.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 16, dated 7th July 1880, Mr. M. Birkbeck, C.E., Executive Engineer, and Major T. O. Wingate, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, respectively, made over and received charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 3rd July.

The 20th July 1880.

No. 18.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, the latter of which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th July 1880.

The transfer is made in the interests of the public service.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 20th July 1880.

No. 8.—Mr. W. H. King, C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, has been granted two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave from the 1st August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 21st July 1880.

No. 9.—Captain N. Arnott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on his return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2 of 11th March last, took over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Mr. J. M. Harman, C.E., Officiating Executive Engineer of the Division, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 16th July 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. J. R. H. Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 13.—Mr. N. M. Carnell, candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Open Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 17th July 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Traffic Department of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway and to be attached to the Traffic Department of that line.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 17th July 1880.

With reference to Accountant General Public Works Department's Notification No. 9, dated 10th June 1880, Mr. F. M. Woodroffe joined the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts as a Temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 15th June 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th July 1880.

No. 95.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted leave for three months to study the native languages, under Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 27:—

Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bhopal State Railway.

The 15th July 1880.

No. 96.—Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 19th June 1880.

No. 97.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on 7th July 1880.

No. 98.—Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., and Mr S. Babsch, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, have passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18.

No. 99.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 88, dated the 9th ultimo, forming divisions in the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway, *for* "Sharigh" Division and Headquarters, *read* "Sharagh," and for the head quarters of the Gwal Division, *read* "Brahiman" *for* "Quetta."

The 16th July 1880.

No. 100.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 21, Provisoes 1 & 2, of the Civil Leave Code, and ten days' subsidiary leave, under Section 34(*a*)(1) of the same Code:—

Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

The 17th July 1880.

No. 101.—Captain F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway.

The 19th July 1880.

No. 102.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated 15th instant, Mr. T. N. Haigh is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Rattial-Pindi Section.

No. 103.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 8th instant:—

Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 16th July 1880.

No. 13.—With reference to Notification No. 88, dated 28th June 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of 18th June 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways. Pay Rs. 60—4—80, with usual travelling allowances.

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,
Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th July 1880.

No. 13.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 89, dated 28th June 1880, Mr. Leonard Bean, Candidate Class of Traffic Department of State Railways, joined his appointment on this line on 28th June 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 54th Regiment of Foot, dated at Meerut, this 13th day of July 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 26B[illegible]—1717, Private George Simms.
Age,—36 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—9th July 1880
Place of Desertion,—Meerut.
Date of Enlistment,—19th June 1865.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Mary's Cork, County Cork.
Marks,—Second toe on each foot overlapping, not enough to cause rejection.
Trade,—Groom.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—None.

J. W. HUGHES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 54th Regt.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 31st July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th July 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 12	...	1,20,471	.	4,77,200	74,74,545	38,79,276
" 13	...	1,19,888	2,55,196	2,37,615	76,20,088	40,02,088
" 14	...	75,653	2,50,168	233	77,04,280	41,68,392
" 15	...	1,06,913	..	233	78,86,667	40,68,188
" 16	...	66,087	..	233	78,89,790	40,03,759
" 17	.	1,08,816	249	...	77,99,239	39,02,006

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th July 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 22nd July 1880 ... Rs. 80,68,877-10-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ending 30th June 1880.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		22,89,890	0	0
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,42,32,567 8 8	3,54,14,713	0	3
Public Deposits at Branches	2,11,82,145 7 7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,75,15,164	3	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,98,145	6	9
Sundries		18,40,886	10	0
RUPEES		8,75,58,799	4	3

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,24,33,548	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		58,77,010	11	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		44,96,796	12	7
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		2,00,52,528	3	8
Balances with other Banks		4,85,721	3	2
Bullion		1,69,947	7	11
Dead Stock		10,12,657	5	4
Stamps		9,080	10	0
Sundries		5,59,328	15	8
		4,50,96,619	14	0
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,82,21,598 9 9	4,24,62,179	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,42,40,580 12 6			
RUPEES		8,75,58,799	4	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th July 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th July 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,890	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,80,39,203 15 6) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,06,03,900 10 1)	3,86,43,104	9	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,78,08,791	4	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	25,35,461	10	6
Sundries	11,30,413	11	4
RUPEES	9,24,07,661	4	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,30,99,487	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	58,43,380	1	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	51,19,815	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,20,91,244	13	4
Balances with other Banks	3,12,024	4	2
Bullion	39,416	1	0
Dead Stock	10,45,473	4	4
Stamps	8,916	9	0
Sundries	5,12,861	8	7
	4,80,72,619	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,89,23,095 6 11) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,54,11,946 8 7)	4,43,35,041	15	6
RUPEES	9,24,07,661	4	0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 22nd July 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th June 1880.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount. Rs. A. P.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal. Rs. A. P.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest. Rs. A. P.	BALANCE. Rs. A. P.
Bengal	45	2,863	6,74,287 1 0	1,096	2,43,467 1 1	231 10 3	19,59,161 11 4
Assam	11	533	1,17,429 11 4	175	42,420 9 7	97 1 9	2,69,533 1 3
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	47	3,766	4,38,369 7 11	724	1,80,643 5 2	307 9 9	12,57,948 3 3
Punjab	23	1,147	3,68,444 6 5	337	1,04,625 5 4	107 9 3	9,04,356 10 3
Central Provinces	18	389	99,374 4 10	174	52,335 10 2	20 7 10	3,52,687 7 3
British Burma	13	377	64,588 15 0	157	53,584 8 8	159 0 6	1,91,812 7 0
Berar	2	115	26,242 0 0	51	5,950 14 2	1 4 7	1,09,097 8 6
India	9	808	87,535 13 2	198	39,799 5 0	58 15 10	3,20,308 0 7
State Railways	8	1,749	24,284 2 0	24	673 9 6	0 0 6	23,610 8 6
TOTAL	176	11,747	19,00,555 13 8	2,936	7,23,500 4 8	983 12 3	53,88,515 9 11

J. WESTLAND, *Offg. Comptroller General.*

CALCUTTA, *The 23rd July 1880.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 7—34568 ...	5	Mr. S. Madeira, Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Oomraotee.
„ —34602 ...	5	
„ —35256 ...	5	
K 2—30454 ...	20	
„ —30482 ...	20	

AKOLA, *The 16th July 1880.*

C. W. A. DAVIES, *Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H116 ...	M45—32261 ...	10	D. Kelly, Mhow.
H117 ...	M23—89552 ...	50	Jamsetji Nowroji, Bombay.
H118 ...	M51—02789 ...	20	Ardesir Merwanji, Lonavla.
	M34—99236 ...	20	
H119 ...	M34—60383 ...	20	W. A. Steeves, Master, Ship "Cyprus," Bombay.

BOMBAY, *The 20th July 1880.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Offg. Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
131	O 31—38761 ...	50	Luksminarain Das.
134 ...	O 70—89136 ...	500	Zokee Hossain.
135 ...	O 70—84249 ...	500	Achóylal Nursing Doyal.
	O 68—11563 ...	100	
	„ —69816 ...	100	
	„ —54775 ...	100	
136 ...	O 60—52090 ...	20	Babu Woomachurn Chatterjee.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
147	O 49—20866	10	Ganeshi Lal.
148	O 37—63124	5	Babu Hurimohan Mukerjee.
149	O 37—49562	5	Babu Jogendranath Sen.
150	O 19—13508	10	The Secretary, G. E. Hotel, Calcutta.
	O 13—65050	10	
	O 14—54912	10	
	„ -58085	10	
	O 18—33904	10	
	O 16—04593	10	
	L 88—26631	10	
151	L 15—94270	5	Babu Parbatichurn Neogy.
	L 55—50528	5	
	„ —50527	5	
	„ —22726	5	
	„ —22725	5	
152	L 89—52263	20	Babu Sreedhur Chunder Rokhit and Babu Behari Lal Bhur.
153	O 78—43367	10	Babu Ram Gopal Ganguly.
92	L 55—88930	5	Babu Luckhon Chunder Bhuttacharjea.
	„ —88931		
93	O 57—04283	20	Babu Rash Behari Ghose.
	O 24—06569		
95	O 57—46689	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	O 58—08438		

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 2—06448	500	Commissioner of Madras for Messrs Arbuthnot & Co. on account of Mr. W. A. Porter, Mysore.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 9—13639	10	W. Calendaswami Mudellier, Clerk, District Sessions Court, Cuddalore.

CALICUT,
The 16th July 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
55	E 13—55971	100	The Chief Superintendent of Mails, Rawalpindi.
56	E 13—74850	100	J. J. Beck, Esq., Contractor, Wazeerabad.
	„ —85016	100	
57	E 16—91359	10	Jassa Mul Artia, Ludhiana.
	E 17—10151	20	
	„ —10153	20	
	„ —24218	20	
	„ —28189	20	
	„ —02554	20	
	„ —03983	20	
	„ —22682	20	
	E 15—71407	50	
	„ —60808	50	
	E 13—55159	100	
	E 3—48230	100	
58	E 15—67506	50	Mr T. Grogan, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sealkote.
59	E 15—51038	50	Mr G. Mitchell, Saharunpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
88 E 17—20824	20	Mrs. A. E Blagdon, Somastipur.
90 E 13—56141	100	Lieut. R. B. Fisher, through the Manager, Alliance Bank of Simla, Murree.
99 E 15—56291	50	Baboo Kassy Kinker Mitter, Ghazeeabad
87 E 15—54410	50	Heera Nund, Gujranwala.

LAHORE,
The 17th July 1880.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
60	B 61—27149	50	Kumbarkone Subanachar, Narsipur, Hassan District.
61	B 53—89451	10	Gopalaswami Naik, Muthuragunathapatnam, Madura.
62	B 36—88892	5	Thayakot Krishna Menon of Paumankaru Anshom, Calicut.
	B 39—67478	5	
63	B 61—18184	50	K. Nursiah, Head Writer, Amrut Mahal Department, Bangalore.
64	B 62—30127	100	C V. Ramiah, Broker to Messrs. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.
	„ —96914	100	
65	B 61—30832	50	Coomaji Koossaji, care of A. Ramaswami Chetti, Accountant General's Office, Madras.
66	B 57—36495	20	Mrs. J. M. Jones, Cleveland House, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 12th July 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June 1880.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

With effect from the 1st August 1880, the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value-payable" system, will be reduced to half what they now are, and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding Rs.	10	...	Rs.	0	2
„ „ „	25	...	„	0	4
„ „ „	50	...	„	0	8
„ „ „	75	...	„	0	12
„ „ „	100	...	„	1	0
„ „ „	125	...	„	1	4
„ „ „	150	...	„	1	8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof.

The value of the contents of a value-payable article will be limited to Rs. 600.

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices: and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices. The former restriction limiting the posting of value-payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded.

The amounts realized from the addressees of value-payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders.

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office, it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 15th July 1880.

No. 4310.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 4th July 1880.

Mr. J. Honner is appointed to officiate as Postmaster during Mr. Percy's absence, or until further orders.

G. J. HYNES,
for *Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	31st July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	26th „	Str. *Chindwara.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *via* Hong-Kong for Yokohama .	6-30 „	27th „	From Bombay.
Australian Colonies . . .	6-30 „	27th „	From Bombay.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	6-30 „	28th „	From Bombay.†
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	27th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6-30 „	29th „	Str. *Oriental.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	24th „	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	6-30 „	30th „	Str. *Commilla.*

* Letters to Ceylon, intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer, must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.

† Also *viâ* Aden, Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Goodhope can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd July 1880.

Alexander, William.
Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Aspa, H. J.
Baily, Mrs. F. G.
Baird & Co.
Bale, A. C.
Bason, E.
Bayley, E. H.
Bernett, William J.
Blackey, Mrs.
Blanchard, S.
Boyd, A. G.
Brown, G. S.
Brown, F. R.
Burns, A.
Byers, P. W.
Case, Capt. F.
Christie, Lt. (R.N.)
Clarke, E.
Clark, Capt. R. E.
Clements, W. P.
Collins, Miss Mary.
Coleman, G.
Collins, Major W. H.
Condey, John (R.N.)
Cullen, M. (Storekeeper, E. I. R.)
Eastings, J. F.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. E.
Forbes, G.
Gadding, Mrs.
Gibbons, H.
Gomes, W. E.
Gonsalves, J.
Gordon, Mrs.
Gordon, S. C.
Halt, Mrs. J.
Jacob, Essack.
Jewell, B.
Jackson, R.
Jones, J. T.
Keene, J.
Ledger, J. C. (Exe. Engr.)
Leoppold, E.
Lewis, W. C.
Millington, B.
Mills, T.
More, F. S.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
O'Brien, D.
Page, W. E.
Palmer, H. J.
Pereira, M.
Pyne, B.
Rivers, Mrs. M. A.
Roe, W. & T.
Salter, Miss H.
Smith, Mrs. Anna.
Stains & Co.
Thompson, E.
T. F.
Wall, Master H.
White, Mrs. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, C.
Anderson, Signr. A.
Anson, Capt.
B. F.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.
Brewer, T. S. M.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
Chamberlin, C.
C. G. C.
Connors, J.
Coyle, Thomas.
Denson, Edwin.
Deseso Conte.
Douglas, J. W.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Ginder, Duncan.
Haly, J. James.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Howard, Capt. F. C.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.
Innis, G. R.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Kleyne, Mrs. Fanny.
Lingard, Mrs. F.
Mann, Alex.
Matheson, Alex.
Meeklen, Geo.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Moncrieff, James.
Norton, Miss A.
Owbridge, H. S.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher General.)
Phulan, T. W.
Powell, C.
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Robinson, Geo.
Rourke, G.
Seecunder.
Seth, A.
Schemidt, C.
Sher Shah, Moonshee.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Simpson, James M.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Temple, Miss E.
Thomson, John.
Traver, Mrs.
Twiner, H. D.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wood, W.
X. Y. Z.
Young, Colonel W. S.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Haverly.
Denson, Edwin.
Haly, J. J.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Brown, Miss Mary.
Cayne, James.
Gasper, C. G.
Peppe Goldstein, Madame.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs. 50 per month.

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar.

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

J. H. CROWDY, *Major, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works.

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ،

يهه دوا كوئيناكين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جوكوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ،

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AT

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Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
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Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

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	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Miriya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cherapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., F.R.G.S. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1880. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{292}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Mergui Archipelago *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
„ 3. Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18.)*
„ 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast, *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg.
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands.
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast.
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad.
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

Price, Anna 1 each:—

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel entrance to Hooghly River.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
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Notices issued during the year 1880—

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„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
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„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
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„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.

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INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures.

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Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE EASTERN STEAM TUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

By an order dated the 31st day of May 1880 it was ordered that James Mackillican should be and was thereby discharged from further acting as the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Steam Tug Company Limited and that upon his passing his accounts before this Court the recognizance entered into by him and his sureties James William O'Keefe and Henry John Joakim on the 5th day of May 1879 should be vacated and it was further ordered that subject to an affidavit verifying the signatures of the several parties to the circular dated the 28th day of May then instant proposing the appointment of Mr. Shirley Tremearne the Clerk to the Honorable the Chief Justice to act as Official Liquidator of the said Company in the place and stead of the said James Mackillican being filed which affidavit has been filed the said Mr. Tremearne should be appointed the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Steam Tug Company Limited in the place and stead of the said James Mackillican at a remuneration of 5 per cent. on all sums of money that should come into his hands as such Official Liquidator and it was further ordered that the said Shirley Tremearne should within one month from the date of the now reciting order furnish security for Rs. 20,000 to the satisfaction of the Registrar of this Court to account for the property credits and effects that should come into his hands as such Official Liquidator as aforesaid and it was further ordered that the said James Mackillican should make over to the said Shirley Tremearne all moneys books papers and documents in his possession belonging to the said Company and it was further ordered that the said Shirley Tremearne should yearly and in each and every year file in the Office of the Registrar of this Court his accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the said Company and it was further ordered that all capital moneys which might be received by the said S. Tremearne should be paid by him within seven days after the receipt thereof to the Controller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal with the privity of the Accountant General of this Court to be by them placed to the credit of this matter subject to the further order of this Court.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

BARROW & Co.,
Attornies for the Delhi and London Bank, Ld.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 042761, dated 1st May 1865, of 4 per cent. loan, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name (not known), and last endorsed to Tacoordass Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER SEN,
No. 39, Gooroopprosad Chowdhry's Lane, Bar Simla, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1880.

An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 *(An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzáat and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices)* it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kází-ul-Kuzáat, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kazis' Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

If any question arises whether any person has been rightly appointed Kází under this section, the decision thereof by the Local Government shall be conclusive.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or remove any Kází appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed, or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office, or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit, or personally incapable, to discharge the duties of the office.

Náib Kázís.

3. Any Kází appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his náib or náibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed, and may suspend or remove any náib so appointed.

When any Kází is suspended or removed under section two, his náib or náibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be.

4. Nothing herein contained, and no appointment made hereunder, shall be deemed—

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or administration powers; or

(a) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kází or Náib Kází appointed hereunder; or

to render the presence of Kází necessary; or

(b) to render the presence of a Kází or Náib Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony; or

to prevent any one acting as Kází.

(c) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kází.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1880.

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880.

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An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1880": and

Application.

it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners":

(1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"parent":

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

"guardian":

(3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child:

"unprotected child":

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

"inoculation":

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter:

"vaccination-circle":

(6) "vaccination-circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

"vaccinator":

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation; and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination":

"vaccination-season":

(8) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act.

Extension of Act to municipalities.

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality, and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.

Extension to cantonments.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.

Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, withdraw any local area in a municipality, or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local area in a cantonment, from the operation of this Act.

Prohibition of inoculation.

6. In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.

no person who has undergone inoculation shall enter such area before the lapse of forty days from the date of the operation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner, of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.

Vaccination-circles.

7. Every local area to which this Act applies shall be a vaccination-circle, or shall in manner hereinafter provided be divided into a number of such circles;

Vaccinators;

one or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle; and

Superintendent of vaccination.

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area.

Private vaccinators.

8. The Local Government may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination-circle, and may suspend or cancel any such license.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

9. When any unprotected child, having attained the age of six months, has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination-season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation, or shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination-season.

Inspection after vaccination.

10. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

11. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

12. When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided.

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.

13. A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination-season is over, when the next vaccination-season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Renewal of postponement certificates.

Provided that if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed.

Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

14. If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

What lymph to be used.

15. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act:

Provided that,

1st, if animal-lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated; and

2nd, if in any local area in which animal-lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal-lymph, and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf, such child shall be so vaccinated.

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.

16. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.

17. The Superintendent of vaccination, in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and, if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian, and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.

18. If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District, or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Procedure when order not obeyed.

If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him, and, unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section twenty-two.

Magistrates to be non-official natives.

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

19. When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof, the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies. Such rules shall be made in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, the Commissioners make rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality, and shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

20. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.

21. The rules to be made for any local area under sections nineteen or twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

(*a*) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle as a public vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination;

(*d*) the authority with which their appointment, suspension and dismissal shall rest;

(*e*) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine-stations, and their residence within the limits of the vaccination-circles;

(*f*) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them;

(*g*) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties;

(*h*) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*i*) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination;

(*j*) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph;

(*k*) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal-lymph under section fifteen;

(*l*) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination-circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*m*) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act, and who are, at the time this Act is applied, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls;

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(*n*) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters; and

(*o*) the preparation of vaccination-reports and returns.

Punishment of offences.

22. Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say):—

(*a*) violates the provisions of section six,

(*b*) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen,

(*c*) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty, or—

(*d*) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say):—

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*a*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*d*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

23. The amount of all fees and fines realized, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 9 of 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880" ;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed :

Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17.

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause.

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Act, the following words shall be added :—

Proviso as to municipalities of which Government-officer a member.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation."

Act X of 1879.

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Act X of 1879, s. 3.

Recovery of such advances.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable from the person to whom it was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE passing of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No. X of 1876) superfluous. Thus, sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue-officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases, are covered by the provisions of the Code, which provide for such appeals and reviews generally. Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code, whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, to which the second paragraph of the same section refers, is entirely repealed by the Code, sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land-revenue.

2. The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. Care, however, has been taken, when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed.

3. The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government.

4. Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830, section 1, clause 6; but, as it stands alone in the Act, its correct interpretation is by no means clear; and, as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead-letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill.

5. It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J. and Kemball J.), in the case of the Ahmadábád municipality (I. L. R. 3 Bom. p. 146), that, in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No. VI of 1873), every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876; and that, consequently, if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners, such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone. A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature, and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them, whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court. A proviso has, therefore, been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No. XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, saving from the provisions of the section suits by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are, as such, members of such municipalities.

6. Lastly, the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons. This is an evident defect in the law. Instead, however, of merely amending the paragraph, it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879.

The 6th July, 1880.

B. W. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 of 1880.

A Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II), 1874, but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act;

and whereas it is expedient that Pársís should be exempted from, and be subject to, the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Administrator General's Act, 1880":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 of Administrator General's Act, 1874.

2. In sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act, between the word "Muhammadan" and the words "or Buddhist," wherever they occur, the word "Pársí" shall be inserted.

Saving of letters and certificates already granted.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. As the law now stands, all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II of 1874) apply to Pársís to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow-subjects. On the other hand, Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, though subject to certain portions of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions.

2. So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received, the Pársís are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

3. Briefly stated, the chief grounds on which the Pársís base their claim to exemption appear to be, first, that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case; secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs.

4. With regard to the former ground, there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country, whereas Pársís are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile. They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration. It is thus clear that Pársís are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended; and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Pársís on this ground.

5. As to the second ground, it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome; but, looking to the repugnance with which Pársís regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case, it may be admitted that this second ground is not altogether without foundation.

6. The present Bill, by a slight alteration of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, puts Pársís in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

SIMLA;
The 19*th June* 1880.

W. STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 11 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL, 1880.

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Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1 B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of an amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared by Mr. F. Cockerell.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and to the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880":

1. Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may appoint in this behalf.

B 2. Cf. Act XX of 1875, s. 2, proviso.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, and all rules, regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue, are repealed.

B. 3.

Pending proceedings brought under Act.

3. All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been commenced hereunder.

B 4.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

"Assistant Commissioner."

(1) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner:

Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

"Legal Practitioner."

(2) "Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakíl or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent:

"Village-cess."

(3) "Village-cess" means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village;

and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid:

"Village-servants."

(4) "Village-servants" does not include the patwárí:

Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 37.

"Recognized agent."

(5) "Recognized agent" means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf, and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf:

"Agricultural year." New.

(6) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe:

"Sír-land." Cf. B No. 1 to 7.

(7) "Sír-land" means (*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement; or (*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years; or (*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years;

Provided that such land has not, after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been continuously for a period of three years, unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation 1st.—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights:

Explanation 2nd.—Sír-land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr:

"Mahál." New.

(8) "Mahál" means—

any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty-three or section one hundred and thirty-three, clause (*c*):

"Village."

(9) "Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

"Málik-makbúzá." New.

(10) "Málik-makbúzá" means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahál and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál:

"Provincial cess."

(11) "Provincial cess" means the road-cess, school-cess and dâk-cess assessed under this Act:

"Málguzár."

(12) "Málguzár" means a person who, under section fifty-five, has accepted, or under section fifty-six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahál.

"Lambardár." New.

(13) "Lambardár" means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with the Government:

"Sub-lambardár." New.

(14) "Sub-lambardár" means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with superior proprietors:

"Mukaddam." New.

(15) "Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village, appointed in manner prescribed by this Act:

"Tenant." Taken Tenanc

(16) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but it does not include a farmer,

thekadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof.

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

Taken from Tenancy Act. "Rent."

(17) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or ser vice, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

Do. "Pay" and "payable."

(18) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable":

Do. "Absolute occupancy-tenant."

(19) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act, or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat," or in terms equivalent thereto:

"Record-of-rights."

(20) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

B. 5. Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

5. The Chief Commissioner shall, subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council, be the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

B. 6. Revenue-officers.

6. Besides the Chief Commissioner, there shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers (namely):—

(*a*) Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective divisions;

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective districts;

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners, who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached;

(*d*) Tahsíldárs, who, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be the chief executive Revenue-authorities in the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached;

(*e*) Náib Tahsíldárs, who shall be subordinate to the Tahsíldárs, of the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached.

B. 7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.

7. Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from their appointments, by the Chief Commissioner.

B. 8. Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.

8. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsíldárs; and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsíldárs.

New. Persons holding office when Act comes into force.

9. All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

B. 11. Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

10. The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsíldár in any tahsíl, or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Tahsíldár appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár as the case may be.

B. 9: Act XIX of 1873, s. 12. Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

11. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners.

B. 13: Act XIX of 1873, s. 21. Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.

12. Whenever any Assistant Commissioner, Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár is transferred from one district or tahsíl to another, he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, exercise in the district or tahsíl to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was under any provision of this Act invested in the district or tahsíl from which he is transferred.

B. 14: Act XIX of 1873, s. 20. Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

13. If a Deputy Commissioner dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer taking, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf, executive charge of his district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled is appointed and such successor takes charge of his office, or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office.

B. 12: Act XIX of 1873, s. 14. Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.

14. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsíl, and create new tahsíls, or abolish existing tahsíls.

B. 260, 261: Act II of 1876, ss. 57 and 58. Power to make rules—

15. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) conferring upon any Revenue-officer, for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act, any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees; conferring certain powers;

(b) determining the Revenue-officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of; and

determining by whom cases to be disposed of;

(c) empowering any Revenue-officer to delegate to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act.

allowing delegation of powers.

B. 17 **16.** Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, a Deputy Commissioner may—

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.

(a) refer any case to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him for investigation and report, or, if such officer has power to dispose of such case, for disposal; or

(b) direct that any Revenue-officer subordinate to him shall, without such reference, deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area, and either investigate and report on such case or class, or, if he has power, dispose of it himself.

The subordinate Revenue-officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise, as may be directed in the order of reference; and the officer receiving such report may, if he has power to dispose of the case, dispose of the same, or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report, or may hold such investigation himself.

B. 19. **17.** The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and having power to dispose of the same.

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.

18. Revenue-officers and persons acting under their orders may, in the performance of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land, and demarcate boundaries, and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged.

Power of Revenue-officers to enter on lands, &c.

No. 2, ¶ 16. **19.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in matters not provided for by this Act, and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers.

Power to make rules to regulate procedure.

B. 21. **20.** All appearances before, applications to, and acts to be done before, Revenue-officers under this Act may be made or done—

Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.

(a) by the parties themselves;

(b) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents; and

(c) with the like permission, by any legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue-officer.

Obligation of parties to attend in person.

21. The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed. B. 22: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed unless for special reasons.

22. Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act— B. 20.

Appeals.

(a) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the power of a Deputy Commissioner,—to the Deputy Commissioner;

(b) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division;

(c) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed:

Provided also that, if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient, it may reject the same without notice to the respondent. New.

23. No appeal shall be brought— B. 44, 45: Act XIX of 1873, s. 245.

Limitation of appeals.

(a) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of; or

(b) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date; or

(c) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from such date.

In computing such periods of limitation, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

24. Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of, such officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit: Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested, or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons. B. 41.

Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

B. 42.

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.

25. The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit.

B. 43: No. 2, ¶¶ 19, 20.

Review of orders.

26. Every Revenue-officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office:

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed, and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order, whether passed by himself or by any predecessor, he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate:

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order:

3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed, unless such appeal has been withdrawn:

New.

(4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceedings, and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order, or good cause is shown for the delay.

For the purposes of this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue-officer, and to whom there is no successor in office.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

B. 47.

Notification of revenue-survey.

27. When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue-survey should be made in any local area, he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made, and cause translations of such notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area; and thereupon all officers in charge of such survey, their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may enter upon the lands to be surveyed, and erect survey-marks, and do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the survey.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

Effect thereof.

B. 49: Act XIX of 1873, s. 36.

Notification of settlement.

28. When any local area is to be put under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, issue a notification of settlement, and in such notification shall—

(*a*) define the local area to be put under settlement;

(*b*) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area. No. 3, ¶ 6.

Power to amend notification.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, amend or alter such notification. B. 50: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 12.

Power to appoint Settlement-officers;

29. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called "Settlement-officers") to make the settlement; and when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called "the Chief Settlement-officer") to control such settlement, and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him. B. 49 and 50.

and to suspend and remove them.

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section.

Power to enter on and survey land, &c.

30. When any land is under settlement, all Settlement-officers and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it, and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement. B. 70: Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

31. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement-officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, to be exercised by him in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct. B. 54, 136.

Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.

32. The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty-six both inclusive shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Settlement-officers and to proceedings before them, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the expression "Settlement-officer" being read for "Assistant Commissioner" and "Revenue-officer," and the expression "Chief Settlement-officer" for "Deputy Commissioner," wherever they occur: B. 61.

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement-officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement-officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order.

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement-officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court.

Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner;

33. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, B. 58.

(*a*) appoint a Settlement-Commissioner, and invest him, within any local area under settlement, with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division, if the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division, would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement; and

delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.

(*b*) delegate to the Settlement-Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit.

B. 53. Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 11 (2): No. 2, ¶¶ 24 to 27.

Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.

34. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area, being

(*a*) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, or

(*b*) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement-officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record-of-rights, and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance, or

(*c*) suits relating to land, or the rent, profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, and the Chief Settlement-officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

B. 53:

Appeals in suits heard under section 34.

35. When the Chief Commissioner invests any Subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of a Civil Court, with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty-four, the Chief Settlement-officer to whom such Settlement-officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits.

B. 55 (*a*).

Other appeals in local area under settlement.

36. When any local area is under settlement and Settlement-officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty-four in such local area, the Chief Commissioner may, with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section, declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsíldárs not being Settlement-officers, shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement-officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

B. 57: No. 3, ¶ 7.

Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.

37. When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement-officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty-four, the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement-officers have power to dispose of under that section, or he may direct that, in respect of such suits, the Settlement-officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts:

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken before one of the above classes of Courts shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that, by the Chief Commissioner's order, they should have been taken before another class.

Appeal, reference and revision.

38. Except as hereinbefore provided, the decrees and orders of a Settlement-officer passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall, for the purposes of appeal, reference and revision, be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade.

Duration of settlement-operations.

39. A settlement notified under section twenty-eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed. Act XIX 1873, s. 37 No. 3, ¶ 7.

Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed, all the powers exercised by the Settlement-officers in such area shall cease, and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs, or, if there are no such Courts, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs. B. 52: Act XIX of 1873, s. 259.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.

40. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Settlement-officer may make lists of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner, and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such lands as the property of the State, and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification. B. 65: Act XIX 1873, s. 58.

Application of Act XXIII of 1863.

41. (*a*). Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one; B. 65: Act XIX 1873, s. 59.

(*b*) the demarcation of such lands shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act;

(*c*) the Chief Settlement-officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act; and

(*d*) claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act.

Procedure when limited right over land established.

42. When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established, either before the Settlement-officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, section seven, the Settlement-officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land, or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, he may otherwise compensate the claimant: and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claims on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid. B. 68.

Mahál.

Power to form mahál.

43. The Settlement-officer may declare any land to be a mahál. B. 69, 75, 102.

Excluded lands.

Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahál from settlement-operations.

44. For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahál from which the owner can derive no profit, the Settlement-officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land: B. 73: No. 2, ¶¶ 29-31.

Provided that no land on which land-revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty-eight shall, under this section, be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

B. 71.

Erection of new, and repair of existing, boundary-marks.

45. When any local area is under settlement, the Settlement-officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary-marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary, in order to define the limits of the maháls or fields in their possession, or to repair boundary-marks already existing, and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order;

and if his order is not complied with within such time, may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders, and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

B. 74.

Preparation of maps.

46. When the limits of maháls and fields have been defined under section forty-five, the Settlement-officer shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, prepare for each mahál or for any group of neighbouring maháls one or more maps, showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary-marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided, and also all the fields comprised in such mahál or group. In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

Separate sum to be assessed on every mahál.

47. On every mahál, a definite and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land-revenue; but, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the sum so assessed upon any mahál may be reduced, in such manner as he thinks fit, for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

Progressive assessments.

B. 82 (*b*): Compare Act XIX of 1873, section 39.

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.

48. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, give instructions to the Settlement-officer laying down the principle on which land-revenue is to be assessed, and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income, whether denominated Sáír or Sawáí or otherwise, to be taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made.

No. 3, ¶ 7.

B. 46, 83 (*a*): Act XVII of 1876, section 41: Reg. XXXVII of 1793, preamble: No. 1, ¶¶ 17-18.

What land taken into account in assessing mahál.

49. In assessing a mahál all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say:—

(*a*) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste-lands;

(*b*) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations or other similar purposes;

(*c*) land excluded from assessment under section forty-four;

(*d*) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue-free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(*e*) land which the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may exempt from assessment.

B. 86, 137 (*c*): Act XIX of 1873, sections 43, 44 and 53.

Settlement with whom to be made.

50. The settlement of every mahál shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahál: Provided that, when superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist in the same mahál, the Settlement-officer may, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, determine—

(*a*) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors: and

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the proprietary profits of the mahál shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 43: No. 3, ¶ 9.

A mortgagee in possession shall, for the purposes of this section, stand in the place of a mortgaging proprietor.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 54.

Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.

51. When in a mahál in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist the Settlement-officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors, he shall make on their behalf a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietors, binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land-revenue and provincial cesses and the profits to which they are entitled under section fifty, clause (*b*).

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 55.

What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.

52. When in any such mahál the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors, the Settlement-officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (*b*) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietors, or shall be collected as if it were Government land-revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury.

See s. 45, N.-W. P.

Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.

53. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement-officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment, and no assessment shall be offered to the persons permitted to engage until its amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

B. 89.

Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.

54. All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council, and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received.

B. 90, 91.

Option to accept or refuse assessment.

55. It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahál is offered to accept or refuse the same.

Mode of acceptance.

If they are willing to accept it, they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement-officer.

B. 91.

Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.

56. Any proprietor who, within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner, fails to sign and deliver such acceptance, or to inform the Settlement-officer that he refuses the proposed assessment, shall, if the Settlement-officer by an order in writing so directs, be deemed to have accepted such assessment.

B. 92, 134.

Effect of acceptance of assessment.

57. The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty-eight or, if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect, until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect: Provided that—

Act XIX of 1873, s. 191.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 33.

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner;

1st—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council;

or by Governor General in Council.

2ndly—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation;

Act VIII of 1846, s. 4.

Málguzárs may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.

3rdly—if any málguzár, six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty-eight, applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term, the assessment shall, on the expiry of such term, cease to be in force;

Saving of right to partition mahal.

4thly—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained.

B. 94: Act XIX of 1873, s. 48.

Procedure when assessment is declined.

58. Where there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty-five the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exclude them from settlement, and may settle the mahál with any other persons, or may take it under direct management:

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement.

B. 95: Act XIX of 1873, s. 49.

Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.

59. If some of the proprietors are willing so to accept and others are not willing so to accept the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consists entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors, form such lands into a separate mahál, and deal with such mahál under section fifty-eight:

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered.

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty-eight.

B. 96: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 30: Settlement Code, p. 51.

Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.

60. When an assessment is offered in a mahál in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist—

(*a*) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered, the settlement, shall be offered to the other class; and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement, the settlement-officer shall proceed as in section fifty-eight;

(*b*) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment, he may either proceed as if all refused or may deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine:

Provided that if, in the latter case, the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it, such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons.

B. 97: See s. 54, N.-W. P.

Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.

61. If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub-settlement offered under section fifty-one, the Settlement-officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement.

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub-settlement, the Settlement-officer may in his discretion either—

(*a*) proceed as if all had refused it; or

(*b*) deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine as if the sub-settlement had been a settlement.

B. 98: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 48, 51: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 37. No. 3, ¶ 10.

Allowance to excluded proprietors.

62. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty-eight or section sixty, clause (*a*), shall be entitled to receive, from the Government, an annual allowance, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not be less than five per cent. or more than ten per cent. on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement-officer.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 50: No. 3, ¶ 10.

Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír land.

63. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty-eight to sixty-one, inclusive, shall be entitled to retain possession of his sír-land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant; and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 56.

Sub-settlement with málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.

64. The Settlement-officer may make, on behalf of málik-makbúzás or other like holders of land, such a sub-settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights; and may provide that, in addition to the land-revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent., as

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land-revenue, and to meet fees to lambardárs and mukaddams.

B. 99.

Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

65. The amount of revenue payable under a sub-settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub-settlement.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 76: Act XIX of 1873, s. 62.

Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.

66. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahál.

B. 108.

To determine extent of sír-land.

67. The Settlement-officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sír in each mahál.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 65 and 67: Settlement Code, p. 74, para. 7.

To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.

68. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahál are mutually bound as regards the introduction and ejectment of tenants, the granting of pattás, the realization and distribution of rents and other profits, the payment of land-revenue, village expenses and other charges, and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahál; and shall decide disputes or record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matters.

B. 100 and 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 46.

To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.

69. When the whole or part of the land of a mahál is held in severalty the Settlement-officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement or a sub-settlement over the lands of such mahál, and such distribution shall be binding upon the málguzárs as among themselves.

B. 101.

To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.

70. The Settlement-officer shall determine through which of the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor, sub-proprietor or málik-makbúzá shall be paid.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1873, s. 68.

To determine status and rents of tenants.

71. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and record for each mahál the status of all tenants occupying land therein, the lands held by them, the conditions of their holdings, and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively.

B. 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 47.

To re-distribute land according to custom.

72. When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahál is subject to periodical re-distribution, the Settlement-officer may, in his discretion, on the application of the proprietors, make such re-distribution according to such custom.

B. 112, 113: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 85-87.

Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government.

73. The Settlement-officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment, or to receive the whole or part of the land-revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue.

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement-officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section.

B. 112: Act XIX of 1873, section 79.

Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against málguzars.

74. When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue-free as against the Government is held by a proprietor, whether himself a málguzár or not, who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the málguzárs of the mahál, the Settlement-officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land; and, if he decides that the claimant is so entitled, shall also determine the conditions under which, and the term for which, the claimant is entitled to such exemption:

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahál in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue.

B. 113.

Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement-officers in dealing with cases under this section.

B. 116.

Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect.

75. When the Settlement-officer decides, under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, that land which has been held free of revenue, or at less than full revenue, shall pay revenue, or pay the same at enhanced rates, such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing; unless the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized. No. 3, ¶ 12.

B. 117, 118 (a): Act XIX of 1873, section 66.

Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.

76. The Settlement-officer shall determine and record the village-cesses, if any, which are leviable in accordance with village-custom, and the persons by and from whom, and the rates at which, they are leviable; and such cesses shall, if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, be leviable accordingly.

To determine certain disputes.

77. The Settlement-officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely):—

(a) the right of any lambardár, mukaddam, patwárí, village-watchman or other village-servant to any customary dues or other remuneration, and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration; B. 118 (b), 120.

(b) the rights of persons resident in the village, or holding lands in the mahál, in or to the common land of the mahál and its produce, and the village-site;

(c) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights-of-way and other easements;

(d) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration-paper.

Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77, clauses (b), (c) and (d).

78. If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-one and seventy-seven, clauses (b), (c) and (d), New.

the Settlement-officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party; but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute, his decision thereon, the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit.

B. 119, 120.

Record-of-rights.

79. The Settlement-officer shall prepare for every mahál, or, if he thinks fit, for any group of neighbouring mahâls, a Record-of-rights, and shall include in it—

(*a*) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter; and

Act XIX of 1873, ss. 62 and 63, and s. 65, clause (*e*).

(*b*) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may, by rules in this behalf, direct to be entered in such paper.

B. 137 (*f*).

Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of-rights.

80. The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record-of-rights shall be drawn up, the form of the papers of which it shall consist, and the manner in which such papers shall be signed and attested by the Settlement-officer and the parties interested.

B. 52: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 17.

Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.

81. When the Settlement-officer has completed a Record-of-rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed, he shall, subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody.

B. 197: Act XIX of 1873, s. 91.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

82. All entries in the Record-of-rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown, or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act.

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.

83. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy-eight, or by any decision of the Chief Settlement-officer in appeal therefrom, or by any entry made in the Record-of-rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section, may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended:

Provided that—

B. 199 (*b*).

(*a*) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry, the Government, if it so desires, and all persons interested in the entry, shall be made parties to the suit;

(*b*) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record-of-rights was signed, or by any persons claiming through them, and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty-eight or section seventy-seven, clause (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*), shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

B. 199 (*e*).

(*c*) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement-officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry.

Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.

84. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council, exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty-three made in a Record-of-rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty-five and thirty-two, unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently. B. 121, proviso (1), 199 (*f*).

Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

85. In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government, the Settlement-officer shall, instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided, conduct such operations, and prepare such record, as the Chief Commissioner may direct. B. 135.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

Assessment of provincial cesses.

86. The road-cess, the school-cess and the dâk-cess shall be assessed by the Settlement-officer on all lands whether land-revenue be assessable on the same or not. B. 84, 85: No. 1, ¶ 18.

In the case of lands fully assessed to land-revenue, the road-cess and school-cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent., and the dâk-cess at the rate of one half per cent., on such revenue;

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which, in the opinion of the Settlement-officer, would be assessable on such lands if they were assessable to land-revenue at full rates.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.

87. Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been made under this Part; and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement-officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act. B. 128.

Effect of awards of proprietary right at such settlements.

88. When a Settlement-officer or Settlement Court has, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, made an award of proprietary rights in any land, all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid, or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made, shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned; and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court. B. 148: No. 1, ¶¶ 1[illegible] 21.

When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts.

89. Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force, to establish such claim; and, if he can prove that, when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed B. 149, 15[illegible] No. 1 ¶¶ 21.

by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded, the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands.

B. 133.

Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to malik-makbúzas entitled thereto.

90. When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, málik-makbúzás have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste-lands of any mahál, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement, prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them; and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 171: Act XIX of 1873, section 147.

Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.

91. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Record-of-rights of any village, the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, shall be paid.

See section 147, N.-W. P.

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, all such payments shall be made on the dates, in the instalments, in the manner and at the places on, in and at which they are now payable.

B. 172: Act XIX of 1873, section 148.

"Arrear." "Defaulters."

92. When any sum payable under a settlement or sub-settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety-one, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear, and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub-settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it, and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act.

B. 90.

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Málguzárs.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 149: No. 3, ¶ 18.

Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.

93. Except as hereinafter provided, a statement of account, certified by the Tahsíldár, shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government, of its amount, and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters.

B. 173 (a): Act XIX of 1873, s. 150 (a).

Notice of demand.

94. The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may, if he thinks fit, before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such an arrear, cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters.

B. 173: Act XIX of 1873, s. 150.

Processes for recovery of arrears.

95. An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes:—

(*a*) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter;

(*b*) by attachment and sale of his moveable property;

(*c*) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue which, as between him and the other málguzárs, is payable by him, and taking the same under direct management;

(*d*) by transferring the share or land of any málguzár as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid; or if all such málguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same; B. 178.

(*e*) by annulling the settlement of the mahál in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahál under direct management or farming the same;

(*f*) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid;

(*g*) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred:

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (*a*) shall not be issued against any female;

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

(3) that no land shall be sold, and the settlement of no land shall be annulled, on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment, or under charge of the Superintendent of Government wards, or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management, or let by him in farm. Act XIX of 1873, ss. 158, 166.

The processes specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*g*) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made, or in any other district.

B. 174.

Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.

96. The process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*a*), may be executed by issuing a warrant directing the officer named therein, if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant, to bring him to the tahsíl.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 152.

If, when the defaulter arrives at the tahsíl, the arrear is still unpaid, the tahsíldár may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsíl for a period not exceeding ten days, and may then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner.

B. 175: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 48.

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.

97. If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period, not exceeding three months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit, unless within such period the arrear is paid.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

Procedure in sales of moveable property.

98. Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court.

B. 176. No. 3, ¶¶ 19-20.

Management of share or patti attached under section 95, clause (c).

99. After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety-five, clause (c), the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment, and shall place the attached mahál, share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose.

B. 176: Act XIX of 1873, s. 155.

Effect of attachment.

100. During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety-nine, the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached, and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position, being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors, incumbrancers or tenants of, or on, such land.

B 177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

Profits of land how applied.

101. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment, and next, to discharging the arrear.

B 176-177 Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

Attachment when to cease.

102. The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession:

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement.

B. 178.

Transfer under section 95 (d).

103. When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (d), the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear, or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzárs of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding, except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzár whose holding is transferred.

B. 179. Act XIX of 1873, s. 159.

Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.

104. When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahál, the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment, and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession, and either manage the mahál or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner directs: and all liens, leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled:

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement.

B. 180: Act XIX of 1873, s. 165.

Settlement on expiry of farm or management.

105. After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate; and, if such offer is refused, may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person, or manage it himself or through an agent for such period.

New.

Case of a portion of a mahal being farmed or managed.

106. When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four, the rest of such mahál shall be separately re-settled for the remainder of the term of settlement.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 190.

Saving of rights in sír-land.

107. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, nodefaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sír-land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (c), (d) and (e); but any such defaulter shall, while such process is being enforced, be entitled to retain possession of, and pay rent for, such land as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

B 182. Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.

108. Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs, a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it, as the case may be, free of all liens, leases and incumbrances; and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser.

Nothing in this section shall—

(a) affect the rights of any proprietor, superior or inferior, to the defaulters or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim; or — No. 3, ¶ 20.

(b) apply to lands held under leases for the erection of dwelling-houses or manufactories, or for mining purposes, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship or burying-grounds, whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases; or

(c) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sír-land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 58

Rules for sale of immoveable property.

109. When immoveable property is sold under this Act, the procedure provided in sections 287 (except

the last two clauses), 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed, except in the following particulars, that is to say:—

(*a*) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, and on such payment the sale shall be stayed.

(*b*) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall, when the sale is under clause (*f*), section ninety-five of this Act, declare that, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight, the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, is to be sold free of all liens, leases and incumbrances, and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement.

(*c*) An appeal from any order under section 212 of the said Code for confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division, and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 172.

(*d*) The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, postpone a sale which he has notified, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

(*e*) Section 309 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if, after the words "for such payment," the words "and every sale of such property made after a postponement" were added.

(*f*) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety-five, clause (*f*), of this Act.

(*g*) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words "The Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser possession of the lands which he has purchased" were added thereto.

Act XIX of 1873, section 188.

Pre-emption at sales.

110. (*a*) When the land of one or more of the málguzárs is sold under section ninety-five, clause (*f*), any málguzár who has paid the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him, and

(*b*) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold, any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may, if the property has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take it at the sumlast bid:

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held, and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (*a*) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (*b*).

B. 183: Act XIX of 1873, section 185.

Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.

111. The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be applied, first, in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale; secondly, to the payment of any other arrear of land-revenue due by the defaulter; and the surplus, if any, shall then be payable to him, or, in the case of more than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold.

Costs recoverable as part of arrear.

112. The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety-four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued. B. 187.

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.

113. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules— B. 188.

(*a*) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety-four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety-five;

(*b*) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs;

(*c*) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), may be enforced;

(*d*) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety-five shall be executed.

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

114. Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety-three, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government, the person against whom such proceedings are taken may, if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent, and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due. B. 195. Act XIX of 1873, s. 189.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Málguzárs.

Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.

115. In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardár to recover the amount of any Government revenue or provincial cess payable through him, the defendant shall not, except with the permission of the Court,— B. 190.

(*a*) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff, or

(*b*) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due.

Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

116. Any lambardár or sub-lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue, or any malguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue. B. 192: Act XVII of 1876, s. 158.

The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, comply with such application, but shall, before compliance therewith, give to the persons who would be defendants, if a suit were brought, opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make.

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section.

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears; and shall forfeit their claim to the collection-charge, or, if no separate collection-charge has been fixed, to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf; and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government.

B. 151-154: No. 2, ¶¶ 40-43.

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.

117. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act, shall bar the right of the málguzárs of any mahál assessed to land-revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which, having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue; but the Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion, exempt any case from the operation of this section.

Limitation in suits for revenue.

118. The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub-settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Interest on arrears.

B. 193: Act XIX of 1873, s. 148: No. 3, ¶ 21.

Interest on arrears.

119. Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs; but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub-settlement.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 198:

Correction of Record-of-rights.

120. An entry in the Record-of-rights may, after such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner, be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds:—

Act XIX of 1873, s. 94.

(*a*) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected; or

(*b*) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty-three it has been declared to be erroneous; or

(*c*) that, being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court, or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement-officer, it is not in accordance with such decree or order; or

(*d*) that, being founded on such decree or order, the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review, or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner.

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.

121. The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record-of-rights when such revision is provided for in such record.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.

122. When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record-of-rights, he shall exercise, with respect to the matter to which such entry relates, all the powers which the Chief Settlement-officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress.

B. 155, 156: No. 2, ¶¶ 4-48.

Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government.

123. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in the Record-of-rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government.

Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub-settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule, custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may, if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, for such violation or neglect, impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.

124. The Chief Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall, for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record-of-rights, prepare, or, where there is a patwárí, cause to be prepared, and furnish, annually for such village, papers in such form, at such time, containing such particulars, and attested in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe; B. 147, 201: No. 3, ¶ 24.

(*b*) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred, and the nature of such change;

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints, and not in the Record-of-rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that, before any specified changes are recorded, the order of a specified Revenue-officer shall be obtained.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 97.

Possession of proprietary rights to be notified.

125. All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which such land is situated.

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section, the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 100

Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.

126. Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty-five shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues.

Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.

127. All persons having proprietary rights in land are, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village-papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty-four.

B. 202: Act XIX of 1873, s. 96.

Fees for mutations.

128. The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty-four, and may fix the amount of such fees.

From whom leviable.

129. All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings.

130. The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue; and, if the term of any grant has expired, or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue-free, or at less than full revenue-rates, has died, shall assess the same, and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Procedure on expiry of term of grant.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

Procedure on breach of condition of release.

131. If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit.

B. 203: Act XIX of 1873, s. 106.

Inspection of revenue-records.

132. All records kept under this chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times, and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.

133. The Deputy Commissioner shall, when a settlement is not in progress, exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement-officers for the following purposes:—

(*a*) causing boundary marks to be erected;

(*b*) assessing land-revenue on lands which are liable to assessment, but have not been assessed;

(*c*) forming new mahâls from land not previously settled;

(*d*) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be re-admitted;

(*e*) settling mahâls in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty-seven;

(*f*) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzárs;

(*g*) assessing lands gained by alluvion;

(*h*) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act, but have not been recorded at the settlement.

Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.

134. The Chief Commissioner may, during the currency of a settlement, invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement-officer by sections forty, forty-one and forty-two; or B. 166: Act XIX of 1873, s. 93.

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement-officer; but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty-seven.

Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.

135. Any person wilfully erasing, removing or damaging a boundary-mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsíldár or Naib Tahsíldár empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same, and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure, damage or removal. B. 159: B. 10: Act XIX of 1873, s. 142.

Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.

136. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit. B. 160: Act XIX of 1873, s. 143.

Partition of a mahâl into two mahâls.

137. Any málguzárs of a mahâl who are not co-sharers with the other malguzárs of such mahâl in any lands of such mahâl except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other málguzárs a separate mahâl; and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such lands and the lands held separately by the remaining málguzárs separate mahâls, and shall apportion between the two new mahâls thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahâl. New.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

Power to make rules as to officers.

138. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of lambardárs, sub-lambardárs and mukaddams: B. 204.

Provided that proprietors other than málik-makbúzás shall not be liable to pay, on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardárs or sub-lambardárs and mukaddams, a sum exceeding five per cent. on the land-revenue which is No. 1, ¶ 38: Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43.

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue-free would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment.

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub-lambardárs under this section, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims, and to entries on the subject in the Record-of-rights of any mahál.

B. 205. Duties of lambardárs.

139. It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub-lambardár—

(*a*) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land-revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub-lambardars;

(*b*) to collect and pay to the mukaddam, or into the Government treasury, as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, all sums payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs, or sub-lambardárs, from the mahál to which he is appointed, on account of cash-allowances to patwáris or village-watchmen, or on account of any expenses which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál;

(*c*) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village-papers, or to report under this Act.

B. 205: Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors.

140. Lambardárs and sub-lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land-revenue—

(*a*) any remuneration to which they are entitled;

(*b*) the sum which, under section one hundred and thirty-nine, they are bound to pay to mukaddams;

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik-makbúzás paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardárs.

B. 168. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which málik-makbúzá pays revenue.

141. On the application of any málik-makbúzá or other like holder of land or of the lambardár or sub-lambardár through whom such málik-makbúzá or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding, the Deputy Commissioner may, for sufficient cause shown, direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub-lambardár, or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury.

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government.

When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury, such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty-four as the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, may determine, shall be paid to the Government; and the málik-makbúzá or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village-expenses.

Duties of mukaddams.

142. It shall be the duty of every mukaddam— B. 206: No. 1, ¶¶ 35 *et seq*: No. 2, ¶¶ 60-62.

(*a*) to control and superintend the village-patwári and watchmen; to report their deaths or absence from duty; to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office; to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled; and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties;

(*b*) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village, at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf;

(*c*) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways;

(*d*) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government-surveyor as may be made over to his care;

(*e*) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, to keep his village in good sanitary condition;

(*f*) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government-pensioners;

(*g*) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood, forests and trees growing on the village-lands; and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood, and enjoy other privileges in the waste-lands of the village, the rights to which they are entitled;

(*h*) to collect, or aid in the collection of, all Government taxes and dues.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules—

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section; and B. 207.

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (*e*), in respect of such village and for apportioning such charges among such persons.

Liabilities imposed by law on landholders to attach to mukaddams.

143. When, by any enactment for the time being in force, any public duties are imposed on, or public liabilities are declared to attach to, landholders, their managers and agents and the like, such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on, and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act: B. 206.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders, their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law. No. 3, ¶ 24.

Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred.

144. Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration, together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties. B. 206.

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwáris.

145. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules— B. 208: Act XXXII of 1871, s. 6.

(*a*) regulating the manner in which patwáris are to be selected; prescribing the condi-

tions under which they may be appointed, and fixing the limits of their circles, and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration;

(b) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwári, when they are unable to act themselves;

(c) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwáris and their substitutes for neglect of their duty, and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed:

Provided that, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwáris a sum exceeding six per cent. on the revenue assessed on his land, or which, when his land is revenue-free, would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment.

B. 209: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6.

In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c.

146. In making rules under section one hundred and forty-five, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration-papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwáris; but in no case shall such conditions or customs or claims be deemed to require the appointment of any patwári who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwári who would otherwise be liable to dismissal.

B. 210.

Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters.

147. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where, at the time of the last preceding settlement, the maintenance of a patwári was made optional, and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwári should be maintained, and for dealing with cases where no patwári is, under such option, maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwári.

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(a) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors, and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default;

(b) to appoint patwáris in the villages of such proprietors, either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term, and to fix the remuneration of such patwáris.

B. 211.

Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwáris.

148. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules prescribing the duties of patwáris—

(a) towards the Government; and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish, the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared, the mode of their preparation and attestation, and the dates on which they are to be furnished;

No. 1, ¶ 38.

(b) towards the members of the village-community; and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office, which the patwáris may demand in respect of the performance of such duties.

Patwáris' papers to be public documents.

All records and documents which patwáris are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government.

B. 212: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 95 (b).

Patwáris to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled.

149. Patwáris shall produce at all reasonable times, for the inspection of all persons interested therein, all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep.

B. 213.

Existing officers confirmed.

150. All existing lambardárs, sub-lambardárs, mukaddams and patwáris shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act. Any sums which officers of these classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may, if the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government.

B. 164.

Holders of sír-land in Sambalpur to provide for remuneration of mukaddams.

151. In each village of the district of Sambalpúr all persons, other than mukaddams, holding sír-land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village; and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules for the enforcement of this obligation.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act.

152. Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided,—

(a) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted, or application made, to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement-officer is, by this Act, empowered to determine or dispose of; and

B. 170: Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, section 119.

Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached.

(b) everything done, ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done, ordered or decided.

Act XIX 1873, s. 66.

For what village-cesses suit lies.

153. No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement, or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty-three (h) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

B. 129.

Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government.

154. When, at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act, waste-lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to, or in respect of, such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation.

B. 158: Act XIX of 1873, s. 141.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

155. All persons in possession as proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

B. 257: Bombay Land-revenue Code, section 94.

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement-officers trading and holding land.

156. No Revenue or Settlement-officer, and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement-office, shall, except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner,—

(*a*) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the purchase or hiring of land, in the district to which he is appointed, or in which he is employed;

(*b*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, or in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-authority in such district.

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section, in the case of any specified class of officers.

B. 184: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 161, 162.

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.

157. When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety-nine and one hundred and four has been made, and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty-eight, all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner, his agent or lessee; and no payment made to such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner, or his agent or lessee.

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.

B. 185: Act XIX of 1873, s. 163.

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.

158. All sums which, under section one hundred and fifty-seven, become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government.

B. 186: Act XVII of 1876, s. 127.

Recovery of balances due by farmers.

159. When any land has been let in farm under section fifty-eight or one hundred and four, any revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force.

And of money payable under Act.

160. All land-revenue due at the time this Act comes into force, and all money payable to the Government under this Act, shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties.

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised.

161. All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land-revenue, or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken.

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.

162. In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.

163. The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof.

164. The Chief Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for, and may attach to the breach of any such rule, or of any other rule made by him under this Act, a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, or when such breach is a continuing breach, to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues. B. 262.

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

All such rules, when so published, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section* 34.)

	Description of suits.
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like, not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.
2	Suits by lambardárs, for arrears of Government-revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent.
3	Suits by proprietors, for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts.
4	Suits by máfidárs or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such máfidárs or assignees.
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors.
6	Suits by zamíndárs and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents, or against the trustees of such agents, for money received or accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Regulation, order, &c.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XII of 1841.	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1858.	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Land-revenue Administration of the Central Provinces as at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis. Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage. In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies, and elsewhere the only law is either the "spirit" of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half-forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils' Act.

2. No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule, when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers; but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arm's-length; the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way; and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire, has come to be felt.

3. To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared. It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land-revenue administration, strictly so called, to the exclusion of certain subjects, such as partition and Courts of wards, which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land-revenue Acts.

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land-revenue Acts, which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion; and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel, or otherwise appear to require special notice.

4. It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875, and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue which were saved by it; and, as any remnant of these old rules and regulations would, if kept alive, be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty, the clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills, maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law, has been omitted. It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty, as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation, and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue.

5. Chapter II, relating to Revenue-officers, their powers and procedure, it will be seen, contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North-Western Provinces Act. Most of the Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts, and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure. The provisions of that Code, though copious, are simple and untechnical, and it accordingly seems the most convenient course to adopt it as a basis for the procedure of Revenue-officers, as has been done in sections 15(*a*) and 19 of the Bill, power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary.

6. In section 34 the Panjáb system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement-officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed, but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

7. Section 49, following the principle which it is believed has, from a remote period, been recognized throughout India, and which will be found embodied in the preamble to Regulation XXXVII of 1793 and elsewhere in the Bengal Code, declares that all land, with certain definite exceptions, is liable to be assessed to land-revenue. An express provision of this sort seems desirable in the Central Provinces, where a question has been recently raised as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitations. There is of course no general intention of assessing the lands in towns or old village-sites. They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 44; but it is obviously desirable that, where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon, and yield, as they probably would, a larger profit to their owners than before, they should still remain liable to assessment.

8. In sections 78 and 83 an attempt is made to specify the acts and decisions of a Settlement-officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court, all other such acts and decisions being by section 152 protected from being so challenged; and as, when a matter is liable to be taken in the last resort before a Civil Court, it would be waste of time for the Settlement-officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it, section 78 provides that the investigation in the cases to which it refers shall be a summary one, the Settlement-officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit, and not being *bound* to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered.

9. Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which, at settlements made before the passing of the Act, the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement-officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who, of all others, had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership. They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement-officer shall be permitted to impeach his award; but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it; and that, if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded, the Court may declare him to be a proprietor.

10. Section 108 states, somewhat differently from the Land-revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it. The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be "the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c.; but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are "the rights of any proprietor "superior or inferior to the defaulters, or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant, who does not "derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through "whom they claim."

11. Section 116, following and enlarging upon section 158 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876, provides that any lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue, or any málguzár entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government. It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit, and he will probably comply with it, as a rule, in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear, and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it.

12. Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North-Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the málguzárs to resume revenue-free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest. It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him. The Government revenue might, no doubt, ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál, but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process.

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration; but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces, and may safely be left to their operation. As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law, there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable, and this is in effect what the Bill does.

13. Section 119 of the Bill follows the 148th section of the North-Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub-settlement.

14. Section 123, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in a Record-of-rights shall be enforced by fine, is new. It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the persons, for whose benefit a provision of a Record-of-rights is intended, might, owing to their not being parties to such record, or for some other reason, not be in a position to enforce it, or where, in order to enforce such a provision by a suit, it would be necessary to join, perhaps, all the inhabitants of a village as parties.

15. Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition, and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land-revenue Act, namely, the separation into two separate mahále of two portions of a mahál which are held in severalty.

When two parties in a mahál, holding their lands in common, desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue, they must, under the Bill, as under the law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, first obtain a partition of their lands; but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue-administration has no direct concern. It might be, and sometimes is, sought like a partition of house-property or any other property, without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government, and, accordingly, though it is intended that partitions of revenue-paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue-officers, as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation, it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill, which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council, and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzárs.

16. The office of mukaddam, which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish, is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty. Up to the period of the recent settlements, villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer, with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village; but now, as Mr. Jones has observed, "the zamíndárí tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattídárí with its several heads," and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up. Moreover, in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town-capitalists, and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all. To remedy this, the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a "mukaddam"), to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land, and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it. When there are resident lambardárs, the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily, but not necessarily, be one of them.

C. GRANT.

The 6th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 12 of 1880.

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881. Committee's recommendations, para. 1.

Local extent.

The provisions of this Act relating to—

(*a*) dangerous petroleum, and

(*b*) the importation of first class and second class petroleum,

extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-seven, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Petroleum."

"Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 3, with additions from Committee's report.

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Committee's recommendations, para. 3.

Explanation.—The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed. Committee's recommendations, para. 4.

"First class petroleum."

"First class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: Committee's recommendations, para. 6.

"Second class petroleum."

"Second class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty-three, but below one hundred and three, degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

"Dangerous petroleum."

"Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

"Import."

"Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

and "importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid.

"Transport."

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India:

"Ship."

"Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"Master."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class: and

"Magistrate."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned.

"Owner."

First class and second class Petroleum.

Committee's recommendations, paras. 12 to 20.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum; and in particular—

Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship.

(*b*) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship;

(*c*) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed; and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum.

5. No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons, and

Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.

no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons,

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act.

6. The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required.

Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say—

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(*b*) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed, the mode of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit;

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted;

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it;

(*g*) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover;

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it;

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force; and

(*k*) the renewal of the license.

Dangerous Petroleum.

7. No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.

Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare—

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be;

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used; and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose.

Power to grant license.

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose, it may grant such license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.

8. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license:

Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 40 gallons.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass, earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 8.

9. Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions contained in sections four and six in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum.

Applications of sections 4 and 6.

Petroleum generally.

Vessels containing petroleum to be marked.

10. All petroleum— 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 6.

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported,

(*b*) which is transported, or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters, stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is. Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 9.

11. Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place, and any of the vessels, in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.

of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples.

Ibid.

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

12. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed, at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing.

Ibid.

Certificate as to result of such testing.

13. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class, second class or dangerous petroleum, such officer or other person may certify such fact, and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found; and shall be *primâ facie* proof of the fact stated therein.

Penalties.

Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.

14. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 63.

Penalty for keeping, transporting or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10.

15. Any person keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked as prescribed by section ten shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 12.

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.

16. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place, or any of the vessels, in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 11.

Confiscation of petroleum.

17. In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that,—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting, or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated.

Miscellaneous.

Rules when to have force of law.

18. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law:

Provided that no such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 14.

Power to extend this Act to other substances.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five, seven and eight, the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply.

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section.

THE SCHEDULE.

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus.

Committee's recommendations, para. 5, and 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47.

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus:—

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2″ diameter, $2\frac{2}{10}$″ height (internal), with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{10}$″ wide, $\frac{3}{8}$″ from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$″ from the bottom of the cup. It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B. W. G.), tinned inside. A bracket, consisting of a short stout piece of wire, bent upwards and terminating in a point, is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge. The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{2}$″. The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B. W. G.) which carries the thermometer and test lamp. The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions, upon which it may be made to oscillate: it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{10}$″ in diameter. The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle, and its length is so adjusted, that the bulb of the thermometer, when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$″ below the centre of the lid.

The cover is provided with three square holes, one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$″ by $\frac{4}{10}$″, and two smaller ones, $\frac{3}{10}$″ by $\frac{2}{10}$″, close to the sides and opposite each other. These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves, and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid.

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position.

Upon the cover, in front of, and in line with, the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used.

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B. W. G.), an inner one of 3″ diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$″ height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$″ height; they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B. W. G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to inclose the space between the two cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder. The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about ⅜", that is, its diameter is about ⅜" greater than that of the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder. To the inner projection of the top is fastened, by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite, the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup. The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath of the oil lamp is 1½". A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set at a right angle, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders. The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two loop handles.

The bath rests upon a cast-iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B. W. G.), flanged at the top, and of such dimensions that the bath, while firmly resting on the iron ring, just touches with its projecting top the inward-turned flange. The diameter of this outer jacket is 6½". One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp, attached to it by means of a small swing bracket. The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is 1".

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus, the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing point. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top. Its range is from about 90° to 190° Fahrenheit. The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way; it is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket, and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about 3½" measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described. It has a round bulb, a space at the top, and ranges from about 55° F. to 150° F.; it measures from end of ivory back to bulb 2¼".

NOTE.—A model apparatus is deposited at the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

Directions for applying the Test.

1. The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts.

2. The heating vessel or water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel. The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath, or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

If the water has been heated too highly, it is easily reduced to 130° by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading.

When a test has been completed, this water-bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath, and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested. The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus, and the next test is proceeded with.

3. The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candlewick, and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube. The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0·15 of an inch diameter, and this size of flame which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer.

When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp.

4. The bath having been raised to the proper temperature, the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup, being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance, and if it exceeds 65°, the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60°) by immersing the bottle containing them in cold water, or by any other convenient method. The lid of the cup, with the slide closed, is then put on, and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel. The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid, and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered. When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator.

5. The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup, the lead line or pendulum,* which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator, is set in motion, and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched. When the temperature has reached about 66°, the operation of testing is to be commenced, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner:—

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation.

NOTE.—If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility, the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows:—

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water, to a depth of 1½ inches, and the heating vessel or water-bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation. If a very heavy oil is being dealt with, the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120°, instead of with cold water.

* This pendulum is two (2) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government. In November, 1878, the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay, with a view, if necessary, to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils. On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings. This Committee, which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade, has presented its report, in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation, and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed.

2. These recommendations follow, with certain modifications, introduced to meet the special circumstances, climatic and otherwise, of India, the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47), which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom. They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely, practical security of life and property, with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade.

3. The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee :—

1*st*.—All petroleum should be divided into three classes, namely,—

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103° F.;
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83° and 103° F.;
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83° F.

} According to Abel's close test.

2*ndly*.—All petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test, which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, the Petroleum Act, 1879), for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act.

3*rdly*.—As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83°, or 10° higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic., Cap. 47), and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe, the importation, storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum, should be left reasonably free, while the importation, storage and transport of dangerous petroleum, if not actually prohibited, should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be so for purposes of ordinary use.

4. The Government of India has considered this report, and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations. As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, are in favour of legislation, the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General, and accordingly the present Bill, which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee, has been prepared.

5. As it seems desirable to check at once, and generally, the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum), the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India; but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government.

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort, where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered.

6. A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum, and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances.

7. The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel's test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, has been inserted in a foot-note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr. Pedler.

8. The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty-seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865, which regulates in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT AND STATEMENT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

No. 117, dated Calcutta, the 19th April 1880.

From—The Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the following Report and statements on the operations of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878-79 :—

No. I.—Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1878-79 and previous years.

No. II.—Statement of Notes issued, received, and cancelled during 1878-79.

No. III.—Statement of receipts and expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878-79.

CIRCULATION.

2.—The maximum, minimum, and the average value of notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of any month during the last two years have been as follows, showing an increase in the minimum circulation, but a decrease in the other two :—

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.	Average.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1877-78 ...	15,63,56,690	January 1878 ...	11,13,05,280	April 1877 ...	13,25,02,472
1878-79 ...	14,27,40,275	August „ ...	11,42,36,450	March 1879 ...	13,19,05,084

The abnormal expansion caused by the famine and excessive importation of bullion has now passed away. The circulation had returned to its ordinary level by the end of the year, and since June 1879 has been rising again by what seems to be its natural growth.

The average value of the reserve held against this circulation will be found at paragraph 19 of this report.

3.—The average circulation, dating from the commencement of currency operations, has been as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
In 1862-63 . .	4,41,94,285	In 1871-72 . .	11,41,57,442
„ 1863-64 . .	5,23,25,000	„ 1872-73 . .	12,86,40,367
„ 1864-65 . .	6,88,20,116	„ 1873-74 . .	11,14,51,907
„ 1865-66 . .	7,72,57,983	„ 1874-75 . .	10,67,04,071
„ 1866-67 . .	8,98,93,179	„ 1875-76 . .	11,35,26,621
„ 1867-68 . .	9,28,50,848	„ 1876-77 . .	11,64,16,538
„ 1868-69 . .	10,14,55,327	„ 1877-78 . .	13,25,02,472
„ 1869-70 . .	10,66,90,777	„ 1878-79 . .	13,19,05,084
„ 1870-71 . .	9,81,32,240		

The average circulation of the Calcutta Circle of Issue for the year under review has been Rs. 644 lakhs; while that of last year was Rs. 613 lakhs.

The circulation of the Madras Circle has fallen considerably, and the average is Rs. 127 lakhs, against Rs. 151 lakhs in the preceding year.

The decrease is of course owing to improvement in the agricultural state of the Presidency, although the effects of the famine upon the Currency were still felt throughout the year under review.

The decrease has taken place in both the Southern Circles of Issue, those of Madras and Calicut; but there has been a considerable increase in the Cocanada circulation, *viz.*, from 16 to 25 lakhs of rupees. This increase is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner of that Circle to the fact that the taluq treasuries and the Bank of Madras absorbed a large number of Notes during the year. The Bank takes the Notes, as explained in my last report, for the purpose of remittance.

The Bombay circulation on the 31st March 1879 was less by Rs. 49 lakhs than it was on the 31st March 1878. It necessarily falls with the importation of bullion. All bullion purchased at the Mint is paid for in Notes, so the transactions of the Currency Office and (for a time at least) the circulation largely depend on the bullion. The average circulation of the year has been very nearly Rs. 334 lakhs; that of 1877-78 was Rs. 373 lakhs.

The Deputy Commissioner of Currency, Nagpur, says that the apparent increase of the Nagpur circulation is explained by the large number of Notes required by bankers for remittance to Bombay.

The circulation of other Circles does not call for any special remark.

4.—A statement of the lowest amount in circulation, in lakhs of rupees, for the past ten years is subjoined. The statement is arranged for the calendar year, and the month in course of which the weekly circulation was at the lowest is indicated by the figures in antique type.

Circle.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
Calcutta	8	320·2	2	335·2	1	415·2	3	431·2	10	438·9	5	465·2	5	437·3	4	478·2	12	589·9	6	489·1
Madras	2	57·0	3	71·8	3	82·5	12	90·2	6	71·0	12	89·7	1	95·0	2	110·0	11	106·2	6	105·5
Bombay	7	316·1	12	363·8	1	368·2	12	261·9	3	217·6	8	273·9	5	262·8	9	256·7	7	303·3	8	264·5
Allahabad	6	24·9	9	31·0	6	29·0	4	58·6	4	34·0	4	49·0	4	66·4	10	44·1	11	38·8	10	36·7
Lahore	2	10·0	1	22·4	12	38·8	5	32·9	3	39·8	7	57·8	2	55·3	12	46·1	2	39·3	3	41·8
Calicut	4	5·6	1	7·9	1	11·9	1	17·0	8	17·8	1	21·7	12	16·6	2	15·9	5	12·8	2	12·6
Cocanada		...		...		...	2	4·1	3	6·7	1	10·5	12	7·6	1	7·7	1	12·7	9	6·7
Nagpur	17	23·2	4	19·0	2	15·3	4	19·3	4	7·4	4	8·7	4	9·1	12	6·2	1	6·4	3	10·6
Kurrachee	10	18·5	7	16·4	7	14·8	1	17·6	3	12·2	9	15·7	4	16·1	4	14·4	8	20·5	4	20·1
Akola	2	8·2	1	13·3	2	7·1	3	4·5	2	3·8	3	5·7	12	5·5	12	4·7	1	4·1	2	5·4
Aggregate ...	6	856·9	2	1,007·3	1	1,071·8	4	1,085·6	3	920·1	5	1,066·9	5	1,053·2	4	1,11[illegible]·0	12	1,253·7	6	1,111·3

BULLION TRANSACTIONS.

CALCUTTA.

5.—Under the terms of Government of India Notification, in the Financial Department, No. 2725, dated 25th November 1876, the following amounts of silver bullion were received from the public at Calcutta and Bombay, being less by Rs. 3,82,96,000 and Rs. 5,93,25,000 respectively than in the previous year. Certificates for the value were issued by the Mint Master and were paid at the counters of the Currency Offices, as under:—

		At Calcutta.			*At Bombay.*		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April	1878	45,78,935	0	10	79,83,998	15	6
May	,,	5,48,691	2	1	19,44,959	9	11
June	,,	716	10	8	9,80,932	3	7
July	,,	1,65,460	13	4	8,11,465	8	11
August	,,	11,79,958	15	7	8,90,385	12	8
September	,,	80,033	4	10	20,83,643	14	9
October	,,	1,60,107	11	4	32,15,607	8	5
November	,,	12,05,331	8	5	44,52,502	4	4
December	,,	51,627	8	0	22,45,344	3	0
January	1879	11,86,235	3	7	56,84,053	0	2
February	,,	15,91,585	4	5	63,55,552	9	6
March	,,	26,34,456	6	5	98,26,694	1	5
	Total	1,33,83,139	9	6	4,64,75,139	12	2

CALCUTTA SUB-CIRCLE NOTES CASHED AT THE HEAD OFFICE.

6.—The subjoined statement shows the amount of Sub-Circle Notes cashed at the counter of the Calcutta Office for Coin or Notes in each month of the year; the aggregate encashment of Allahabad Notes was 35¾ lakhs less than in the preceding year, and of Lahore Notes 19¾ lakhs less.

Month.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1878	4,27,580	8,06,040	12,33,620
May "	3,19,845	5,34,820	8,54,665
June "	2,52,980	3,97,215	6,50,195
July "	2,90,605	4,44,260	7,34,865
August "	6,23,785	5,56,900	11,80,685
September "	3,72,440	3,50,855	7,23,295
October "	2,97,445	2,84,235	5,81,680
November "	2,44,995	2,96,830	5,41,825
December "	2,53,860	2,88,515	5,42,375
January 1879	2,62,175	2,82,870	5,45,045
February "	2,40,475	3,12,685	5,53,160
March "	2,82,295	4,19,760	7,02,055
TOTAL 1878-79 ...	38,68,480	49,74,985	88,43,465
TOTAL 1877-78 ...	74,42,805	69,56,625	1,43,99,430
Decrease in 1878-79 ...	35,74,325	19,81,640	55,55,965

The reduction since 1876-77 is more than a crore and half, and since 1873-74, the years of the Bengal famine, more than two crores.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC AT THE COUNTERS OF THE OFFICES OF ISSUE.

7.—The following table shows the value of Home Circle Notes issued to, and received from, the public for cash or other Notes at the counters of the Offices of Issue during the last two years. The receipts and issues of Notes at Agencies are shown in the table attached to paragraph 40 of this report.

Circle of Issue.	Notes issued.		Notes received.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	58,30,55,025	54,69,77,935	56,78,18,035	55,81,08,500
Madras	9,73,53,295	6,28,13,905	9,55,13,885	6,56,84,595
Bombay	24,27,75,345	18,38,46,235	23,10,36,155	20,76,69,865
Allahabad	2,57,81,255	1,99,35,560	2,23,40,295	2,52,27,945
Lahore	1,69,19,270	1,54,23,275	1,98,89,875	1,89,13,600
Calicut	89,29,265	56,76,835	89,05,565	58,52,155
Cocanada	41,94,660	56,35,360	37,00,045	77,22,200
Nagpur	30,69,520	46,61,275	31,26,060	19,85,655
Kurrachee	51,37,440	69,81,250	47,33,435	70,24,685
Akola	36,30,305	42,21,800	37,59,385	31,38,680
TOTAL ...	99,08,45,380	85,56,73,430	96,08,22,735	90,13,27,880
Decrease in 1878-79 ...	...	13,51,71,950	...	5,94,94,855

8.—The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of Notes at both Offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total	
	5.	10.	20.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	10,000.	Number.	Value.
										Rs.
Issues ...	668,918	2,538,309	999,355	383,201	678,611	135,754	426,344	23,095	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
Receipts ...	683,854	2,600,654	1,050,948	404,749	696,347	140,430	433,638	26,335	6,036,955	90,75,19,920
More Issues .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Receipts	14,936	62,345	51,593	21,548	17,736	4,676	7,294	3,240	183,368	4,66,12,990

It will be seen that the contraction is general, and, except of Ten-rupee Notes, is in every case larger than the excess issue of last year; but the excess issues of Ten-rupee Notes were so large, that the general result of the two years is a slight increase in the number of Notes in circulation—not, of course, in their value.

9.—During the year, 5,979,325 Notes were received and 4,115,911 cancelled, being 68·83 per cent. of the total number received, against 71·89 of last year.

10.—The average number of Notes that passed over the counters of the undermentioned Offices on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period, has been—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
At Calcutta ...	11,432	12,631	12,869	12,262	13,581	13,101	7,620	9,114	9,216
„ Madras ...	1,897	2,265	1,678	1,930	2,256	1,505	1,282	1,639	1,184
„ Bombay ...	3,826	4,056	4,157	4,237	4,414	4,349	2,028	2,659	2,093

11.—It was ascertained and reported to Government that the above compilation was prepared in different ways in the three Circles. The figures reported this year have been compiled on a uniform plan, and measures have been taken to obviate the recurrence of the irregularity noticed.

12.—The following statement gives the net circulation of the several denominations in number and value on the 31st March 1879, and agrees with the circulation on that day as shown in Statement No. 1. The total is curiously near to that of 1876-77 :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5.	10.	20.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	10,000.	Pieces.	Value.
										Rs.
Calcutta ...	229,273	830,605	304,442	55,389	95,843	11,939	17,574	501	1,545,566	5,64,48,505
Madras ...	27,479	46,006	25,949	20,967	43,844	4,217	2,299	21	170,782	1,11,66,685
Bombay ...	76,363	325,871	68,843	40,942	56,036	4,712	11,581	299	584,147	2,95,90,085
Allahabad ...	14,079	20,219	15,021	11,415	13,353	1,147	1,621	...	76,855	46,73,555
Lahore ...	15,480	32,076	19,501	12,226	10,715	1,666	1,081	32	92,777	47,04,980
Calicut ...	8,052	8,592	5,632	5,320	6,654	172	77	16	34,515	14,93,220
Cocanada ...	3,645	3,553	2,762	1,843	1,533	255	200	27	13,818	9,51,945
Nagpur ...	3,629	4,475	3,843	3,237	3,174	174	243	11	18,786	10,59,005
Kurrachee ...	7,456	20,431	6,225	3,249	4,981	614	970	...	43,926	23,03,640
Akola ...	3,268	3,388	2,478	2,143	2,414	237	78	120	14,126	18,44,830
Total for 1878-79 ...	388,724	1,294,716	454,696	156,731	238,547	25,133	35,724	1,027	2,595,298	11,42,36,450
Total for 1877-78 ...	391,934	1,324,172	492,628	166,417	238,082	26,707	36,041	2,917	2,678,898	13,57,47,500

13.—Thus the average value of each Note in circulation for the past three years was in the—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Calcutta Circle	38	44	36	Calicut Circle	40	52	43
Madras "	57	67	65	Cocanada "	127	176	69
Bombay "	54	56	51	Nagpur "	49	41	56
Allahabad "	47	71	61	Kurrachee "	43	60	52
Lahore "	49	56	51	Akola "	37	31	131

It will be observed that there is a falling off under every denomination except 100-rupee Notes, under which there is a slight increase; and that the total number of pieces is less by 83,600 and the value by Rs. 2,15,11,050 than last year. This large decrease is mainly owing to a fall in the circulation in Calcutta.

Akola shows an average value exceeding, considerably, that of the other circles, owing to a larger number of Notes of all the higher denominations (50-rupee and upwards) being in circulation towards the close of the year, especially the Notes of 10,000 Rupees, which are evidently taken merely for remittance purposes. This was due, the Deputy Commissioner says, "to the late cotton-crop and the absence of a demand for money."

It will be noticed that the marked excess in the value of the Notes of the Cocanada Circle does not appear this year. This is due, I believe, to an accidental decrease in the circulation, as regards Notes of the higher values, on the 31st March 1879, compared with the circulation on the same date in the previous years, and not to any change in the practice of the Bank of Madras, which continues to use these Notes as a medium of remittance.

Foreign Circle Notes.

14.—The following table shows the encashment of Foreign Circle Notes, giving for the year an aggregate total of Rs. 7,43,81,375:—

Cashed by	Calcutta	Madras.	Bombay	Allahabad	Lahore	Calicut.	Cocanada	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Akola.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	...	65,43,560	2,97,50,525	(c) 38,68,480	(c) 49,74,965	1,35,555	(c) 3,28,335	10,80,605	10,13,985	3,33,460	4,80,29,570
Madras ...	1,73,000	...	70,80,490	18,345	18,810	(c) 32,33,910	(c) 61,23,205	29,860	7,155	16,175	1,67,00,950
Bombay ...	7,10,565	10,04,905	...	1,93,865	2,24,700	1,31,345	48,295	(c) 11,60,725	(c) 6,63,140	(c) 9,13,745	50,51,285
Allahabad ..	...	...	...		..	.	...	...		...	..
Lahore .	1,310	240	790	...		.		...	100	...	2,440
Calicut ..	4,080	28,69,990	1,89,570	580	285	. .	18,805	2,065	500	2,590	30,87,465
Cocanada .	17,585	11,23,845	2,02,640	1,120	375	5,420	.	1,710	20	90	13,52,805
Nagpur	9,065	8,435	61,990	1,225	485	430	245	...	305	4,875	87,055
Kurrachee ...	3,860	325	22,710	575	4,620	...	...	1,210	...	970	34,270
Akola ...	415	415	24,830		100	105	...	9,590	80	.	35,535
Total ..	9,19,830	1,15,50,705	3,76,33,545	40,84,190	52,24,360	35,06,765	65,18,885	22,85,845	16,85,345	12,71,905	7,43,81,375

15.—In the above table, the amounts paid in fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Currency Act, to pay, at the Presidency Town, Notes issued at Circle Offices in the interior of each Presidency, are marked with letter (*c*); the remaining amounts represent accommodation afforded to the public beyond the requirements of the law, which, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 5,34,43,185, against Rs. 6,04,08,380 of the preceding year.

Thus, under the requirements of the law, the amount of Notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed at its Head Office were in—

	Rs.
Calcutta	88,43,465
Madras	93,57,115
Bombay	27,37,610
Giving an aggregate total of	2,09,38,190

16.—While Calcutta has fallen off in this respect, owing to smaller supplies to the up-country treasuries, the Cocanada Notes chiefly cashed at Madras by the Bank, and the Akola and Nagpore Notes sent to Bombay for the cotton trade, have increased largely.

As explained in the report for the preceding year, the large number of Madras and Bombay Notes cashed at Calcutta are paid into the Bank of Bengal in payment of Government dues, especially for opium, and as traffic earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies. In the year 1878-79 the Foreign Notes cashed at the counters of the Calcutta Currency Office were less than the encashments of the previous year by Rs. 96,12,715.

This is due, I think, to the falling off in the Madras demand for rice, and to the restriction of the supplies of Notes to treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, owing to the low balances of the year.

Foreign Notes were received over the counters of the Bombay Office to the value of Rs. 50,51,285, which is more by Rs. 85,335 than in 1877-78. There was a balance at Bombay disposable for the encashment of Foreign Notes during the first eight months of the year only. Nevertheless, with careful watching, the Currency Department were able to avoid diminishing in any way the accommodation hitherto given to the public. Foreign Notes were consequently freely cashed at Bombay during the whole year.

The amount of Foreign Notes encashed this year at Madras is Rs. 35,01,630 in excess of the amount encashed last year; Cocanada shows an increase of Rs. 9,07,045, and Calicut a falling off of Rs. 2,90,680. The large accumulation of silver at Madras and Cocanada facilitated the encashment of a very large amount of Foreign Notes at these Circles.

I found it necessary to prohibit the encashment of Foreign Notes absolutely at Allahabad, and, with trifling exceptions, at Lahore; while at Nagpur and Kurrachee this was very much restricted.

The transactions at the other Offices of Issue do not call for special remark.

RESERVE.

17.—The amount invested in Government Securities held by the Department at the end of the year under report was Rs. 5,99,91,175, being an increase of Rs. 30,58,709-6-11 since the preceding year, when they stood at Rs. 5,69,32,465-9-1.

The following Balance-sheet proves the decrease of circulation on 31st March 1879 by the decrease of Coin and Bullion and increase in Securities :—

	1st April 1878	31st March 1879	Increase	Decrease.	
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P
Net circulation .	13,57,47,500 0 0	11,42,36,450 0 0		2 15,11,050 0 0	
Reserve					
Coin	5,71,70,705 6 0	3,78,99,039 15 3	..	1,92,71,665 6 9	
Bullion	2,16,44,329 0 11	1,63,46 235 0 9		52,98,094 0 2	
Securities .	5,69,32,465 9 1	5,99,91,175 0 0	30,58,709 6 11		
TOTAL .	13,57,47,500 0 0	11,42,36,450 0 0	30,58,709 6 11	2 45,69,759 6 11	
				Net decrease	2,15,71,050 0 0

18.—The distribution of Coin and Bullion at the end of the year was, in even lakhs, as follows :—

CIRCLE	Notes in circulation	Coin and Bullion.	Percentage of circulation
Calcutta	564	91*	...
Madras	112	98	...
Bombay	296	172†	...
Allahabad	47	24	...
Lahore	47	60	...
Calicut	15	10	...
Cocanada	9	34	...
Nagpur	11	16	...
Kurrachee	23	13	...
Akola	18	24	...
TOTAL .	11,42	542‡	47·5
TOTAL IN 1877-78 ...	13,57	788	58 0

* Of which, 47 lakhs in bullion. † Of which, 106 lakhs in bullion. ‡ Of this, 10 lakhs in small silver.

19.—The average values of the different kinds of Reserve, against Notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of each month during the last two years, have been as follows:—

YEAR.	Government Securities.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Average circulation
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Rs.
1877-78	5,76,90,543	5,30,14,138	2,17,97,791	.....	13,25,02,472
1878-79	5,86,57,567	6,28,37,496	1,04,10,021	.....	13,19,05,084

OUTSTANDING NOTES.

20.—The following is a comparative statement, by years, of Notes outstanding on the 31st December 1877 and the 31st December 1878:—

YEAR.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1877.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1878.
	Rs.	Rs.
1862	3,80,420	3,63,950
1863	1,31,500	1,22,950
1864	1,68,600	1,29,580
1865	1,78,350	1,15,960
1866	1,73,460	1,51,420
1867	2,71,150	2,14,430
1868	3,80,110	3,05,850
1869	3,62,190	2,75,890
1870	7,60,730	5,49,820
1871	7,83,610	5,84,280
1872	10,66,795	7,72,930
1873	18,44,250	12,40,435
1874	29,84,420	17,57,865
1875	59,10,355	29,07,530
1876	1,46,98,855	52,37,735
1877	16,41,87,105	2,07,60,365
1878	...	11,95,17,005
TOTAL ...	19,42,81,900	15,50,07,995

21.—The following table shows the value of Notes of each denomination outstanding on the 31st December of each year from the formation of the Paper Currency Department to the last day of 1878:—

YEAR.	DENOMINATION								TOTAL.
	Rs 5.	Rs 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50	Rs 100	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1862 ..		20,70,000	19,64,000	37,52,500	85,98,500	53,25,000	2,34,40,000	...	4,51,50,000
1863 ...	...	27,85,900	27,09,600	44,26,000	94,91,500	62,69,000	2,81,18,000	.	5,38,00,000
1864 ..		38,51,280	40,54,360	56,55,400	1,38,75,500	76,28,500	4,04,02,000		7,54,67,040
1865		46,62,720	51,43,940	76,38,700	1,64,76,800	97,53,000	4,50,86,000		8,87,61,160
1866	...	46,56,700	53,40,420	76,54,150	1,73,54,400	1,04,49,500	6,58,38,000	.	11,02,93,170
1867	...	59,60,090	61,74,800	75,70,100	1,74,95,700	1,10,74,000	6,94,80,000	...	11,76,95,290
1868 ...		70,84,400	68,83,940	74,93,750	1,80,36,200	1,25,66,000	6,52,81,000	...	11,73,45,350
1869 ..	...	78,69,060	72,35,860	81,99,950	1,86,34,900	1,52,80,000	8,23,80,000		13,95,94,070
1870 ...		83,56,300	75,30,680	84,87,100	2,04,16,700	1,73,69,000	7,20,04,000	...	13,41,63,780
1871 .		1,01,24,470	95,06,640	95,11,400	2,30,87,100	2,38,86,000	8,77,88,000	...	16,37,03,610
1872 .	13,76,995	1,01,59,030	95,84,840	88,15,900	2,25,25,200	1,58,66,000	8,00,05,000	80,40,000	15,63,72,965
1873 ..	28,71,980	1,17,81,420	1,10,73,440	1,07,86,200	2,71,38,200	1,45,59,500	5,82,26,000	2,50,80,000	16,15,16,740
1874	24,52,445	1,12,01,910	1,05,28,380	1,03,00,800	2,48,40,700	1,38,03,500	4,87,31,000	2,13,00,000	14,31,67,735
1875 ...	25,07,650	1,20,11,800	1,07,13,240	1,06,16,350	2,52,37,900	1,45,33,000	4,63,22,000	1,50,80,000	13,70,41,940
1876 .	22,55,950	1,32,74,820	1,07,74,200	1,01,30,750	2,63,84,600	1,54,12,000	4,76,50,000	1,88,40,000	14,47,32,320
1877 .	22,30,830	1,48,66,370	1,11,60,800	1,03,70,700	2,81,94,700	1,90,48,500	5,25,01,000	5,59,00,000	19,42,81,900
1878 ...	20,80,315	1,37,85,360	1,01,09,920	91,87,200	2,66,42,700	1,57,66,500	4,61,36,000	3,13,00,000	15,50,07,995

22.—The amount of outstanding Notes includes, besides those in circulation, all Notes held by the Department for re-issue, and also such as, having been withdrawn from circulation by other Offices than that of Issue, have not yet been cancelled in the registers of the Office of Issue. Under the system of accounts introduced from the 1st October 1878, the Notes withdrawn from circulation by other Offices than that of Issue are no longer detained by the Office which cashed the Notes, pending adjustment, but are remitted weekly to the Office of Issue. I estimate that nearly half the decrease in the total value of the Notes outstanding on the last day of December 1878 is due to the change of system noticed above.

23.—The proportion of Notes of each denomination held in the Government Treasuries of each Circle, and in the Presidency Banks of Calcutta and Bombay, and in the Bank of Madras and its branches, on the 31st December 1878, is shown in the following table, in which the Treasuries directly under the Government of India are grouped with those of the nearest Circle. The Treasuries in Mysore are included in the Madras Circle.

The Secretary of State's despatch No. 39 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 22nd March 1877, which required this statement, asked for a return showing "the proportion of each denomination held in the Government Treasuries of each Currency Circle, and also, if possible, in the Presidency Banks." The Notes held by the branches of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay have been accordingly incorporated with the Treasury Balances. In the report for next year the Notes held in the branches of the Bank of Madras will be similarly classed.

24.—In terms of para. 2 of Financial Department, Government of India, letter No. 2968, dated 27th September 1879, the total contents of the Treasuries have been added to the table. The proportion of Notes to Cash is also shown. It will be noticed how very much higher this is in Bengal than elsewhere beyond the Presidency Towns:—

	Denominations of Notes.								Total.		Total.	Proportion.	
	Rs. 5.	Rs 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Notes.	Cash.		Notes.	Cash.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Calcutta	68,575	2,32,050	1,95,100	1,99,700	7,00,800	4,77,000	13,09,000	80,70,000	1,12,52,225	1,31,31,921	2,43,84,146	46	54
Allahabad	17,350	44,560	65,940	1,40,500	3,96,500	4,26,000	10,01,000	...	20,91,850	1,69,35,268	1,90,27,118	11	89
Lahore	26,630	1,11,780	1,42,580	1,87,600	3,39,000	3,27,500	6,68,000	1,70,000	19,73,090	1,11,03,577	1,30,76,667	15	85
Madras	28,870	60,430	73,380	1,25,200	5,70,000	2,50,500	1,49,000	...	12,57,380	89,64,604	1,02,21,984	12	88
Calicut	7,535	17,450	20,860	36,900	1,16,600	71,500	57,000	...	3,27,845	19,64,315	22,92,160	14	86
Coconada	8,070	22,650	26,460	20,700	37,100	13,000	12,000	...	1,39,980	28,20,617	29,60,597	5	95
Bombay	31,905	1,59,120	1,11,820	2,00,950	3,62,400	1,66,000	7,24,000	..	17,56,195	79,61,832	97,18,027	18	82
Nagpur	10,390	17,820	22,720	58,400	1,02,100	26,500	95,000	...	3,32,930	35,88,579	39,21,509	9	91
Kurrachee	9,860	16,180	21,780	42,550	98,300	57,000	25,000	...	2,70,670	30,03,276	32,73,946	8	92
Akola	4,510	8,020	12,520	23,700	23,400	4,000	6,000	...	82,150	28,42,666	29,24,816	3	97
British Burmah ...	20,445	19,570	15,320	17,050	16,500	1,000	13,000	..	1,02,885	32,45,537	33,48,422	3	97
Total ...	2,34,140	7,09,630	7,08,480	10,53,250	27,62,700	18,20,000	40,59,000	82,40,000	1,95,87,200	7,55,62,192	9,51,49,392	21	79
Bank of Bengal ...	15,050	52,480	49,060	73,150	1,95,100	4,35,000	37,42,000	9,40,000	55,01,840	24,49,232	79,51,072	69	31
Bank of Madras and its Branches	9,540	12,900	14,020	11,750	39,500	38,500	13,000	6,50,000	7,89,210	15,66,506	23,55,716	34	66
Bank of Bombay ...	51,120	2,63,610	2,59,620	4,30,850	9,97,600	3,67,500	33,37,000	5,40,000	62,47,300	56,16,387	1,18,63,687	53	47
Total ...	3,09,850	10,38,620	10,31,180	15,69,000	39,94,900	26,61,000	1,11,51,000	1,03,70,000	3,21,25,550	8,51,94,317	11,73,19,867	27	73

LOST NOTES.

25.—The following figures show in a consolidated form the total number of Notes of the various denominations lost during the year from different causes, of which value has been paid under indemnity :—

	Nature of loss.	Number of Notes for								Total	
		Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Number.	Value.
Half notes ...	Lost by post ...	161	438	191	122	200	21	11	...	1,144	Rs. 56,605
	Lost accidentally ...	87	188	143	72	142	12	4	...	648	32,975
	Mutilated	14	45	19	8	9	1	1	...	97	3,700
		262	671	353	202	351	34	16	...	1,889	93,280
Whole notes ...	Lost by post ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost accidentally ...	...	2	...	2	4	2	..	...	10	1,520
	Mutilated	3	26	3	4	...	...	...	...	36	535
		3	28	3	6	4	2	...	...	46	2,055
	Wrongly joined ...	138	176	105	14	8	1	...	...	444	6,570
	Total ...	403	877	461	222	363	37	16	...	2,379	1,01,905

Total value of 1877-78, Rs. 1,23,175; and of 1876-77, Rs. 99,855.

26.—The total number and value of lost Notes paid under bond from the beginning of the system to the end of the year of report, and the total number and value of claims preferred during the year of report for the payment of notes thus discharged, as well as of such claims made good, is as follows :—

	Number.	Amount.
Notes paid under Bond of Indemnity	23,606	Rs. 14,35,750
Claims made this year to notes paid under Bond	...	...
Claims made good (amounts recovered from the losers of the notes) ...	...	...

27.—Under the authority delegated to me in your letter No. 2998, dated 20th September 1878, to pay at my discretion the value of whole lost Notes, the payment of eight notes, amounting to Rs. 1,320 in value, was made during the year under review. The remaining Notes were paid under the direct orders of Government.

ERRONEOUS PAYMENTS.

28.—A case of overpayment at the counters of the Calcutta Currency Office in August 1878 was brought to my notice. Twenty, in place of ten, notes of Rs. 100 each were given in exchange for a Note for Rs. 1,000

presented by the Sircar of a leading Calcutta firm. The matter was placed in the hands of the Police, and the ten Notes paid in excess recovered. The Sircar was sentenced by the Magistrate to four months' imprisonment.

FORGED NOTES.

29.—Six forged Notes, purporting to be of the Calcutta Circle—three of Rs. 5 and three of Rs. 10 each—were discovered during the year. The Notes are very clumsy imitations in pen and ink on common paper, and are so rude as to be hardly worth classing as forgeries.

The number of cases of forged Currency Notes in Bombay has very greatly increased. A forgery of the old pattern of Note, which was discovered in the year under review, is evidently the work of that gang of forgers which was broken up in Poona in 1867. Eleven other cases were brought to light, but the imitation is not sufficiently good to call for special remark. The important feature of the year, however, is the appearance of 50-Rupee Notes of this Circle of the Series $\frac{M}{23}$ and $\frac{M}{35}$. These Notes are sufficiently well executed to pass current without much difficulty, and seem to mark a considerable advance on the part of the forgers.

I am happy to say that the forger and utterer have been detected since the year closed.

At Madras, a forged Note, purporting to be No. $\frac{B}{11}$ 46986 for Rs. 100, was presented for encashment by the Bank of Madras, who had received it as a part of a remittance from the Trichinopoly Treasury. The Note was of the old pattern, and bore the same number and serial as the forged Note presented for encashment by the Bank of Madras on 30th March 1870. It no doubt belonged to the same forgery, but whether it had been in circulation since 1870, or was uttered subsequently, was a question that could not be decided.

An instance of a forged left half of a Government Currency Note of the Kurrachee Circle, for Rs. 100, was brought to notice during the year. That the forgery of the whole Note was not attempted is evident, I think, from the manner in which the forgery of the half was executed. The left half was simply a very roughly-executed and imperfect copy of the genuine right half of the Note, to which it was attached, so as to make the whole pass for a complete Note.

A short history of the cases noticed in this Report is already before the Government.

SMALL SILVER COIN AND COPPER.

30.—The receipts and issues of small change during the year were the following:—

	Receipts.			Issues			Net issues.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Half rupees	56,896	0	0	5,03,971	8	0	.....		
Quarter rupees	67,829	12	0	8,61,754	12	0	.....		
One-eighth rupees	53,525	14	0	4,97,773	2	0	.....		
Copper	6,897	8	0	4,18,733	8	0	.....		
TOTAL 1878-79 ...	1,85,149	2	0	22,82,232	14	0	20,97,083	12	0
TOTAL 1877-78 ...	11,39,300	0	0	22,30,847	0	0	10,91,547	0	0

Rs. 4,500 worth of sicca pice, on which premium was paid, and Rs. 49 of worn pice, at par, were received during the year at the Calcutta Currency Office.

GOLD.

31.—No gold transactions took place during the year at any Circle.

COIN OPERATIONS.

32.—The following sums were issued and received at the respective Offices during the last two years :—

Circle.	Issues.		Receipts.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	11,65,01,970	5,59,70,110	11,53,61,960	5,01,19,970
Madras	1,48,04,135	71,95,605	1,64,53,865	91,07,355
Bombay	12,15,22,630	4,03,70,670	4,98,62,445	2,70,80,445
Allahabad	1,21,12,845	1,36,30,355	2,02,75,385	1,03,51,190
Lahore	1,46,86,970	99,52,315	1,21,42,010	98,08,590
Calicut	69,99,860	39,57,910	74,42,740	43,91,365
Cocanada	33,55,335	48,35,805	41,18,660	49,14,825
Nagpur	35,18,025	23,96,380	31,69,520	48,28,945
Kurrachee	15,48,730	22,17,030	21,29,865	28,25,355
Akola	36,30,305	20,67,100	37,59,385	42,39,970
	29,86,80,805	14,25,87,280	23,47,15,835	12,76,68,010

33.—The subjoined statement shews the value of the defaced coin received for re-coinage under the operation of Financial Department Resolution No. 2776, dated 8th September 1878, during the period from September 1878 to March 1879 :—

Circle.	Shroff marked.			Notched.			Otherwise defaced.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta	30,442	0	0	2	0	0	13,127	0	0	43,571	0	0
Allahabad	...			...			...			...		
Lahore	...			6,042	0	0	...			6,042	0	0
Madras	...			4,571	0	0	...			4,571	0	0
Calicut	...			185	0	0	...			185	0	0
Cocanada	...			10,017	0	0	...			10,017	0	0
Bombay	16,961	0	0	...			...			16,961	0	0
Nagpur	...			...			...			...		
Kurrachee	...			...			...			...		
Akola	...			...			1	0	0	1	0	0
Total ...	47,403	0	0	20,817	0	0	13,128	0	0	81,348	0	0

This, however, gives no idea of the effect of the order. In some places it was in abeyance; in others, the Treasuries still held the coin and awaited a convenient opportunity before remitting it; while many remittances were made to the Mints direct.

34.—The amounts remitted during the year by drafts and telegraphic transfers were as follows :—

	Rs.
From Allahabad to Calcutta	1,82,13,700
„ Lahore to „	82,67,000
„ Bombay to „	84,10,000
„ Madras to „	16,00,000
„ Cocanada to „	3,50,000
„ Calcutta to Allahabad	9,00,000
„ „ to Madras	20,00,000
„ „ to Calicut	19,45,000
„ „ to Cocanada	5,97,000
„ Bombay to Kurrachee	15,00,000
„ „ to Nagpur	5,00,000
„ Kurrachee to Bombay	5,13,000
„ Allahabad to „	41,00,000
„ Akola to „	3,65,000
„ Calcutta to „	17,00,000
„ Madras to Cocanada	13,00,000
„ „ to Calicut	1,00,000
„ Lahore to Madras	13,00,000
„ Calicut to „	10,50,000
„ Cocanada to „	8,00,000
TOTAL	5,55,10,700

The amount of premium realized during the year was Rs. 74,703.

35.—The following remittances of specie took place during the year in connection with the Currency Department :—

	Rs.
From Bombay to Calcutta	50,00,000
„ „ to Allahabad	1,45,00,000
„ „ to Lahore	1,10,00,000
„ „ to Kurrachee	86,20,000
„ Nagpore to Allahabad	10,00,000
„ Akola to Nagpur	10,00,000
TOTAL	4,11,20,000

The following remittances were also made during the year by the Currency Department :—

	Rs.
From Bombay to Rangoon	40,00,000
„ Madras to „	19,50,000
„ Calicut to „	10,00,000
„ Cocanada to „	10,00,000
„ Bombay to Shikarpur	85,00,000
„ „ to Poona	3,00,000
„ Nagpur to Patna	10,00,000
TOTAL	1,77,50,000

The remittances to Rangoon were the surplus of the famine silver, now no longer required in the south. The money was supplied under arrangements with various Banks which bore the cost of freight.

The remittances to Kurrachee, Shikarpur, and part of that to Lahore, supplied silver for the Afghan war.

The remittance to Calcutta was required to adjust the Notes issued against bullion in Bombay and remitted to Calcutta to pay for opium, &c.; but a much larger amount was negotiated by means of bills and transfers.

The remittance to Allahabad and the remainder of that to Lahore served the same purpose. Bills were drawn in Calcutta against them at a rate which nearly, if not quite, paid for the carriage from Bombay. The transfer from Allahabad to Bombay was a partial set-off to this, made for the accommodation of the Bank—at a rate, of course, which repaid Government for the carriage.

36.—In connection with the above, the information given in the following table may be of interest:—

Year.	Bullion transported from Bombay and Calcutta, &c.	Cost of transport.	Coin transported by the Currency Department								Cost of Extra Time.		Total Cost of Mints.				Total cost of Currency Department not already shown.	Seigniorage on silver.	Premium on bills.	Revenue of Currency Department.
			From Madras to Calcutta.	From Bombay			From Calcutta to Allahabad or Lahore.	From Allahabad or Lahore to Calcutta.	From elsewhere to Bombay.	Cost of transport.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Total.				
				To Calcutta.	To Allahabad or Lahore.	To Kurrachee.														
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280	5,607	3,19,110	2,64,580	4,83,190	10,66,880	5,885	16,18,167	.	...
1862-63 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,328	9,749	2,67,730	5,90,690	9,48,810	18,07,230	5,30,613	22,36,558	...	1,52,317
1863-64 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,983	20,419	2,71,300	8,32,330	5,18,190	16,21,820	3,65,409	18,83,334	...	3,27,731
1864-65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,303	20,634	3,24,470	7,05,650	6,38,930	16,69,050	3,96,594	20,07,333	...	16,54,979
1865-66 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,437	24,113	2,14,810	7,56,540	7,54,260	17,25,610	8,45,092	28,34,076	...	16,78,392
1866-67 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,937	4,634	1,53,170	5,69,210	5,89,080	13,11,460	9,92,303	13,48,521	...	16,62,850
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,338	22	1,67,280	3,69,530	4,56,850	9,93,660	3,09,306	8,81,146	...	13,45,815
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6,211	3,244	1,41,700	3,40,590	4,25,050	9,07,340	7,60,909	12,60,315	...	14,86,973
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600	1,540	72,340	3,40,070	4,68,080	8,80,490	2,89,860	13,80,463	...	16,67,872
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	18	43,230	3,01,870	4,39,860	7,84,960	3,36,231	2,06,516	...	14,93,868
1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,00,000	...	14,621	61	1,917	59,800	2,69,860	5,80,240	9,09,900	2,70,774	8,62,284	...	14,25,965
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30,00,000	...	4,079	3,095	1,586	84,220	3,30,080	5,28,380	9,42,680	3,09,436	4,15,796	...	23,92,227
1873-74 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,00,000	...	27,422	193	621	79,310	2,94,460	4,92,330	8,66,100	4,28,554	5,55,289	...	23,71,584
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,00,000	9,860	13,238	16,127	52,090	4,74,550	8,72,500	13,99,140	3,79,984	9,70,427	...	23,69,994
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	108	33,540	6,05,960	5,41,130	11,80,630	3,35,328	4,12,855	...	23,67,518
1876-77 ...	...	...	...	40,00,000	10,00,000	...	...	45,00,000	...	8,570	6,149	1,181	40,680	7,00,790	5,63,300	13,04,770	3,05,087	14,74,677	...	23,68,799
1877-78 ...	...	...	20,00,000	3,47,00,000	1,55,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	...	1,40,356	38,249	22,718	19,530	6,48,860	6,52,190	13,20,580	3,44,637	32,96,350	1,49,984	24,49,648
1878-79 ...	46,54,816	...	...	50,00,000	2,55,00,000	86,20,000	...	...	...	1,04,920	3,213	1,204	14,840	4,70,550	5,52,430	10,37,820	4,13,990	14,12,420	74,703	23,95,496
Total ...	46,54,816	...	20,00,000	4,37,00,000	4,20,00,000	89,20,000	...	3,20,00,000	35,00,000	3,09,828	1,83,769	1,35,442	23,59,150	38,66,170	1,05,04,800	2,17,30,120	76,20,222	2,50,56,527	2,24,687	2,96,12,028

TREASURY DEALINGS IN NOTES.

37.—The transactions in Notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79 have been as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	3,17,97,380	3,67,60,320	4,79,44,785	4,62,18,195
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver ...	3,52,80,715	4,01,15,135	3,74,69,330	3,31,63,965
Receipts from the public for other Notes	16,18,635	21,54,930	22,33,765	14,18,900
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	6,86 96,730	7,90,30,385	8,76,47,880	8,08,01,060
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues ...	2,39,66,950	2,34,15,625	2,76,07,165	2,42,85,325
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	4,74,74,715	4,47,53,625	4,29,81,460	3,28,84,040
Issues to the public for other Notes	16,18,635	21,54,930	22,33,765	14,18,900
TOTAL ISSUES ...	7,30,60,300	7,03,24,180	7,28,22,390	5,85,88,265

38.—The total transactions in Notes during the last ten years have been as follows:—

1869-70	...	...	...	...	635	Lakhs.
1870-71	...	...	...	...	758	,,
1871-72	...	...	...	...	1,059	,,
1872-73	...	...	...	...	1,264	,,
1873-74	...	...	...	...	1,323	,,
1874-75	...	...	...	...	1,259	,,
1875-76	...	...	...	...	1,418	,,
1876-77	...	...	...	...	1,493	,,
1877-78	...	...	...	...	1,604	,,
1878-79	...	...	...	...	1,394	,,

which may be analyzed thus:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs
Government of India,	4	31	40	7	9	21	45	50	49	65
Lower Bengal ...	153	288	443	566	623	493	487	428	554	482
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	36	42	39	50	47
N. W. Provinces ...	48	48	87	122	114	128	169	217	130	163
Oudh	8	7	13	22	36	41	43	64	45	
Punjab	92	69	97	115	149	166	174	224	229	174
Madras	126	203	269	280	240	244	304	318	395	299
Bombay ...	179	132	92	93	90	89	110	110	107	127
Central Provinces ...	17	22	48	42	52	31	31	31	30	19
British Burma ...	8	8	6	17	10	5	8	7	5	8
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	10	10
TOTAL ...	635	758	1,095	1,264	1,323	1,259	1,418	1,493	1,604	1,394

The general decrease is probably to be attributed to the famine coming to an end. This is especially the case in the transactions of the Madras treasuries, but I think also in Bengal, the internal trade of which was greatly excited in the former year by the demand for rice. The North-Western Treasuries were still kept on low balances throughout the year under review. Bombay and Burma are the only cases of increase. That of the latter, at least, depends on the supplies allowed to the treasuries, for almost all Notes sent to them find their way back to Calcutta as remittances.

39.—The usual facilities were given for cashing Notes at Revenue Treasuries as far as this could be done without inconvenience in other directions.

Appendix IV shows all Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them; Appendix V contains the names of the Treasuries which were ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation; and Appendix VI, the names of Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.

The accommodation was restricted in the North-Western Provinces and increased elsewhere, though with some exceptions in Bengal and Madras, and a few in Bombay.

AGENCY TRANSACTIONS.

40.—No new Agencies were opened or existing ones closed during the year under review.

The issues and receipts of Notes in exchange for coin and other Notes in the Agencies of the different Circles of Issue during the year are shewn in the following table :—

	Issues.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	10,25,500	9,64,000
" Allahabad "	1,77,000	2,58,385
" Lahore "	35,74,000	8,65,000
" Coconada "	2,80,000	1,30,000
TOTAL ...	50,56,500	22,17,385

41.—The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 23,95,495-12-2, as shewn in Statement III, being less than last year by Rs. 54,152-0-1, owing mainly to a delay in realising interest to the extent of Rs. 47,171, and to premium paid on purchases being deducted from interest, and not shown as a charge *per contra*. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 5,18,910-3-4, being an increase over the expenditure of last year of Rs. 33,917-3-11. The cost of Note forms in 1878-79 exceeded the amount paid in 1877-78 by Rs. 50,868-14-8, but the charges for the remittance of treasure were less by Rs. 36,226-7. The cost of establishment was slightly in excess of that for the previous year, and also the cost of repairs.

The net profit for the year amounted to Rs. 18,76,585-8-10, against Rs. 19,64,654-12-10 in the previous year, shewing a decrease this year of Rs. 88,069-4.

42.—But there is another indirect profit derived by the State, from the management of the Currency Balances, which became important in the year under review, and has been still more so in 1879-80.

I think it may be safely assumed that the circulation is not likely again to fall to eleven crores which it last surmounted in June 1876, while only six crores of the value can by law be invested. The remaining five crores and upwards sufficed to provide for the perfect convertibility of the Notes, in addition to purchasing the enormous amounts of bullion imported in 1877-78. When there is no such abnormal strain upon the reserve, there is a very large sum which cannot be really wanted until the Head Commissioner has had ample warning of an approaching pressure, and time to strengthen the threatened post.

Until then, the reserve, provided it is kept intact and solely under the orders of the Currency Officers, may safely remain in any part of India that happens to be convenient. This is made useful in two ways: first, passively, as, for instance, the revenues of the Madras East Coast come in after the crops are harvested and purchased; the silver is not required on the spot until next year, nor can it be removed except at considerable cost; but Government cannot afford to let the balance lie idle—it is therefore paid into the Cocanada

Currency Office, and the Head Commissioner, on being advised of the credit, pays a corresponding amount into the Calcutta Treasury. When silver is again wanted by the Madras merchants, they pay the Madras Currency Commissioner, who gives them bills on the Cocanada Sub-Circle, or, if the silver is not needed on the spot, the Comptroller-General can pay money into the Calcutta Currency Office, and obtain an order for Cocanada to ship silver for Rangoon, where it can be sold at a profit which will cover the cost of freight. Again, the Behar revenues, collected from the cold weather crops, will be wanted on the spot in spring for Opium payments. They must therefore lie there idle, or bear the expense of carriage to Calcutta and back again. They are paid into the Behar Currency chests, and the Calcutta Treasury gets the use of an equivalent from the Head Commissioner repaying the Currency Department when the Opium season comes round, upon which the Head Commissioner can give an assignment on one of his Branch chests.

The second mode of assisting the revenues is active. The Head Commissioner despatches a large portion of his surplus to any province in which he expects large expenditure, such as Sindh or the Punjab. When money is needed, the Accountant General telegraphs his wants. The Comptroller General pays a corresponding sum into the Calcutta Currency, and the Head Commissioner telegraphs to his Deputy to issue the sums required. This arrangement is amply safe if carefully managed, for almost all the offices are connected by Railways, and money can, on any emergency, be called in and concentrated; while, but for this assistance, the Treasury business of the State could not have been carried on this year without a far larger cash balance than would have been easily provided.

43.—On the eve of making over charge of my office, I desire to record my acknowledgments to my Calcutta Assistant, Mr. Sterndale, for steady and excellent work, and for valuable advice which his departmental experience enables him to give on all difficult questions. I am perfectly satisfied also with Mr. Wells' management of his heavy charge at Bombay, as well as with Mr. Greenway and the other officers whose work is less entirely occupied by this Department.

W. WATERFIELD,

Head Commissioner.

APPEN

No.

STATEMENT of the Value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bom
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−).	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−).	Value of Notes in circulation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
March 1878	6,84,18,480	.....	1,41,27,715	.....	3,44,71,280
April "	6,61,95,565	−22,22,915	1,42,22,350	− 2,05,365	3,19,65,375
May "	6,41,18,910	−20,76,655	1,41,89,570	− 32,780	3,26,39,405
June "	7,00,55,775	+59,36,865	*1,61,27,595	+19,38,025	3,05,11,510
July "	*7,24,76,030	+24,20,255	1,46,45,335	−11,82,260	3,04,94,460
August "	7,12,25,215	−12,50,815	1 31,46,875	−14,98,460	3,33,00,440
September "	6,29,05,630	−83,19,585	1,31,91,340	+ 44,465	3,86,22,410
October "	6,30,69,200	+ 1,63,570	1,17,99,050	−13,92,290	3,91,58,105
November "	6,18,11,810	−12,57,390	†1,06,21,960	−11,77,090	*4,11,34,965
December "	6,12,58,020	− 5,53,790	1,11,34,890	+5,12,930	3,32,50,275
January 1879	5,84,38,775	−28,19,245	1,13,35,860	+2,00,970	3,24,49,970
February "	6,43,83,285	+59,44,510	1,11,98,100	− 1,37,760	†2,82,91,015
March "	†5,64,48,505	−79,34,780	1,11,66,685	− 31,415	2,95,90,085
TOTAL ...	77,23,86,720	.....	15,27,79,610	.....	40,14,08,015
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	41,35,714	.....	1,58,28,571
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	66,50,000	.....	2,07,25,000
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	61,26,510	.....	3,22,83,334
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	59,31,192	.....	3,34,59,583
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	64,40,709	.....	4,69,74,592
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	59,18,235	.....	4,73,94,992
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	66,47,963	.....	4,31,09,954
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	69,99,461	.....	4,57,24,905
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	84,15,013	.....	3,88,07,154
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	1,07,26,263	.....	4,14,52,324
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	1,02,39,740	.....	5,15,90,469
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	1,14,85,587	.....	3,00,27,409
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	86,67,423	.....	3,04,95,336
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	1,03,00,667	.....	3,01,31,732
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	1,15,28,764	...	3,29,42,099
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	1,51,40,138	.....	3,72,82,074
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	1,27,31,634	.....	3,34,50,668
Increase + or decrease − in 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78	+ 30,40,550	.....	−24,08,504	.....	−38,31,406
Percentage on average circulation of 1877-78	**+ 4·958**	.....	**−15·908**	.....	**−10·277**

DATE.	Cocanada.		Nagpur.		Kurra
March 1878	28,51,660	.....	6,70,250	.....	22,19,375
April "	*32,77,010	+ 4,25,350	†7,16,615	+ 46,365	25,26,095
May "	19,31,220	−13,45,790	11,03,545	+ 3,86,930	23,26,670
June "	19,36,235	+ 5,015	17,84,945	+ 6,81,400	22,27,070
July "	23,64,060	+ 4,27,825	*25,57,950	+ 7,73,005	22,97,645
August "	32,23,155	+ 8,59,095	24,33,720	− 1,24,230	†21,89,160
September "	32,40,165	+ 17,010	23,32,295	− 1,01,425	22,23,480
October "	30,61,065	− 1,79,100	20,30,785	− 3,01,510	27,47,070
November "	31,16,430	+ 55,365	19,89,330	− 41,455	30,60,895
December "	28,26,325	− 2,90,105	17,91,185	− 1,98,145	*30,64,250
January 1879	20,51,925	− 7,74,400	11,70,215	− 6,20,970	25,37,760
February "	21,92,675	+ 1,40,750	11,07,160	− 63,055	26,59,675
March "	†9,51,945	−12,40,730	10,59,005	− 48,155	23,03,640
TOTAL ...	3,01,72,210	.....	2,00,76,750	.....	3,01,64,310
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	55,251	.....	3,17,624	.....	.....
1865-66	3,75,811	.....	16,05,322	.....	9,08,721
1866-67	3,57,041	.....	10,67,343	.....	10,13,765
1867-68	3,01,163	.....	21,23,967	.....	15,90,835
1868-69	4,73,843	.....	27,42,508	.....	19,67,010
1869-70	3,46,556	.....	25,54,187	.....	24,73,060
1870-71	3,41,278	.....	31,50,787	.....	22,59,591
1871-72	3,36,779	.....	30,16,843	.....	22,33,014
1872-73	4,63,376	.....	31,66,639	.....	20,30,310
1873-74	7,28,755	.....	31,89,530	.....	21,97,823
1874-75	13,24,753	.....	13,74,021	.....	17,28,919
1875-76	25,82,664	.....	19,02,068	.....	17,87,612
1876-77	21,31,235	.....	13,68,476	.....	18,40,533
1877-78	16,14,344	.....	8,91,702	.....	21,98,699
1878-79	25,14,351	.....	16,73,062	.....	25,13,693
Increase + or decrease − in 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78	+ 9,00,007	.....	+ 7,81,360	.....	+ 3,14,997
Percentage on average circulation of 1877-78	**+ 55·750**	.....	**+ 87·625**	.....	**+ 14·327**

DICES.

I.

circulation throughout India during 1878-79 and previous years.

BAY.		ALLAHABAD.		LAHORE.		CALICUT.	
Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−).		Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−).	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−).	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase (+) or decrease (−).
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....		58,10,395	.....	47,86,665	.....	15,34,180	.....
−	25,05,905	60,64,055	+ 2,53,660	53,34,235	+ 5,47,570	14,19,110	− 1,15,070
+	6,74,030	74,61,920	+ 13,97,865	46,31,110	− 7,03,125	†12,84,700	− 1,34,410
−	21,27,895	82,62,975	+ 8,01,055	45,83,070	− 48,040	16,60,700	+ 3,76,000
−	17,050	77,81,380	− 4,81,595	†43,50,160	− 2,32,910	20,70,815	+ 4,10,115
+	28,05,980	*84,32,520	+ 6,51,140	47,74,620	+ 4,24,460	20,55,645	− 15,170
+	53,21,970	73,60,070	− 10,72,450	*63,01,495	+ 15,26,875	*21,63,730	+ 1,08,085
+	5,35,695	58,21,725	− 15,38,345	49,79,855	− 13,21,640	20,24,825	− 1,38,905
+	19,76,860	†38,83,465	− 19,38,260	47,19,820	− 2,60,035	19,21,860	− 1,02,965
−	78,84,695	49,49,950	+ 10,66,485	45,09,875	− 2,09,945	18,18,190	− 1,03,670
−	8,00,300	66,74,210	+ 17,24,260	45,82,600	+ 72,725	16,58,535	− 1,59,655
−	41,58,955	51,16,505	− 15,57,705	48,53,190	+ 2,70,590	16,31,675	− 26,860
+	12,99,070	46,73,555	− 4,42,950	47,04,980	− 1,48,210	14,93,220	− 1,38,455
.....		7,64,82,330	.....	5,83,25,010	.....	2,12,03,005	.....
YEAR FROM 1862-63.							
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....		11,39,468	.....	7,81,033	.....	61,755	
.....		25,51,730	.....	29,51,182	.....	4,21,160	
.....		25,93,184	.....	25,00,558	.....	5,54,549	
.....		32,48,513	.....	24,05,652	.....	5,56,109	
.....		33,74,186	.....	25,81,546	.....	8,16,466	
.....		30,97,881	.....	22,52,897	.....	7,70,240	
.....		41,34,122	.....	26,74,301	.....	8,63,419	
.....		36,60,324	.....	52,34,625	.....	11,96,533	
.....		52,18,260	.....	47,59,828	.....	18,10,467	
.....		73,86,899	.....	47,77,161	.....	22,08,618	
.....		62,57,664	.....	53,43,460	.....	21,48,859	
.....		69,97,957	.....	66,21,276	.....	25,38,768	
.....		72,07,479	.....	62,40,332	.....	20,86,198	
.....		54,65,639	.....	54,70,648	.....	21,89,267	
.....		63,73,527	.....	48,60,418	.....	17,66,917	
.....		+ 9,07,888	.....	− 6,10,230	.....	− 4,22,350	
.....		+ 16·611	.....	− 11·154	.....	− 19·292	

CHEN.		AKOLA.		TOTAL.	
.....		5,57,500	.....	13,57,47,500	.....
+	3,06,720	12,74,540	+ 7,17,040	13,29,94,950	− 27,52,550
−	1,99,425	12,25,095	− 49,445	13,09,12,145	− 20,82,805
−	98,700	15,17,775	+ 2,92,680	13,86,68,550	+ 77,56,405
+	69,675	16,65,485	+ 1,47,710	14,07,03,320	+ 20,34,770
−	1,08,485	19,58,925	+ 2,93,440	*14,27,40,275	+ 20,36,955
+	34,320	22,65,845	+ 3,06,920	14,06,06,460	− 21,33,815
+	5,23,590	*23,31,685	+ 65,840	13,70,23,365	− 35,83,095
+	3,13,825	23,30,635	− 1,050	13,45,91,170	− 24,32,195
+	3,355	22,58,410	− 72,225	12,68,61,370	− 77,29,800
−	5,26,490	5,97,795	− 16,60,615	12,14,97,645	− 53,63,725
+	1,21,915	†5,92,035	− 5,760	12,20,25,315	+ 5,27,670
−	3,56,035	18,44,830	+ 12,52,795	†11,42,36,450	− 77,88,865
.....		1,98,63,055	.....	1,58,28,61,015	.....
YEAR FROM 1862-63.					
.....		.....	.....	4,41,94,285	
.....		.....	.....	5,23,25,000	
.....		.....	.....	6,88,20,116	
.....		.....	.....	7,72,57,983	
.....		.....	.....	8,98,93,179	
.....		.....	.....	9,28,50,848	
.....		96,208	.....	10,14,55,327	
.....		10,14,162	.....	10,66,90,777	
.....		20,92,853	.....	9,81,32,240	
.....		32,67,268	.....	11,41,57,442	
.....		15,56,326	.....	12,86,40,867	
.....		24,20,383	.....	11,14,51,907	
.....		9,25,017	.....	10,67,04,071	
.....		12,67,031	.....	11,35,26,621	
.....		11,00,218	.....	11,64,16,538	
.....		9,24,954	.....	13,25,02,472	
.....		13,55,254	.....	13,19,05,084	
.....		+ 7,80,306	.....	− 5,97,388	
.....		+ 78·955	.....	− ·451	

No.

STATEMENT of Notes issued,

Circles.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued	382,569	19,12,845	1,635,153	1,63,51,530	739,193	1,47,83,860	186,280
Madras	"	53,239	2,66,195	114,377	11,43,770	68,857	13,77,140	53,358
Bombay	"	171,667	8,58,335	663,780	66,37,800	108,340	21,66,800	79,370
Allahabad	"	13,194	65,970	22,937	2,29,370	17,626	3,52,520	14,160
Lahore	"	15,361	76,805	46,591	4,65,910	32,463	6,49,260	23,588
Calicut	"	14,091	70,455	15,690	1,56,900	10,839	2,16,780	9,124
Cocanada	"	2,958	14,790	4,075	40,750	3,771	75,420	3,608
Nagpur	"	5,323	26,615	7,283	72,830	6,404	1,28,080	5,679
Kurrachee	"	7,626	38,130	24,513	2,45,130	8,922	1,78,440	5,381
Akola	"	2,890	14,450	3,910	39,100	2,940	58,800	2,653
Total		668,918	33,44,590	2,538,309	2,53,83,090	999,355	1,99,87,100	383,201
Percentage on total issues.	... ...	11·42	...	43·38	...	17·07	...	6·54
	... ...	...	·39	...	2·95	...	2·32	...
Calcutta	Notes received	373,299	18,66,495	1,643,370	1,64,33,700	759,202	1,51,84,040	188,151
Madras	"	61,113	3,05,565	129,979	12,99,790	78,852	15,77,040	61,390
Bombay	"	174,089	8,70,445	694,729	69,47,290	119,239	23,84,780	85,423
Allahabad	"	19,329	96,645	31,861	3,18,610	25,028	5,00,560	19,798
Lahore	"	19,902	99,510	44,277	4,42,770	32,326	6,46,520	23,684
Calicut	"	13,473	67,365	15,434	1,54,340	10,145	2,02,900	7,949
Cocanada	"	4,420	22,100	4,159	41,590	3,998	79,960	4,125
Nagpur	"	5,592	27,960	8,586	85,860	6,896	1,37,920	5,598
Kurrachee	"	6,219	31,095	20,286	2,02,860	9,724	1,94,480	5,313
Akola	"	6,418	32,090	7,973	79,730	5,538	1,10,760	3,318
Total		683,854	34,19,270	2,600,654	2,60,06,540	1,050,948	2,10,18,960	404,749
Percentage on total receipts.	... ...	11·33	...	43·08	...	17·41	...	6·70
	... ...	...	·38	...	2 86	...	2·32	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	301,721	1,508,605	1,243,959	1,24,39,590	513,785	1,02,75,700	126,866
Madras	"	49,033	2,45,165	95,416	9,54,160	53,415	10,68,300	43,452
Bombay	"	107,574	5,37,870	341,312	34,13,120	79,376	15,87,520	57,120
Allahabad	"	17,602	88,010	27,904	2,79,040	21,940	4,38,800	17,576
Lahore	"	17,576	87,880	37,898	3,78,980	26,062	5,21,240	19,130
Calicut	"	12,546	62,730	14,428	1,44,280	9,170	1,83,400	6,895
Cocanada	"	3,496	17,480	3,197	31,970	3,244	64,880	3,298
Nagpur	"	4,866	24,330	7,645	76,450	6,100	1,22,000	5,009
Kurrachee	"	5,843	29,215	18,142	1,81,420	8,284	1,65,680	4,439
Akola	"	4,703	23,515	6,442	64,420	4,418	88,360	2,285
Total		524,960	26,24,800	1,796,343	1,79,63,430	7,25,794	1,45,15,880	286,070
Percentage on total cancellations.	... ...	12·75	...	43·65	...	17·64	...	6·95
	... ...	...	·61	...	4·19	...	3·39	...
Percentage on total cancellations on receipts.	... ...	77·77	...	69·67	...	69·83	...	71·78

Abstract of all Circles

Year.	Notes issued.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,799,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930

II.

received, and cancelled during 1878-79.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
93,14,000	341,222	3,41,22,200	85,588	4,27,94,000	312,795	31,27,95,000	11,593	11,59,30,000	3,694,393	54,80,03,435
26,67,900	104,454	1,04,45,400	23,521	1,17,60,500	20,383	2,03,83,000	1,427	1,42,70,000	439,616	6,23,13,905
39,68,500	158,203	1,58,20,300	14,865	74,32,500	65,352	6,53,52,000	8,161	8,16,10,000	1,269,738	18,38,46,235
7,08,000	19,592	19,59,200	2,809	14,04,500	13,440	1,34,40,000	213	21,30,000	103,971	2,02,89,560
11,79,400	21,869	21,86,900	4,462	22,31,000	5,018	50,18,000	719	71,90,000	150,071	1,89,97,275
4,56,200	12,475	12,47,500	854	4,27,000	572	5,72,000	253	25,30,000	63,898	56,76,835
1,80,400	2,690	2,69,000	876	4,38,000	1,817	18,17,000	308	30,80,000	20,103	59,15,360
2,83,950	5,828	5,82,800	810	4,05,000	1,812	18,12,000	135	13,50,000	33,274	46,61,275
2,69,050	8,450	8,45,000	1,453	7,26,500	4,259	42,59,000	42	4,20,000	60,646	69,81,250
1,32,650	3,828	3,82,800	516	2,58,000	896	8,96,000	244	24,40,000	17,877	42,21,800
1,91,60,050	678,611	6,78,61,100	135,754	6,78,77,000	426,344	42,63,44,000	23,095	23,09,50,000	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
...	11·59	...	2·32	..	7·29	...	0·39	..	100·	...
2·22	...	7·88	...	7·88	...	49·53	..	26 83	...	100
91,07,550	342,894	3,42,39,400	86,237	4,31,18,500	313,038	31,30,38,000	12,667	12,66,70,000	3,718,358	55,99,57,685
30,69,500	110,062	1,10,06,200	25,903	1,29,51,500	21,325	2,13,25,000	1,415	1,41,50,000	490,039	6,56,84,595
42,71,150	163,367	1,63,36,700	15,519	77,59,500	66,450	6,64,50,000	10,265	10,26,50,000	1,329,081	20,76,69,865
9,89,900	24,435	24,43,500	3,393	16,96,500	17,549	1,75,49,000	215	21,50,000	141,608	2,57,44,715
11,84,200	22,476	22,47,600	4,440	22,20,000	5,248	52,48,000	769	76,90,000	153,122	1,97,78,600
3,97,450	11,846	11,84,600	1,061	5,30,500	645	6,45,000	267	26,70,000	60,820	58,52,155
2,06,250	3,933	3,93,300	1,180	5,90,000	2,069	20,69,000	445	44,50,000	24,329	78,52,200
2,79,900	5,601	5,60,100	868	4,34,000	2,031	20,31,000	126	12,60,000	35,298	48,16,740
2,65,650	8,131	8,13,100	1,361	6,80,500	4,417	44,17,000	42	4,20,000	55,493	70,24,685
1,65,900	4,102	4,10,200	468	2,34,000	866	8 66,000	124	12,40,000	28,807	31,38,680
2,02,37,450	696,347	6,96,34,700	140,430	7,62,15,000	433,638	43,36,38,000	26,335	26,33,50,000	6,036,955	90,75,19,920
...	11·53	...	2·33	...	7·18	...	·44	...	100·	...
2·23	...	7·67	...	7·74	...	47·78	...	29 02	...	100
63,43,800	237,863	2,37,86,300	56,882	2,84,41,000	144,336	14,43,36,000	2,686	2,68,60,000	2,628,098	25,39,90,495
21,72,600	81,883	81,88,300	14,287	71,43,500	7,659	76,59,000	699	69,90,000	345,844	3,44,21,025
28,56,000	93,728	93,72,800	11,355	56,77,500	31,941	3,19,41,000	4,123	4,12,30,000	726,529	9,66,15,810
8,78,800	21,362	21,36,200	2,372	11,86,000	9,483	94,83,000	8	80,000	118,247	1,45,69,850
9,56,500	17,919	17,91,900	3,402	17,01,000	3,378	33,78,000	34	3,40,000	125,399	91,55,500
3,44,750	10,030	10,03,000	743	3,71,500	349	3,49,000	172	17,20,000	54,333	41,78,660
1,64,900	3,360	3,36,000	1,052	5,26,000	1,819	18,19,000	409	40,90,000	19,875	70,50,230
2,50,450	4,714	4,71,400	704	3,52,000	1,695	16,95,000	62	6,20,000	30,795	36,11,630
2,21,950	7,163	7,16,300	1,101	5,52,000	1,412	14,12,000	42	4,20,000	46,429	36,98,565
1,14,250	1,915	1,91,500	309	1,54,500	268	2,68,000	22	2,20,000	20,362	11,24,545
1,43,03,500	479,937	4,79,93,700	92,210	4,61,05,000	202,340	20,23,40,000	8,257	8,25,70,000	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
...	11·66	...	2·24	...	4·91		·20	.	100·	...
3·33	...	11·22	...	10·76	...	47·23	..	19·27	...	100
...	69·61	...	66 17	...	46·86	...	31·37	...	68·83	47·41

from 1861-62 to 1878-79.

Notes received.		Notes cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	835,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,560
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,890	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,65,125
5,269,511	62,17,81,655	3,500,318	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310

No.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses of the Depart

	Calcutta.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1878-79—Interest realized on Government Securities	12,27,577 10 7	84,453 0 0	94,602 0 0	2,30,994 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.				
Value of Unclaimed Currency Notes ...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	336 11 3	1,034 2 0	19 11 0	1 8 0
Premium realized on Bills	7,861 1 0	...	...	...
	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0	2,30,995 8 0
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Salaries	21,609 14 7	...	...	...
Establishment	56,678 5 0	10,422 9 1	8,539 8 3	17,691 6 2
Temporary Establishment	8,981 1 2	156 0 0	...	456 14 0
Charges for Remittances	557 5 0	4,007 0 0	...	1,866 9 0
Stationery	2,075 15 9	18 10 0	...	410 3 8
Printing Charges	1,341 2 11	...	214 10 0	342 11 0
Service Telegrams	253 8 0	37 0 0	134 0 0	322 8 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	436 4 6	65 0 6	155 5 0	166 6 6
House, Lighting, Police and Water-rate ...	5,043 12 0	...	...	235 9 6
Cost of Note Forms	1,29,034 3 4	345 2 8	4,625 3 4	11,257 3 4
One-third Freight on Europe Stores ...	16 0 0	...	...	7 10 8
Pensions and Gratuities	3,050 0 0	...	...	244 10 0
Cost of Repairs on Currency Buildings ...	1,129 5 3	...	...	93 1 1
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	70 7 9	437 14 0	...	99 11 6
Contingencies	2,277 12 9	1,032 2 2	622 15 5	1,549 4 1
Travelling Allowances	...	...	...	...
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture, &c. ...	1,580 6 0	95 3 0	84 11 0	395 2 6
Compensation for Dearness of Provisions ...	...	...	...	159 10 2
Discount on Bills	3,906 4 0	...	...	...
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1878-79 ...	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0	85,298 9 2
PROFIT ...	*9,97,733 10 10*	*68,870 8 7*	*80,245 6 0*	*1,95,696 14 10*

III.

ment of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878-79.

Madras.		Bombay.				Total.
Calicut.	Cocanada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpur.	Akola.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
27,938 0 0	20,702 0 0	6,15,241 0 0	47,607 0 0	15,584 0 0	12,875 0 0	23,77,573 10 7
...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	137 12 4	...	...	...	1,529 12 7
...	...	8,531 4 0	...	...	...	16,392 5 0
27,938 0 0	20,702 0 0	6,23,910 0 4	47,607 0 0	15,584 0 0	12,875 0 0	23,95,495 12 2
1,200 0 0	1,250 0 0	15,129 10 10	1,199 15 11	...	1,200 0 0	41,589 9 4
3,257 6 4	2,800 8 0	48,509 14 5	4,144 0 0	5,652 11 9	3,108 0 0	1,60,804 5 0
...	...	1,585 5 0	...	...	...	11,179 4 2
393 1 9	1,624 9 2	92,203 1 1	656 12 6	3,612 1 2	...	1,04,920 7 8
...	...	149 8 1	...	...	14 7 0	2,668 12 6
...	...	549 12 6	...	...	140 14 0	2,589 2 5
162 0 0	216 0 0	410 0 0	228 0 0	159 0 0	101 0 0	2,023 0 0
80 13 0	69 3 0	209 0 6	130 7 6	86 11 0	40 1 0	1,439 4 6
...	...	44 0 0	...	73 7 6	...	5,396 13 0
1,556 14 0	48 5 4	9,821 8 0	1,961 4 0	287 9 4	17 4 8	1,58,954 10 0
...	...	3 3 4	...	...	...	26 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,294 10 0
...	...	6,643 2 7	...	...	...	7,865 8 11
101 4 0	294 14 0	...	...	77 0 0	...	1,081 3 3
138 14 4	178 5 2	2,173 4 8	137 9 9	222 12 0	95 5 4	8,428 5 8
...	...	74 11 0	...	...	...	74 11 0
...	70 1 3	151 0 0	76 4 0	...	...	2,452 11 9
4 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	214 10 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,906 4 0
6,894 5 5	6,572 13 11	1,77,657 2 0	8,534 5 8	10,171 4 9	4,747 0 0	5,18,910 3 4
21,043 10 7	*14,129 2 1*	*4,46,252 14 4*	*39,072 10 4*	*5,412 11 3*	*8,128 0 0*	*18,76,585 8 10*

No.

ABS

	Calcutta.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In 1861-62	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....	.....
„ 1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....	.....
„ 1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....	1,73,913 14 10
„ 1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0	1,64,649 0 10
„ 1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0	1,13,995 11 4
„ 1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9	1,16,947 14 6
„ 1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	97,413 11 8
„ 1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11	1,09,154 11 1
„ 1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1	1,27,803 11 10
„ 1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3	1,36,489 2 10
„ 1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6	1,90,126 9 9
„ 1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0	2,43,722 15 9
„ 1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3	1,99,083 3 0
„ 1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	2,08,451 8 8
„ 1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0	2,50,270 5 6
„ 1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9	2,91,326 0 0
„ 1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0	2,30,995 8 0
TOTAL ...	1,32,51,707 8 9	11,11,611 12 1	10,40,635 9 8	26,54,344 1 7
DISBURSEMENTS.				
In 1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....	751 9 3
„ 1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....	50,610 10 1
„ 1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....	58,638 9 6
„ 1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0	55,550 9 1
„ 1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	68,799 1 2
„ 1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3	58,085 3 9
„ 1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7	32,327 6 5
„ 1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4	26,020 15 10
„ 1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6	28,313 6 5
„ 1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9	40,043 4 7
„ 1871-72	1.02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1	29,817 10 3
„ 1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	35,005 7 0
„ 1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7	40,502 8 8
„ 1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8	34,291 12 11
„ 1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8	30,886 13 2
„ 1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9	29,999 0 6
„ 1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1	28,526 0 4
„ 1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0	35,298 9 2
TOTAL ...	35,30,634 8 10	3,16,533 5 9	2,47,180 13 0	6,83,468 10 1
PROFIT	*97,21,072 15 11*	*7,95,078 6 4*	*7,93,454 12 8*	*19,70,875 7 6*

III—concluded.

TRACT.

Madras.						Bombay.												Total.		
Calicut.			Cocanada.			Bombay.			Kurrachee.			Nagpur.			Akola.					
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			1,52,316	10	2
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			3,27,731	5	4
.....			.....			5,11,746	13	6	.....			.....			.....			16,54,979	0	8
3,268	2	0	3,268	2	0	7,95,109	3	8	4,637	7	9	24,409	0	7	.....			16,78,391	10	6
4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0	7,18,935	2	1	23,870	0	0	24,661	0	0	.....			16,62,849	10	11
4,137	1	8	4,137	1	3	5,69,836	0	4	20,677	12	5	22,653	15	1	.....			13,45,815	4	8
11,963	12	11	6,943	4	9	6,31,697	5	10	28,822	15	1	40,186	7	0	1,409	12	0	14,86,972	11	8
12,011	10	11	5,404	7	2	7,13,353	15	0	38,566	11	1	39,831	13	7	15,815	9	4	16,67,871	9	0
13,113	3	5	5,183	2	9	5,89,570	14	9	34,317	10	3	52,408	15	9	31,789	4	10	14,93,867	10	9
14,877	11	0	4,187	1	3	5,15,531	10	6	27,765	4	9	37,511	6	9	40,625	3	4	14,25,965	7	11
33,612	4	0	8,602	13	0	9,57,835	13	0	37,693	12	6	58,790	4	10	28,893	15	9	23,92,227	6	4
46,866	10	3	15,464	1	6	6,37,189	0	6	46,985	0	3	67,681	7	9	51,360	4	6	23,71,581	0	6
49,770	0	0	20,610	0	0	6,41,707	6	4	35,660	12	0	22,097	0	0	14,195	0	0	23,69,994	8	1
55,570	0	0	44,885	0	0	6,47,519	6	6	36,340	0	0	24,389	0	0	15,595	0	0	23,67,517	14	5
39,443	0	0	19,265	14	0	6,66,207	13	8	40,050	1	6	22,046	0	0	12,831	0	0	23,68,799	4	8
37,865	0	0	19,650	0	0	6,34,205	12	10	35,533	13	0	15,514	0	0	10,150	0	0	24,49,647	12	3
27,938	0	0	20,702	0	0	6,23,010	0	4	47,607	0	0	15,584	0	0	12,875	0	0	23,95,495	12	2
3,54,836	7	9	1,82,702	15	8	98,54,356	6	10	4,58,528	4	7	4,67,764	7	4	2,35,540	1	9	2,96,12,027	12	0
.....			.....			2,494	10	0	.....			.....			.....			5,885	5	10
.....			.....			1,73,996	6	6	.....			.....			.....			5,30,812	8	10
.....			.....			1,66,720	11	11	.....			.....			.....			3,65,408	10	4
3,112	11	4	3,960	9	2	2,51,236	0	9	.....			10,719	6	11	.....			3,96,594	6	11
11,132	8	5	10,073	12	8	2,92,133	5	10	9,596	11	8	13,950	14	10	.....			8,45,092	5	9
4,667	12	8	3,865	11	9	3,47,130	13	10	8,632	0	0	11,698	10	5	.....			9,92,303	2	9
4,657	14	4	4,471	2	1	1,15,487	13	4	10,509	12	11	13,672	11	1	.....			3,09,306	6	7
4,695	15	6	4,891	2	8	96,392	7	9	10,517	15	3	12,966	3	0	3,593	13	7	7,60,938	11	0
4,407	0	1	5,021	14	0	92,574	9	9	7,711	15	0	14,866	1	5	5,376	0	8	2,89,860	3	4
4,546	11	2	4,403	10	6	1,09,434	15	1	5,922	4	1	7,239	14	9	4,729	9	9	3,36,231	1	7
5,417	14	0	4,735	5	10	89,472	15	7	6,038	0	2	8,375	8	7	4,887	15	3	2,85,394	9	5
7,367	15	0	4,792	12	9	86,690	2	0	7,225	11	5	7,699	10	8	5,156	1	0	3,13,515	6	5
6,098	14	0	4,598	12	7	1,37,043	5	9	9,157	11	10	17,470	11	0	9,768	2	7	4,55,976	2	0
9,037	5	6	9,168	12	1	1,32,673	5	1	6,097	0	2	11,956	11	1	6,230	9	0	3,89,843	9	8
5,568	2	3	4,419	3	10	88,355	6	10	6,670	11	3	6,705	5	10	7,566	8	4	3,35,327	11	2
6,891	3	11	5,216	10	0	75,122	12	10	7,635	7	6	6,536	15	1	4,604	12	3	3,13,656	14	9
6,944	7	0	4,713	12	4	2,11,253	11	7	7,100	7	0	6,954	13	4	5,013	13	2	4,84,992	15	5
6,894	5	5	6,572	13	11	1,77,657	2	0	8,534	5	8	10,171	4	9	4,747	0	0	5,18,910	3	4
91,440	12	7	80,906	2	2	26,45,876	12	5	1,11,350	1	11	1,60,984	14	9	61,674	5	7	79,30,050	7	1
4,63,395	*11*	*8*	*1,01,796*	*13*	*6*	*72,08,479*	*10*	*5*	*3,47,178*	*2*	*8*	*3,06,779*	*8*	*7*	*1,73,865*	*12*	*2*	*2,16,81,977*	*4*	*11*

No. IV.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ajmere.
Gwalior.
Nowgong (Bundlekund).
Sambhur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Balaghat.
Betul.
Bhandara.
Chanda.
Chindwara.
Damoh.
Hoshangabad.
Mandla.
Nimar.
Raipur.
Sambalpur.
Saugor.
Seoni.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Bassein.
Henzada.
Mergui.
Prome.
Sandoway.
Shoagyeen.
Tavoy.
Thayetmyo.
Tounghoo.

ASSAM.

Goalpara.
Kamrup
Sylhet.

BENGAL.

Backergunge.
Bankoora.
Beerbhoom.
Bhagulpur.
Bhullooah.
Bogra.
Burdwan.
Chittagong.
Chumparun.
Cuttack.
Dinagepur.
Durbhunga.
Gya.
Hazaribagh.
Julpaiguri.
Lohardugga.
Midnapore.
Monghyr.
Moorshedabad.
Mozufferpore.
Mymensingh.
Nuddea.
Nya Doomka.
Pooree.
Pubna.
Purneah.
Sarun.
Shahabad.
Tipperah.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Etah.
Farukhabad.
Kheri.
Muttra.

PUNJAB.

Gujranwala.
Gurdaspur.
Jhang.
Kangra.
Rawalpindi.
Rohtak.
Simla.

MADRAS.

Coimbatore.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.
Malabar.
Nellore.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.
Salem.
Tanjore.
Tinnevelly.
Travancore.

HYDERABAD.

Baldana.
Basein.
Ellichpur.
Wun.

No. V.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Ramree.

ASSAM.

Darrang.
Garo Hills.
Khasi Hills.
Lakhimpur.
Naga Hills.
Nowgong (Assam).
Sibsagar.

BENGAL.

Ballasore.
Furreedpur.
Hooghly.
Howrah.
Jessore.
Maldah.
Rajshahye.
Rungpur.
Singbhoom.
24-Pergunnahs.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Aligarh.
Azamgarh.
Banda.
Bareilly.
Basti.
Bharaich.
Bijnor.
Budaun.
Bulandshahar.
Burabanki.
Delhra Dun.
Etawah.
Futtehpur.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—*continued.*

Fyzabad.
Ghazipur.
Gonda.
Gorukpur.
Hamirpur.
Hardoi.
Jalan.
Jaunpur.
Jhanshi.
Lalitpur.
Meerut.
Moradabad.
Mozaffarnagar.
Partabgarh.
Rai Bareli.
Roorkee.
Saharanpur.
Shahjanpur.
Sitapur.
Sultanpur.
Unao.

PUNJAB.

Amballa.
Bannu.
Dera Ghazi Khan.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Ferozepur.
Gujrat.
Gurgaon.
Hazara.
Hissar.
Hoshiarpur.
Jhelum.
Jullundur.
Karnal.
Kohat.
Ludhiana.
Mooltan.
Montgomery.

PUNJAB—*continued.*

Mozaffargarh.
Peshawar.
Sealkot.
Shahpur.
Sirsa.

MADRAS.

Chingleput.
Kistna.
Madura.
Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY.

Ahmednagar.
Baroda.
Belgaum.
Cutch.
Hyderabad.
Kaira.
Kaladgi.
Kanara.
Kathywar.
Khandesh.
Nasik.
Nutnagiri.
Satara.
Shikarpur.
Sholapur.
Surat.
Tana.

MYSORE.

Bangalore.
Chitaldroog.
Kolar.
Shimoga.

No. VI.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bhopal.
Coorg (Mercara).
Indore.
Munipur.
Port Blair.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Bilaspur.
Jubbulpur.
Narsingpur.
Wardha.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Maoobeng.

ASSAM.

Cachar.

BENGAL.

Cooch Behar.
Darjeeling.
Manbhoom.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Kumaun.
Mainpuri.

BOMBAY.

Aden.

MYSORE.

Hussan.
Kadur.
Mysore.
Tumkur.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	8 5	8 13	7 6	...	...	...	14 11	14 10	13 0	17 0	16 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	6 11	14 11	14 11	8 0	25 14	24 13	17 5	29 11	29 11	16 13
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	16 13	8 14	16 0	18 0	12 0	34 10	42 8	19 3	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	5 14	...	...	...	17 0	16 3	11 5	18 11	17 2	11 14	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	5 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	9 14	15 0	15 0	11 0	27 13	27 13	18 3	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	10 10	9 8	7 5	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	14 2	13 11	11 10	22 2	22 2	14 10	26 2	28 5	15 10
	Bellary	10 2	9 10	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	9 2	14 0	13 8	10 5	24 11	23 11	13 6	19 11	20 11	15 0
	Kurnool	7 10	7 10	5 3	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 10	12 2	11 6	10 0	28 2	26 0	11 10	20 0	18 2	12 3
	Madras	7 11	7 11	7 0	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 3	12 2	11 14	9 13	18 0	17 5	12 3	21 6	21 2	16 8
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 8	10 2	12 13	13 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	21 11
	North Arcot	7 10	7 10	5 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	11 3	13 8	14 8	11 5	22 11	25 8	...	23 14	23 14	...
	South Arcot	7 0	7 0	5 8	...	...	..	13 14	13 14	11 5	14 6	14 6	11 11	23 8	23 8	18 6	23 2	23 2	16 14
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	5 14	...	...	...	14 14	15 5	10 0	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	15 2	23 14	23 3	14 8
	Trichinopoly	7 14	8 10	6 14	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	9 6	19 10	19 10	14 0	22 14	22 14	14 10
	Madura	9 6	8 10	7 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 3	8 13	13 14	13 11	9 5	25 14	25 14	14 10	23 8	23 8	13 0
	Tinnevelly*	7 2	7 2	5 10	...	...	...	11 14	12 11	8 3	12 6	13 3	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	7 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 14	13 2	13 2	10 6	19 2	18 5	19 2	20 11	20 11	19 2
	Nilgiris	7 2	7 13	4 3	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	15 6	16 3	13 2	15 6	16 13	11 3
	Salem	7 13	7 13	5 3	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 11	12 6	12 6	9 10	22 5	20 11	15 14	17 6	18 13	14 8
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 3	7 3	6 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 11	9 5	12 13	12 8	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	9 3	9 9	7 1	15 6	18 9	12 11	6 4	6 12	5 12	8 12	10 12	7 11	15 12	16 14	11 4	13 0	13 0	10 6
	Ahmedabad	14 8	14 0	7 0	22 0	22 4	12 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	6 8	21 8	22 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	9 0
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	6 15	26 10	26 10	12 5	8 10	8 14	6 15	11 14	11 14	8 7	21 5	21 5	...	18 13	18 13	8 14
	Surat	12 0	12 0	8 0	7 10	7 10	3 10	8 0	8 0	6 6	9 0	9 0	7 2	19 0	20 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	10 8
	Broach	13 5¼	13 5¼	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 2½	10 0	10 0	8 14¼	16 0	16 0	9 6¼	16 0	16 0	9 6¼
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 12	7 12	6 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 11	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	8 15	11 4	11 4	9 0
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	...	12 8	12 8	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	8 6	...	...	...	6 5	5 14	5 14	9 10	9 10	8 10	18 11	18 11	11 4	16 3	16 3	11 0
	Násik	11 10	11 10	7 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	8 15	8 2	18 3	18 5	...	13 14	12 12	9 14
	Ahmednagar	11 8	11 9	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	8 15	8 15	8 0	14 4	15 0	9 10	13 8	13 14	10 1
	Poona	8 1	8 1	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	8 11	11 8	11 8	9 3
	Sholápur	11 13	10 14	7 7½	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 10	9 15	9 15	8 4	18 2	19 0	8 13	16 9	16 9	10 2
	Kuládgi (Bagalkot)	9 12	9 10	5 4	14 11	15 12	...	7 14	7 8	4 12	9 12	9 4	7 11	22 2	20 4	9 9	21 8	20 0	9 12
	Satara	9 6	9 6	6 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 3	7 14	7 14	7 2	12 0	11 13	7 11	10 11	10 2	7 12
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	5 1	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	8 2	10 8	10 8	8 10	17 4	17 0	9 10	18 4	18 0	10 4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0
	Ratnágiri	7 15	8 9	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 6	9 14	9 14	7 12	14 5	14 5	...	10 7	10 7	7 15
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	8 14	8 14	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	29 1	29 1	8 14	20 0	20 0	8 14
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 3	7 0	7 0	10 3
	Asirgarh	12 3	13 7	8 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 13	24 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 0
	Baroda	8 14	9 2	6 9	17 2	16 0	9 7	8 0	8 0	6 5	11 7	11 7	7 13	18 0	18 5	9 7	16 0	16 9	9 0
	Diva	16 12	17 0	8 12	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 10	7 0	7 0	5 8	23 1	24 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	9 5
	Nimach	13 0	13 0	9 0	19 8	20 8	12 8	7 8	7 8	...	8 8	8 8	5 8	21 0	22 4	11 12	15 0	15 0	9 8
	Nasirabad	15 9¼	15 0	11 2	23 1¼	23 14	16 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 11¼	13 8	19 0	19 0	12 0
	Rajkot	15 8	16 0	7 2	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	8 3	14 8	15 0	7 12
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 3	11 0	10 6	15 0	15 6	13 8	7 1	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 10	7 8	14 12	14 11	9 12	14 14	14 8	...
	Karachi	11 0	10 2	8 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	10 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	10 0
	Shikarpur	12 6	11 13	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 14	8 0	8 0	5 10	11 8	11 8	7 9	14 8	14 8	...	16 0	16 0	10 7½
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 5	15 4	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 5¼	6 8	...	...	...	17 1	17 2	8 1
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	16 0a	15 4	11 12	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 8	15 8	12 4	17 4	16 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 12b	14 12	12 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	21 0	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0a	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	20 0	18 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0a	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 8	14 12	10 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	14 12	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17-12 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 15 to 17-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17-8 seers, and gram 18-12 to 21-8 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 1 seers, barley 22 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of June 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
29 5	29 8	17 10	46 14	46 10	22 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	
30 5	30 5	16 3	37 6	37 6	19 10	86 6	86 6	88 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	5 8 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
36 6	32 13	19 2	33 10	40 14	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	
35 5	35 5	16 10	32 8	33 5	17 11	145 13	145 13	145 13	13 2	13 2	12 13	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 5 4	
28 3	28 3	20 14	24 2	24 2	18 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	
30 0	29 3	18 11	29 3	29 3	17 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
24 3	24 3	16 0	26 5	25 13	15 11	97 3	97 3	97 3*	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	
25 13	...	13 3	24 0	25 2	15 0	...	...	243 0	11 5	12 8	11 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	* *Vide* explanations furnished in the previous Statements.
22 5	22 2	17 5	25 2	25 5	17 3	87 8	87 8	88 11	13 14	13 14	13 14	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 4 0	
21 14	22 5	17 2	26 2	25 0	15 10	89 6	82 10	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 2	...	...	...	
25 2	25 10	18 13†	28 10	29 8	16 2	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	10 10	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	† The figures now quoted for the corresponding fortnight of 1879 are correct.
23 13	24 10	16 11	27 0	27 0	15 8	201 11	201 11	206 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	
24 3	24 3	14 5	22 11	22 11	14 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 6	12 0	2 5 11	4 0 0	11 4 0	
23 10	23 10	15 2	21 10	21 3	15 6	121 8	121 8	170 2	12 2	12 2	11 5	...	...	...	
24 13	24 13	15 8	24 0	24 0	15 10	126 6	116 10	121 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	3 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	12 6	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
21 5	21 5	18 0	23 11	23 11	18 8	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	5 10 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	
14 6	15 2	13 11	16 10	18 5	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 12 8	
21 0	21 0	16 8	22 6	22 6	17 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 14	11 8	3 0 0	6 5 4	16 14 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15 11	14 10	14 10	22 0	22 0	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 0	11 3	7 0 0	11 4 0	15 0 0	
8 14	9 11	13 4	14 5	15 15	10 4	54 9	54 9	64 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 8 0	11 0 0	27·8 to 45	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 13	10 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	4 12 0	7 0 0	10 to 15	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 7	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	8 to 15	6 to 12	15 to 25	
...	...	...	14 8¾	14 8¾	8 14¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
11 4	11 4	9 5	11 13	11 13	8 7	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	9 0	10 0 0	...	15 to 20	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	7 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
...	...	...	18 7	18 7	9 6	140 0	140 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
16 11	18 6	12 5	17 0	17 0	9 8	128 0	140 0	140 0	12 1	12 1	11 2	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 to 30	
...	...	...	14 1	15 6	8 11	116 0	106 4	79 0	11 4	11 4	9 9	4 8 0	8 0 0	10 to 15	
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 10	11 10	8 14	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 to 15	
...	...	...	15 3	15 15	8 11	80 0	88 0	116 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	6 0 0	9 0 0	15 to 22	
...	...	...	13 9	13 6	7 1	280 0	280 0	...	9 7	9 8	10 4	5 10 0	6 9 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	12 15	11 11	7 13	113 5	116 8	113 5	9 14	10 3	8 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 to 15	
19 8	19 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	6 8	80 0	80 0	113 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	5 10 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	
24 0	24 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
11 12	11 12	11 12	11 3	12 10	8 6	150 0	150 0	135 0	10 6	10 6	14 4	6 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
15 0	16 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 0	10 0	8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	
26 10	26 10	10 0	22 13	22 13	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30 0 0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	14 9	14 14	8 14	91 8	91 8	96 0	12 5	12 9	12 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	
...	...	...	15 13	13 8	11 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	32 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	23 11	24 2	13 11¼	81 10¾	85 0	93 5¼	12 14	12 12	11 4¼	5 to 7	6 to 9	10 to 15	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	7 12	75 0	75 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	
...	...	...	13 8	13 9	12 4	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
7 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	100 0	106 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 8	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	14 5	13 12	13 14	240 0	250 0	280 0	8 2	8 0	10 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	7-8 to 11-4	10 0 0	15 to 30	
...	...	...	17 12	16 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	11 8	320 0	320 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 to 8	5 to 7	7 to 9	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	13 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 8	17 4	11 4	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	...	...	...	

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20-8 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 16 to 17-8 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	14 0	14 0	11 12	20 0	20 0	15 1½	6 10	6 10	5 11	10 2	11 6	11 0	22 10	22 10	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	6 4	14 2	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0*f*	16 13	13 5¼	26 10¾	26 10¾	16 0	12 5	12 13	10 0	15 4	15 4	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 8*g*	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	20 0*h*	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 4	18 8	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 8*i*	13 8	10 3	14 0	14 8	13 5	14 0	12 0	10 12½	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	20 0*j*	20 0	12 0	26 4	26 4	13 8	15 8	15 0	9 12	16 0 to 16 12	16 0 to 16 8	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	18 0*k*	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	17 4	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	17 4	15 8	8 4	24 12	24 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 0*l*	22 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 8	21 0	18 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 7*n*	8 7	9 7	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	9 9	16 2	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts																		
	Dacca	16 0*o*	17 5	11 4	30 0	33 0	8 14	17 10	17 10	8 14	20 0	20 0	9 12	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	11 7
	Furreedpore	18 4*p*	18 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	6 4	8 0	6 4	18 0	19 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	19 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	16 0*r*	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	14 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	9 0	24 0	23 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 4*s*	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	16 12	17 0	9 8	20 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	8 14	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 8*u*	20 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 8	19 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	20 8*v*	20 0	13 0 to 14 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	19 0
	Durbhunga	20 4*w*	20 0	12 0	23 0	32 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0	21 0	14 0	29 0	30 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 12	16 4	13 4	31 0	30 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	6 4	16 8	16 8	14 8	32 0	32 0	19 8	...	...	...
	Chumparun	22 0*x*	22 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0*y*	23 1	15 3	31 8	33 9	18 14	14 11	11 8	10 8	17 13	16 12	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 11*z*	18 15	12 0	36 9	37 14	18 15	16 7	15 2	11 6	17 11	17 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	20 0*z*1	22 0	14 0 to 16 0	36 0	40 0	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0*z*2	12 0	10 0	...	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	10 8	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	11 13	10 8	19 11*	16 6	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 8	9 0	11 13	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	15 12	19 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 8	26 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	17 0*z*3	17 0	11 8	27 0	27 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0*z*4	15 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	16 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	32 0	28 0	10 0	36 0	32 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0*z*5	13 0	10 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	15 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-4 to 16 seers, barley (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, best rice 7-4 to 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 13-1 to 20 seers, and gram 15-8 to 22 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungypore) 24 seers and gram 22 to 25 seers.
i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.
j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 21-12 seers, best rice 9-12 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 18 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13-5 to 22-8 seers, and gram 8-14 to 18 seers.
l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 13-4 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 16 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12-8 to 26-6 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 25 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :— Wheat (in Goalundo) 19 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 32 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 13 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 21 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 26 seers and common rice 20 to 30 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 16-4 to 25-12 seers, barley 27-8 to 35 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 17-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 35 seers, and gram 23-8 to 32-4 seers.

India for the 2nd half of June 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.														AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.							REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 12	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0		
...	...	...	17 12	17 0	12 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	...	...	..		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 6	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 11	9 13¾	9 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 12-0		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 15-0		
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 12-0		
...	...	...	20 11	20 10	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	5-0 to 5-8	5-8 to 6-0	11-0 to 14-0		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	...	...	...		
...	...	...	13 8	15 0	8 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 8	8 4	7 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	...	...	...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	5 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 17-0		
...	...	...	10 0	10 5	8 0	64 0	24 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	91 8	91 8	91 0	9 8	9 8	8 14	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0		
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	6-8 to 7-8	6 0 0	12-0 to 30-0		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	6-0 to 9-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 16-0		
...	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	7-8 to 11-4	6-0 to 7-8	7-8 to 9-8		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 15-0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	7 8 0	...	...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	15 0	80 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...		
29 0	29 0	15 0	28 0	26 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 12-0		
27 0	27 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 7-8		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	...	..	..		
23 8	22 8	16 4	23 8	23 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	190 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	3-0 to 3-12	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...		
...	...	...	25 3	25 3	14 11	105 0	126 0	126 0	8 14	8 14	8 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8		
...	...	...	22 11	24 0	12 10	132 9	126 4	101 0	9 2	9 7	8 13	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15 0		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...		
15 12	13 2	...	19 11	17 1	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0		
...	...	...	14 7	13 2	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 11 0	6 0 0	7 8 0		
36 0	36 0	24 0	20 0	19 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0		
32 0	32 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	3 0 0	3 0 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5 0 to 10 0		
64 0	64 0	64 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 6 0		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 21 seers per rupee.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20-8 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice (table rice) 10 to 12 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar 25 seers, great millet 21 to 25 seers, lesser millets 27 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26 seers, and gram 26-8 to 27 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 27-8 to 50 seers, best rice 10 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, murwa (in Madhoobani) 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Madhoobani) 50 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 50 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23-12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 50 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 8-8 to 16 seers, common rice 18 seers, jowar 16 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 28 seers maize or Indian-corn (in Begu Serai) 26 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 25 seers, barley 16 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 19 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley (in Godda) 40 seers, best rice 17 to 21-8 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 21-8 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 seers, barley 20 to 35 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 12 seers, common rice 22 to 23 seers, lesser millets 32 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 29 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 24 seers.

z4 In Palamow the prices are :—Wheat 23 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 23 seers, mohwa 85 seers, and gram 29 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 18 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	8 12	15 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	8 14	8 6	7 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	14 8	8 0	16 13	16 13	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	7 8	16 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	20 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 8	4 8	7 8	8 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	17 8	14 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	13 0
	Saháranpur	18 5	19 6	16 9	27 15	28 0	20 8	6 15	7 0	7 0	11 13½	11 4	9 0	26 14	27 4	14 0	21 8	20 9	10 12
	Muzaffarnagar	19 0	18 11	16 8	20 4	29 4	21 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 14	22 0	22 0	16 8	22 0	24 6	14 5
	Meerut	19 4	19 12	16 0	28 0	29 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	28 0	15 0	25 0	27 0	16 0
	Bulandshahr	20 0	20 4	17 0	29 0	29 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 4	11 4	9 0	22 0	25 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	14 0
	Aligarh	19 0	19 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	25 0	27 0	18 8	22 0	24 0	...
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwal	17 8	17 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	21 15	20 13	15 3	32 5	31 12	20 13	13 8	14 1	5 10	14 10	15 12	9 0	13 8	22 8	14 10	25 14	27 0	14 10
	Moradabad	21 14	21 4	16 14	33 12	35 0	21 4	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 14	17 3	10 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	16 4
	Budaun	21 0	21 0	15 12	32 0	31 3	19 8	6 0	6 0	4 12½	15 15	15 9½	10 12½	...	...	14 6	...	...	14 6
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	31 4	21 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 12	15 0	10 0	16 4	23 12	19 6	16 4	23 4	17 8
	Sháhjahánpur	21 14	22 4	16 2	33 8	34 8	22 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	17 12	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	26 4	25 0	17 14	50 0	45 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	18 12	17 8	10 0	...	...	11 4	...	...	8 12
	Muttra	17 8	18 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	19 4	7 0	6 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	28 0	30 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	15 0
	Agra	17 4	17 0	14 8	25 0	25 4	18 12	4 0	4 4	4 0	11 4	11 8	10 0	24 0	27 4	16 12	26 8	27 4	16 4
	Farukhabad	18 15	19 4½	14 7½	25 0½	26 3½	18 2	6 2	6 2	6 9½	16 6	16 6	11 11	17 14	26 1	18 11	21 12	...	17 5
	Mainpuri	17 8	18 4	14 0	23 0	22 8	19 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	14 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	17 8	17 0	13 8	22 0	22 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 8	16 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	16 0
	Etah	18 8	19 4	16 8	23 8	26 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	21 8	21 8	15 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Jhánsi	21 4	21 4	14 2	39 14	40 12	22 1	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	39 14	40 14	19 8	33 0	33 0	...
	Lalitpur	20 8	20 4	13 0	45 0	50 0	24 8	11 4	11 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	50 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 0	14 8	26 8	29 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	29 0	35 0	18 0	27 0	29 0	16 0
	Fatehpur	18 8	19 0	13 0	28 4	29 8	17 8	9 8	9 8	6 9	18 0	18 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	16 8	18 0	13 0	30 0	28 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	6 4	16 0	16 0	11 8	36 0	37 0	16 0	26 0	...	16 0
	Allahabad	18 11	19 12	13 1	29 8	31 0	17 14	9 0	9 8	8 4	19 0	19 0	13 0	34 8	35 8	18 8	26 8	28 0	17 0
	Hamírpur	16 14	17 13	13 4	23 14	23 1	16 2	9 0	9 0	5 8	13 3	12 14	9 8	28 15	29 10	16 8	29 4	32 1	15 14
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 14	13 3	31 1	32 12	21 15	7 12	7 12	7 1	17 10	17 10	11 4	...	...	22 9	18 5	18 5	18 5
	Gorakhpur	21 9½	22 8	14 6½	37 13	37 13	21 9½	13 8	14 6½	10 6½	16 3¼	18 0	13 0¼	27 0	27 0	21 9½	...	...	...
	Basti	21 0	22 8	15 0	38 0	38 0	25 0	15 12	15 12	9 8	17 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	19 3	14 8	28 0	25 8	14 14	7 2	7 2	6 10	17 0	17 12	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	18 0	19 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	26 0	24 0	16 0
	Benares	19 8	19 8	14 2	29 13	29 13	19 4½	11 15	11 15	8 11	16 13	16 13	12 8	28 3	24 15	21 12	22 12	22 4	16 5
	Gházipur	20 10	19 15	14 13	30 10	30 10	20 2	10 15	10 15	6 7	16 1	16 12	11 9½	25 12	27 1	21 4	20 10	19 15	16 12
	Balia	19 8	19 0	14 8	30 8	30 0	20 0	9 4	9 0	8 12	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	24 9½	26 7	...	46 12	50 3	...	8 2	9 9	...	17 8	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 5½	19 1	14 5¾	28 4	29 12	20 4¾	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 4	15 4	10 12	25 8	28 0	19 0	25 11½	25 8	16 4½
	Unáo	18 2	19 3	14 0	25 1	28 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Bára Banki	16 8	19 4	14 1½	26 0	32 0	20 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	22 0	16 0
	Sitapur	21 9½	23 0	16 1¼	32 13	34 6	23 8	8 8	8 8	5 8	16 13	16 14	11 0	23 3	24 6	18 0	22 3	23 14	15 0
	Hardui	19 0	20 3	15 0	30 0	34 8	21 7	4 11	4 11	4 11	16 0	15 6	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	23 8	25 4	17 8	40 0	42 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	19 0	19 8	14 8	29 0	30 0	20 8	8 12	9 0	7 4	16 4	16 8	11 4	...	...	20 0	...	...	15 0
	Bharaich	22 0	21 0	16 0	43 0	43 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Gonda	24 2	24 2	16 10	41 0	44 0	28 9	15 10	14 8	11 12	18 4	17 15	12 2	31 0	31 0	26 14	22 0	23 4	17 4
	Rai Bareli	19 2	20 12	14 14	26 0	29 8	19 4	17 0	18 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	12 4	...	32 0	18 6	16 0	...	...
	Sultánpur	21 0	22 8	16 0	32 8	33 8	21 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	22 1	22 12	15 3	34 0	35 5	21 4	18 8	18 2	13 0	21 0	21 4	13 13	...	...	21 0	...	...	18 0
Punjab.	Delhi	17 8	18 12	16 0	25 4	27 4	22 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 0	25 4	27 0	17 0	24 4	25 0	16 0
	Gurgáon	19 0	19 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	26 0	26 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Karnál	18 0	18 0	16 3	28 0	28 0	22 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	28 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	17 0
	Hissar	15 0	16 8	14 8	26 0	30 0	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	26 0	32 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	18 0
	Rohtak	17 0	17 8	15 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	17 0
	Sirsa	16 0	16 8	14 4	37 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Umballa	18 0	18 2	17 8	26 0	28 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	28 0	28 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	14 0
	Ludhiána	18 8	19 0	16 2	31 0	31 0	22 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	23 0	23 0	16 0
	Simla	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0
	Jullundur	19 0	19 8	16 8	27 0	27 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Hoshiarpur	20 0	19 4	15 0	28 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	16 0
	Kángra	17 0	17 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of June 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawes, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	11 4	10 8	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...		
...	...	...	11 6	11 6	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 3	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	.	...	...	
...	...	...	6 2	6 12	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9 0	6 0	9 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6 7	7 0	6 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	...	...	.	
...	...	...	7 0	5 0	7 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	.	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5 0	5 5	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	(a) Blank, there being no bazaar or shop at present in the District.
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	..	...	
...	...	...	19 14½	19 6	16 0	150 0	150 0	129 0	10 3	10 1	9 0	...	...	.	
...	...	...	19 4	19 4	16 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	16 12	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	.	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	.	...	...	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	..	...	..	
...	...	...	9 0	7 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 2	20 4	14 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	15 0	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 3	24 9½	16 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 9	...	...	..	
...	...	...	23 2	23 2	14 11	100 0	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	17 4	160 0	160 0	155 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	..	...	...	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	14 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 15	21 15	15 12½	156 12	156 12	150 0	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 0	20 8	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 0	19 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 14½	27 12	14 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 8	30 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	14 8	130 0	140 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	23 4	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	14 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 4	23 6	13 2	140 0	125 0	165 0	8 0	8 2	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 12	23 14	14 14	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 8	27 8	16 15	169 8	169 8	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 1	27 0	14 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	15 0	150 0	140 0	150 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 8	20 10	11 13	145 0	145 0	177 8	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 6	24 6	14 2	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	8 14	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 12	23 13	14 13	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 4	25 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 1	9 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 4	27 13	...	125 0	125 0	...	10 12	10 3	...	...	...	...	
29 8*	29 8	19 7¾	22 10	23 0	14 13	110 0	110 0	136 8	9 8	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	
26 0†	26 0	18 8	22 1	22 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
28 0‡	28 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	16 8	160 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	* Dhan.
26 11§	27 14	20 0	26 3	28 0	18 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	9 0	8 8	..	...	...	† Choti juár.
...	...	...	24 14	25 14	16 0	280 0	240 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	‡ Kodon.
40 0‡	45 0	28 0	23 8	25 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	§ Makai, marwa, dhan, sáwan & kodon.
...	...	...	24 4	24 2	16 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	‖ Laharra, kodon, marua and sáwán.
42 0‡	42 0	32 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	130 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	¶ Peas.
39 6‖	41 0	30 12	27 8	27 0	18 14	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	** Peas, arhar, and mash.
...	...	...	23 0	25 8	14 4	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
34 0¶	34 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 6	9 0	...	...	...	
33 13**	34 4	17 3	22 9	22 5	14 0	200 0	170 8	193 5	8 5	8 4	8 4	...	...	..	
...	...	...	20 4	21 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
...	...	...	21 12	21 12	15 8	120 0	90 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0a	a Firewood falling.
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0b	b Jowar rising.
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 8	8 4	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0c	c Barley and jowar rising.
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	10 0	8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	11 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 4	9 0	7 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	18 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	11 0	11 4	10 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	20 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0d	d Gram falling.
...	...	...	14 8	15 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	17 8	17 0	15 12	25 8	25 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 8	23 8	24 8	17 8	17 8	19 8	15 8
	Siálkot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur										9 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0
	Lahore	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...
	Ferozepore	17 0	17 8	16 0	29 0	29 8	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	10 0
	Gujránwála	15 4	15 12	15 4	24 0	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	13 0	16 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	10 12
	Ráwalpindi	11 0	10 12	10 4	14 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	12 0
	Gujrát	15 4	15 4	15 12	20 8	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 0
	Shahpúr	13 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	12 0
	Mooltan	13 12	13 12	12 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	15 0
	Jhang	13 4	13 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	15 0	15 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Montgomery	14 8	14 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	11 0
	Muzaffargarh	14 8	14 0	13 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 14	5 5	12 8	13 2	13 2	12 8	12 13	13 2
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 15	10 13	13 12	13 12	13 6	18 7	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	10 15	11 14	9 6	12 8	12 8	10 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	13 2	13 12	13 12	16 4	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	7 8	7 8	15 0
	Bannu	10 10	9 11	15 0	16 4	15 5	19 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 10	8 6*	8 13*	9 12	...	..	8 12
	Pesháwar	7 7	7 7	8 3	9 2	10 4	13 10	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 15	8 14*	8 15*	10 3	8 12	8 12	10 3
	Kohát	7 0	6 15	8 15	10 5	10 8	10 13	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	16 0*	15 0*	8 0	...	...	...
	Hazára	10 8	9 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	19 4	...	...	...									
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	14 4	15 0	10 4	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	7 4	11 8	12 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	16 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	7 8	14 0	13 12	10 0	18 0	17 12	14 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	16 4	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 9	11 4	18 12	19 6	18 2	...	...	...
	Wardha	18 8	18 8	10 11	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	21 0	21 0	14 12	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	16 0	17 8	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 0	18 8	11 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	16 0	17 0	12 8	26 8	28 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	11 0
	Saugor	23 0	22 8	11 0	35 0	35 0	...	10 8	10 0	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	30 0	33 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Damoh	25 8	26 0	11 4	30 0	28 0	13 0	15 0	13 12	9 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	40 0	40 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	17 8	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	8 8	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	18 12	20 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 8	10 0	15 4	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	15 0	15 0	8 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	13 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 12	15 12	7 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	25 0	24 0	11 0	21 0	24 0	11 0
	Narsinghpur	18 12	18 8	10 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	8 0	15 8	15 8	9 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	22 8	25 12	11 4	18 8	20 0	12 0
	Raipur	27 0	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 10	13 8	23 8	22 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	15 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 12	17 8	26 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	32 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	18 0	39 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab																		
	Kyouk-pyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon																		
	Thonkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyeen																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 3	10 8	6 13	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 6	9 4	9 2	8 3	17 12	17 4	10 14	...	...	...
	Bolarum	10 11	12 9	7 1	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 0	9 5	9 6	9 15	17 8	18 10	11 1	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	8 12	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	6 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	17 0	17 4	11 8
	Amráoti																		
	Akola																		
	Ellichpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buldána																		
	Wún																		
	Básim																		

* Maize

India for the 2nd half of June 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murbwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Cult.							REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	21 0	20 4	17 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 1	12 1	11 9		6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 9		5 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
...	...	...	22 4	22 8	19 8	70 0	70 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8		5 2 9	5 8 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	17 4	18 0	15 4	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0		3 4 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	13 0	12 12	10 10	50 0	50 0	60 0	10 0	10 4	10 0		8 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	
...	...	...	17 8	17 4	13 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 12		4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0		4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	12 4	12 4	13 8		6 12 0	6 12 0	16 8 0	
...	...	...	15 12	15 8	17 0	210 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 4	12 0		6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	11 0		6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	10 0	9 12	13 3	87 8	87 8	100 0	35 0	28 12	28 2		5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	16 14	16 14	20 0		4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	11 1	10 5	14 6	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0		5 10 0	6 0 0	13 9 0	
...	...	...	7 14	7 11	7 6	51 0	54 1	75 0	26 4	28 12	34 12		7 0 0	7 8 0	26 8 0	
...	...	...	8 4	7 14	7 10	63 12	63 12	76 8	61 3	61 3	76 8		12 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 4		5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	14 12	14 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8		4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	10 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 12	8 12		5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 9	10 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 12	10 0	8 8		4 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	
...	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 14	160 0	160 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	9 0		4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	6 8		3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	12 8	120 0	130 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 0		5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	7 0		2 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
40 0	40 0	20 0	33 0	34 0	12 8	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 12		4 0 0	6 0 0	9 8 0	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 12	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
29 8	30 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	8 4	7 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	
16 0	15 8	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	6 8		4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8		...	...		
...	...	...	22 8	21 6	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0		5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 8	8 8		5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	20 6	20 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 0		...	..	..	
...	...	...	23 0	21 8	16 0	60 0	70 0	60 0	8 0	8 4	8 0		5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	190 0	280 0	9 0	7 8	7 0		3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
100 0	100 0	96 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	130 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0		2 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	
20 1	...	...	14 2	14 2	7 15	105 0	110 0	85 0	8 14	8 14	8 9		...	...	..	
...	...	...	14 15	15 7	8 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 3	9 3	9 2		...	...	..	
...	..	...	13 8	13 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 12	8 12	8 8		...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	

Indian-corn.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																				
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	8 12	7 12	6 12	9 7	8 10	7 12	10 3	10 2	9 0	11 8	10 12	10 5	20 14	25 0	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 5	11 13	11 5	10 12	14 10	14 15	12 8	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	27 12
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	5 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	6 12	7 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 3	10 4	12 2	11 12	10 12	33 5	32 4	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	9 8	9 0	5 4	10 0	9 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 8	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 9	6 9	4 7	7 6	7 6	5 4	12 10	12 10	8 6	13 11	13 8	12 9	25 3	25 3	18 14	...	...	...
	Kadur	9 0	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	20 0
	Coorg	5 13	5 13	5 5	6 4	6 6	5 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 13	15 12	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 8	15 8	12 8	23 0	24 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	21 4	20 0	13 8
	Kishengurh	16 0	15 12	11 12	24 4	24 0	13 8	7 4	8 8	6 8	9 0	8 4	7 0	21 0	20 8	16 0	18 4	18 4	12 12
	Ulwur	18 1	19 10	14 2	24 13	27 15	18 5	9 0	9 0	7 4	11 8	11 8	8 8	29 15	31 15	15 10	26 1	28 8	15 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 8	20 0	13 8	27 0	32 0	18 4	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	31 8	32 0	16 0	28 8	27 0	14 0
	Ajmere	15 0	15 8	12 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 8
	Deoli Cantonment	16 4	16 13	11 0	24 2½	26 0	16 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 5	25 0	27 0	16 13	20 0	20 0	16 14
	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	11 12	23 0	23 0	16 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	9 4
	Sirohee	15 4	17 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	6 0	6 4	5 8	6 12	7 8	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 8	21 0	24 0	12 0
	Abu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anadra																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	22 0	11 0	37 0	37 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1¾	12 5	8 15¾	19 8½	20 5	13 10¾	7 0½	7 0½	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	...	11 14	...	...	...	6 4	...	6 4	12 4	...	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 8	14 7	10 6	21 4	20 0	13 2	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	19 10	10 6	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 13	...
	Boondee	16 12	17 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	19 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	28 0	28 0	18 4	...	...	...
	Kotah	17 0	17 4	12 10	24 0	23 0	17 8	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	28 0	28 0	18 8	15 0	15 0	12 4
	Tonk	17 13	18 13	11 9	25 12	27 14	16 0	6 7	7 0	5 12	8 9	9 0	7 4	27 12	28 9	15 13	27 2	29 3	11 12
	Jhallawar	15 3	13 14	12 0½	19 8	17 11	16 13	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 1	22 10	22 10	18 1	15 3	15 3	10 2½
	Shahpoora	15 4	16 0	11 8	21 0	22 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	10 4	10 0	7 12	21 0	21 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	11 0
	Dholpur	16 3	17 0	12 12	25 6	26 14	17 1	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 0	26 15	28 3	14 14	28 3	29 7	14 3
Central India.	Indore	12 8	13 14	8 6	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	21 14	24 0	10 14	20 0	19 7	10 14
	Gwalior	14 6	15 0	10 13	24 4	27 14	15 3	6 14	6 14	5 1	8 4	8 4	6 3	25 2	26 15	14 12	27 6	29 11	13 15
	Goona	18 12	19 0	13 4	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	32 0	33 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	15 0
	Rutlam	15 0	15 0	8 12	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	6 0	13 2	12 0	7 8	31 0	32 0	10 12	16 0	16 8	10 4
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 1	20 13	12 12	35 15	39 5	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 14	18 8	15 0	34 10	40 10	16 0	24 0	24 0	15 0

India for the 2nd half of June 1880—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
27 2	28 5	21 0	28 12	28 6	17 12	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	
27 14	27 14	22 11	34 3	34 3	20 7	172 6	172 6	172 4	11 1	11 1	11 7	...	...	...	
33 0	33 0	14 4	33 0	33 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	
30 0	32 0	23 0	30 9	30 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
26 0	29 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	800 0	800 0	132 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
35 2	35 2	29 14	22 1	22 1	15 12	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	
25 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
38 0	38 5	26 10	28 0	28 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	
28 7	28 0	25 7	23 9	23 6	18 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 4	8 5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
...	...	...	24 8	25 4	13 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	11 12	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
...	...	...	21 15	22 13	14 4	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	11 15	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 8 0	4 0 0	3-8 to 10	
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 8	24 12	21 11	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18 12	18 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0	200 0	120 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	6 to 10	6 to 8	10 to 25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	13 0	6 Pies*	6 Pies*	6 Pies*	10 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	* Per man's load.
...	...	...	16 6½	15 10	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 6½	8 15½	9 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 12	...	13 12	...	...	...	9 5	...	7 13	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 to 15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 14	70 0	...	70 0	15 0	14 6	15 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 12	26 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	5 10 0	6 9 0	7-8 to 15-0	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 7	25 6	13 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 7	11 4	11 6	3 12 0	2 13 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	19 0	17 12	13 15	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 1½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 8	23 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	3 12 0	4 11 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	22 10	23 9	13 1	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	15 8	9 3	87 0	120 0	107 0	7 1	7 8	8 9	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	19 14	20 9	11 14	100 6	100 6	109 8	9 8	9 11	9 2	4 11 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	4 to 5	4 to 5	10 to 15	
...	...	...	19 12	20 8	10 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 7	9 4	8 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	27 6	28 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	10 9	10 11	10 12	3 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 8	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1050 AND 1051 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JUNE 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	District	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	14 4	14 4	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	11 8	11 12	10 0	17 12	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	
	Bhandára	18 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	13 12	14 0	11 0	17 12	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	
	Chánda	15 10	16 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	10 5	19 12	19 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	9 6	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	...	
	Wardha	18 8	18 4	10 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 4	10 0	12 4	9 4	21 0	21 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 8	160 0	132 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	10 13	
	Bálaghát	17 8	17 8	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 3	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	
	Jubbulpore	18 8	18 0	11 0	27 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	8 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	12 0	140 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	
	Saugor	23 4	22 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	35 0	33 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	
	Damoh	27 8	25 8	12 0	...	30 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	10 8	40 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	20 0	36 4	33 12	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
	Seoni	19 0	19 8	11 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 4	14 12	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	
	Mandla	20 8	21 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	17 0	16 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 8	36 0	20 0	35 8	37 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	
	Betúl	16 0	14 8	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	18 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	
	Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	14 10	7 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	24 0	24 0	11 0	24 0	19 14	11 0	...	...	...	21 10	20 8	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Narsinghpur	18 4	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	7 8	15 8	15 8	8 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 9	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	26 4	26 4	11 5	20 0	20 0	12 2	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	10 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	
	Raipur	28 0	27 0	23 12	...	...	...	13 12	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	110 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	
	Sambalpur	15 0	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	15 8	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	220 0	250 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Biláspur	32 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	75 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	
British Burma.	Arakan Division.																															
	Akyab	6 10	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 4	120 0	156 0	111 0	26 10	22 12	40 0	
	Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	17 6	10 11	20 14	18 3	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 0	5 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	12 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	19 0	23 0	35 5	* Rs. 2 per 100 billets.
	Pegu Division.																															
	Rangoon	9 11	9 1	7 4	...	...	...	10 6	9 11	9 0	12 2	11 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	12 5	†	†	†	18 12	14 6	22 4	† Rs. 2 to 10 per 100 billets.
	Thonkwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	6 2	12 2	12 0	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	23 5	‡ Rs. 4 per 100 billets.
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 7	11 2	12 3	13 6	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	8 6	8 5	227 8	227 8	249 11	19 4	21 0	17 7	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 5½	12 4½	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	175 0	28 0	24 8	35 0	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Prome	8 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	15 3	15 0	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 0	9 1	350 0	350 0	350 0	21 0	14 0	21 0	
	Thayetmyo	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 10	9 4	8 4	14 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 12	8 0	200 0	130 0	86 0	14 0	14 0	28 4	
	Tenasserim Division.																															
	Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 4	10 14	14 2	14 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 0	293 0	293 0	15 0	15 0	16 10	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 14	10 12	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	26 1	23 11	18 4	
	Shway-gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 3	11 3	11 3	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 3	
	Toungoo	...	...	3 11	2 6	2 8	3 11	13 12	13 12	14 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	6 15	303 0	303 0	295 0	13 9	13 9	14 12	

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1880 AND 1879.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.																					
Private boats	...	12,893	12,490	403	10,287	10,717	Grain	52,537	102,456	154,993	238,099	116,738	354,837	31,234	42,208	3,729,053	6,218,099	Rs. 30,56,095	Rs. 40,20,451	662	24
Government boats	...	232	232	...	513	513	Cotton	...	66,661	66,661	...	88,824	88,824								
Rafts	...	610	610	...	534	534	Oilseeds	694	22,173	22,867	569	9,587	10,156								
							Salt	3,634	81,738	85,372	1,311	135,872	137,183								
Carrying operations.							Metal	24,540	1,788	26,328	27,502	5,212	32,714								
Boating, Government	...	1,119	1,119	...	1,839	1,839	Miscellaneous goods	30,205	111,703	141,908	16,363	118,643	135,006								
Fines	...	37	37	...	7	7	Building materials	26,178	87,809	113,987	71,581	94,707	166,288								
Ground-rent	...	80	80	...	107	107	Firewood	7,192	81,610	88,802	20,050	108,677	128,727								
							Bamboos	45	60,472	60,517	1,014	20,426	21,440								
							Timber	1,896	76,662	78,558	4,135	58,067	62,202								
							Miscellaneous ditto	3,170	139	3,309	815	1,444	2,259								
Total	...	14,971	14,568	403	13,287	13,717	Total	150,091	693,211	843,302	381,439	758,197	1,139,636								

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th June 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1880 AND 1879.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balances uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1879-80.			1878-79.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands, including previous balances.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.																					
Private boats .	170	20,495	20,262	403	20,418	20,248	Grains . .	66,081	216,088	282,169	244,957	300,602	545,559	60,914	73,231	7,531,624	10,687,507	Rs. 42,85,836	Rs. 61,05,170	10,489	83
Government do.	...	833	833	...	1,235	1,235	Cotton . .	...	87,968	87,968	114	92,081	92,195								
Rafts . .	...	2,232	2,232	...	1,337	1,337	Oilseeds . .	2,260	129,993	132,253	3,708	70,398	74,106								
							Salt . .	4,644	164,923	169,567	3,096	309,838	312,934								
							Metals . .	49,836	5,260	55,096	43,494	5,871	49,365								
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods . .	67,613	136,234	203,847	34,296	145,088	179,384								
							Building materials . .	66,007	168,694	234,701	110,061	149,860	259,921								
							Firewood .	11,692	180,481	192,173	23,400	225,897	249,297								
Boating . .	...	4,192	4,192	...	5,465	5,465	Bamboos .	2,454	144,761	147,215	3,523	94,804	98,327								
Fines and sundry receipts .	...	59	59	...	14	14	Timber . .	4,822	128,715	133,537	7,059	105,661	112,720								
Ground-rent .	...	167	167	...	212	212	Miscellaneous timber . .	4,357	1,775	6,132	1,338	2,096	3,434								
Total .	170	27,978	27,745	403	28,681	28,511	Total .	279,766	1,364,892	1,644,658	475,046	1,502,196	1,977,242								

Allahabad,
The 17th June 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1880 AND 1879.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		Number of Passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.																					
							Grain	1,215	18,958	20,173	1,214	7,450	8,664								
Private boats	...	754	754	...	527	527	Cotton	...	665	665	204	2,382	2,586								
Government boats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oilseeds	466	2,253	2,719	522	3,691	4,213								
							Salt	...	385	385	...	...	...								
Rafts	...	2,225	2,225	...	3,087	3,087	Metals	125	...	125	29	...	29								
							Miscellaneous goods.	5,850	4,502	10,352	2,875	8,261	11,136	3,505	3,125	346,745	266,285	Rs. 1,18,817	Rs. 78,155	*Nil*	*Nil*
Carrying operations.																					
							Building materials.	53,635	3,359	56,994	24,365	9,605	33,970								
Boating, Government.	...	1,605	1,605	...	387	387	Firewood	...	6,085	6,085	2,300	20,525	22,825								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timber	...	410	410	...	3,314	3,314								
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous materials.	...	275	275	32	29,937	29,969								
Total	...	4,584	4,584	...	4,001	4,001	Total	61,291	36,892	98,183	31,541	85,165	116,706								

Allahabad,
The 17th June 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1880 AND 1879.

	Demand.		Collections during current year.	Balances uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1879-80.			1878-79.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		Number of Passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands, including previous balances.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.							Grains	1,215	32,755	33,970	1,424	34,389	35,813	8,630	7,681	713,030	765,351	Rs. 1,96,972	Rs. 3,14,892	Nil	Nil
Private boats	...	1,310	1,310	...	1,184	1,184	Cotton	...	919	919	204	2,485	2,689								
Government boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oilseeds	466	4,756	5,222	522	8,396	8,918								
Rafts	...	2,225	2,225	...	3,087	3,087	Salt	...	395	395	...	...	...								
							Metals	125	...	125	59	...	59								
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods	6,216	9,395	15,611	3,355	16,305	19,660								
Boating	...	2,447	2,447	...	687	687	Building materials	97,335	3,809	101,144	72,549	9,607	82,156								
Fines and sundry receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	...	25,276	25,276	2,300	29,625	31,925								
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	300	300								
							Timber	...	626	626	15	3,624	3,639								
Total	...	5,982	5,982	...	4,958	4,958	Miscellaneous timber	...	2,425	2,425	32	29,967	29,999								
							Total	105,357	80,356	185,713	80,160	134,698	215,158								

Allahabad,
The 17th June 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIII of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 14th June 1879.	For week ending 12th June 1880.	Total from 1st January to 14th June 1879.	Total from 1st January to 12th June 1880.	Total increase in 1880.	Total decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 11 days of June 1880	East Indian ...	7,83,542	6,75,380	2,16,12,814	2,00,00,810	...	16,12,004
26th June 1880	Eastern Bengal ...	61,272	50,085	15,18,764	15,81,432	62,668	...
First 3 days of July 1880...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	77,334	1,03,870	25,87,851	21,85,615	...	4,02,236
26th June 1880	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,40,452	2,50,600	51,79,764	58,67,239	6,87,475	...
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,52,128	1,18,062	30,01,834	28,24,800	...	1,77,034
26th ditto ...	South Indian ...	73,589	77,893	14,57,692	16,24,102	1,66,410	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,56,394	5,28,214	1,48,74,862	1,32,89,683	...	15,85,179
3rd July 1880	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,53,577	2,13,801	43,78,586	45,97,342	2,18,756	...
	TOTAL ...	18,98,288	20,17,905	5,46,12,167	5,19,71,023	...	26,41,144
	State.						
Last 11 days of June 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,233	2,206	64,463	62,913	...	1,550
First 3 days of July 1880...	Nalhati ...	1,722	1,257	43,379	35,813	...	7,566
Last 11 days of June 1880	Rajputana ...	70,418	65,576	19,68,241	19,46,301	...	21,940
First 3 days of July 1880	Holkar ...	18,378	16,085	4,01,686	3,95,584	...	6,102
Last 4 days of June 1880...	Khamgaon ...	835	727	32,403	24,183	...	8,220
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,390	1,312	47,015	38,108	...	8,907
26th June 1880	Wardha Coal ...	6,279	2,228	81,358	1,21,379	40,021	...
12th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,082	13,190	3,26,053	3,32,045	5,992	...
First 3 days of July 1880...	Tirhoot ...	8,750	11,281	2,29,742	2,56,451	26,709	...
26th June 1880	Punjab Northern ...	30,433	51,785	7,83,758	13,72,869	5,89,111	...
First 3 days of July 1880...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,595	10,146	1,54,332	2,06,167	51,835	...
26th June 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,789	21,085	5,22,564	7,61,317	2,38,753	...
Last 11 days of June 1880	Northern Bengal ...	23,055	26,197	5,16,064	6,54,828	1,38,764	...
5th June 1880	Sindia (Northern Section) ...	1,545	(a)	51,324	(b) 53,783	2,459	...
Last 11 days of June 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	1,524	...	28,476	28,476	...
Last 4 days of June 1880...	Dhond and Manmad ...	6,779	10,961	2,86,984	2,82,938	...	4,046
26th June 1880	Indus Valley ...	56,998	52,358	12,93,452	25,65,190	12,71,738	...
First 3 days of July 1880...	Patna-Gya ...	8,489	8,369	21,188	2,10,271	1,89,083	...
Last 4 days of June 1880...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,027	2,311	65,388	53,218	...	12,170
19th June 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	17,126	...	3,26,486	3,26,486	...
26th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	1,209	...	(c)29,887	29,887	...
	TOTAL ...	2,70,797	3,16,933	68,89,394	97,58,207	28,68,813	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,69,085	23,34,838	6,15,01,561	6,17,29,230	2,27,669	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,02,64,918	3,02,47,323	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ..			3,12,36,643	3,14,81,907	2,45,264	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 5th June 1880.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 12th June 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH JULY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the rainfall had hitherto been scanty, it has now been fairly abundant. In Guzerat and parts of the Central Provinces rain has been very heavy, and a break would be welcome. In parts of the Deccan and Berar, and in the Peshawar District of the Punjab, more rain is much needed. Rain is also required in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Mysore.

Agricultural prospects and the public health remain good on the whole, though in some places there has been an insufficiency of rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 21st)—		
Bellary ...	·09 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 28·10; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·30 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; fever, ulcers, and guinea-worm prevalent; rain wanted throughout district.
Ganjam ...	2·75 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 32·45.
Kistna ...	·92 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; river 6·5 feet over anicut; crops fading.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·20 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 21·29; crops good; water-supply failing.
Coimbatore ...	·23 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 23·87; crops generally fair, except where withered in portions of three taluks; harvest of *cholum* and *cumboo* in three taluks, outturn poor.
Tanjore ...	.....	*Ragi* 23·96; crops generally good; rivers 3 to 8½ feet; rain wanted in four taluks.
Madura ...	·20 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 25·77; paddy harvested in one taluk, outturn average; standing crops fading for want of rain.
Malabar ...	4·49 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 21·6.
Travancore ...	1·49	*General Remarks.*—General prospects tolerably fair.
Bombay—(July 21st)—		
Kurrachee ...	·04 at Jerruck; ·08 at Dadu.	Weather cloudy; high monsoon winds; river at Kotri on 19th 16 feet 2 inches, 8 inches lower than on same date last year; breach in Mahráni bund in taluka Ghorabari; measles in Jati taluka; cattle-disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Fair rain in five talukas.	*Kharif* crops appear promising, but for rice cultivation more water is wanted in Badin taluka; fever of mild type in three talukas, small in two; want of water being felt in some talukas; river 8 inches lower on 10th than on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	2·75	Total rainfall 17·31; *bajri* seed washed away in Daskrohi and Dholka by heavy rainfall; sowing and resowing operations progressing.
Baroda ...	6·05	Total rainfall 19·0; sowing retarded in Baroda division by continuous rain; prospects generally good; prices stationary.
Surat ...	3·17	Total rainfall 19·37; rice transplanting commenced; break wanted; excessive rain did slight damage in Pardi; fever in two talukas.
Násik ...	Rain sufficient in seven talukas, slight in three.	Weather fine; more rain urgently wanted in Yeola and eastern part of Sinnar; prices stationary; health good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·32	Total rainfall 37·89, being ·10 above average; abnormal temperature rose from *nil* on 14th to 2° warm on the 17th, and then kept steady till the end of the week; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind westerly till 16th, afterwards *nil*.
Poona ...	Maximum at Mawal, 3·24; minimum at Sirur, ·05; *nil* at Bhimthadi and Indapur.	Rain wanted at Bhimthadi and Indapur.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Akola, 1·78; minimum at Nagar, ·02.	Rain insufficient; *kharif* sowing progressing in parts of all talukas, except Kopergaon and Shrigonda; young crops withering in Karjat; slight ague in Sheogaon and Karjat; slight cattle-disease in Shrigonda.
Sholapur ...	·18	Total rainfall 6·18; *kharif* sowing continues; rain urgently required in some talukas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·47	Rice crops progressing; sowing of *jowari* commenced; fever still prevalent.
Kanara ...	6·87 at Karwar; maximum at Siddápur, 7·60; minimum at Haliyal, 2·0.	Total rainfall 55·57; agricultural prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Rajkot ...	·58	Total rainfall 9·31; sowings completed; crops promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur, where more rain is urgently needed; in Guzerat the rainfall has been excessive and fair weather is needed; fever still prevalent in the Southern Mahratta Country; some want of water in parts of Sind.
Bengal— (July 21st)—		
Chittagong ...	7·40; heavy rain on 19th.	Weather since showery; prospects of crops generally favourable; cholera at Rangoneah; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	1·81	Prospects of crops good; yield of early rice full average; jute above average; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·84	Prospects of jute, early rice, and late rice favourable, more than an average crop expected; transplanting of late rice continues; more rain wanted at Baraset, while excess of rain complained of at Barripore; rivers full; common fever at Satkhera, Busseerhat, and Barripore; cattle-disease at Barripore and Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	·59	Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of paddy seedlings going on except on high lands, where more water is wanted; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahyé ...	·97	Days very hot and cloudy; standing crops promise a good harvest; paddy being transplanted; heavy rains somewhat damaged crops in low lands; spring rice has been a twelve-anna crop, sessamum an eight-anna crop, and jute an average crop; public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·46	Rain required in parts of Cutwa and Raneegunge, otherwise crops good; public health good.
Rungpore ...	2·03	Weather hot; sky cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; rain wanted; public health generally good.
Bhágalpur ...	2·33	Transplanting of rice progressing favourably; public health good.
Purneah ...	1·62	Crops in low lands somewhat damaged, a 12-anna autumn crop expected; winter crops planted out; rivers rising; health good, but fever reported in north.
Patna ...	1·50	Prospects of Indian-corn favourable; rain wanted for transplanting rice seedlings.
Durbhunga ...	·70	Weather cloudy; autumn crops doing well; rain wanted for transplantation of paddy; indigo manufacture in progress; prices stationary; fever prevalent at head-quarters.
Hazáribágh ...	3·10	Weather seasonable; prospects of autumn and winter crops good; food-grains cheap; general health good, though cases of sporadic small-pox prevailing here and there.
Cuttack ...	3·55	Rivers rose again; no more loss; rice plants destroyed in places; prospects favourable; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still reported.
		General Remarks—Rain in all districts during week; transplanting of late rice in full progress, but more rain required in several places; prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane generally promising; in 24-Pergunnahs, Rajshahye, Purneah, Cuttack, and Pooree crops in low lands somewhat damaged by excessive rain and flood; early rice and jute being reaped in places in Eastern and Central Bengal; in Dacca and Furreedpore harvesting of early rice nearly finished, with good average outturn; in Behar indigo manufacture still in progress, with favourable result; in Jessore indigo prospects improving, public health generally good, but fever reported in some places.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 20th)	Nearly 2·0 on 18th	Sufficient rain for the *kharif* sowings has now fallen and operations are in full swing; sugarcane crop very good as yet; health good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 2·0; general rain on 18th and 19th.	Regular rains apparently set in on 18th; cholera decreasing; wheat 20 seers, coarse cleaned rice $19\frac{1}{16}$ seers, unhusked rice $27\frac{5}{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)	4·0; good rain throughout the district.	More rain expected; *kharif* sowings progressing; health good; prospects of crops very much improved.
Jhánsi („ 22nd)	1·3	Sowing going on well; prospects good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 20th)	Average 1·4	*Kharif* sowings vigorously progressing; health generally good.
Bareilly („ 21st)	2·4 at head-quarters	Prospects and health good.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather fine and seasonable, favourble for sowings which are progressing; health good.
Kumaun („ 20th)	.....	Less rain, with a break of three days; wind variable; crop prospects excellent; fever still prevalent; cattle-disease in Eastern Kumaun.
Lucknow („ 21st)	1·5	Barley $28\frac{1}{4}$ seers; general ploughing and sowing going on, prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	·8; heavy rain at Patti on 18th.	Heavy rain at Sadar subsequent to week under report; sugarcane greatly benefited; *kharif* sowings in progress.
Sitapur („ 21st)	2·5	*Kharif* prospects good; cholera abating; general health good; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	.....	Heavy rain has benefited the crops; sowings going on; prospects favourable; cholera almost disappeared.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen over the provinces; the weather has been seasonable; agricultural operations are everywhere being pushed forward vigorously, and the general prospect is favourable; cholera has decreased, and the health of the population generally is good

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(July 20th)—		
Delhi ...	1·3	Health fair; prices fluctuating; sowings progressing.
Hissar ...	1·0	Prices falling; health good; sowings progressing.
Umballa ...	2·7	Health fair; sowings progressing.
Jullundur ...	7·4	Prices steady; health good; sowings progressing.
Lahore ...	2·0	Sowings progressing; health good.
Ferozepore ...	·9 at Ferozepore; 2·0 at Zira; ·7 at Mogha; ·4 at Jellalabad.	Sowings commenced; slight fall in prices.
Siálkot ...	5·0 at Sialkot; 4·0 at Pasrur; 10·0 at Zaffarwal; ·3 at Riah.	Sowings progressing; slight fall in prices.
Ráwalpindi ...	3·5	Health good; prospects fair.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Prospects bad; slight rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; crops flourishing; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·0	Rain has benefited sowings; small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; sowings progressing; rain much required in Peshawar.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (July 21st)	2·77	Cloudy; sowings progressing; break needed; prospects favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	3·46	Weather fine; rain crops being sown; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	5·16	Break much needed; small-pox and cattle-disease continue.
Seoni ...	1·34	Rainy; sowings progressing; cotton thriving.
Hoshangabad ..	6·0	Sowings in progress; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur (July 17th)	2·21	Rainy, sowings retarded for want of a break; cattle-disease continues; prices falling.
Sambalpur („ 15th)	3·35	Rainy; favourable for certain rice crops, but cotton has suffered; small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general but heavy in some parts, and a break is much needed for sowing operations; rice crops on the whole appear favourable; cattle-disease and small-pox still prevalent in some districts; prices easy.
British Burma—(July 17th)—		
Akyab ...	3·29	Total rainfall 107·33; public health good; season favourable; agricultural operations proceeding and well forward; cattle-disease slightly decreased.
Rangoon ...	3·81	Total rainfall 45·81; public health good.
Bassein ...	7·10	Total rainfall 46·84; public health good; a good deal of cattle-disease; rain almost incessant; ploughing proceeding.
Prome ...	1·20	Total rainfall 25·78; public health fair.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	25·41	Total rainfall 89·05; public health and crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	6·04	Total rainfall 35·96; public health good; ploughing and sowing proceeding.
		General Remarks.—Cattle-disease slightly abating in Arakan, still prevalent in Bassein, Thongwa, and Tharrawaddy; some small-pox, otherwise public health generally good; agricultural operations well advanced; floods reported in part of Hanthawaddy district.
Assam—(July 21st)—		
Gauháti ...	·95	Weather hot; lands ploughing for *sali*; reaping of *asu* nearly finished.
Sylhet ...	1·35	Prospects very good; prices of food-grains falling in consequence.
Cachar ...	2·24	Weather seasonable; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops commenced, an average outturn is expected; sowing of *sail* crop progresses; common rice 17¾ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	3·89	Prospects much improved; transplanting *sali dhan* going on well; weather cool; small-pox reported from North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 21st)—		
Bangalore ...	·01	Prospects generally favourable; rain insufficient in Kolar; health generally good; cattle-disease still prevalent; coffee prospects in Coorg poor; prices stationary.
Mysore	·27	
Mercara .	7·87	
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 21st)—		
Amráoti ...	·28	More rain much wanted; sowings completed.
Akola ...	·64	Rain insufficient; sowings still progressing.
Hyderabad ...	1·9	Total rainfall since 1st January 11·3; *kharif* sowings continue; no sickness.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(July 21st)—		
Indore ...	1·1	Wheat 14·1; prices falling; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·43	Prospects and general health good; wheat 15·8.
Sutna ...	2·86	Sowings progressing; *jowar* 33·8 seers.
Rutlam ...	2·78	Weather cloudy; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	6·08	Public health good.
Goona ...	5·38	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	3·42	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Agár ...	4·49	Public health good.
Nowgong ...	1·7	Health fair; prospects good.
Mánpur ...	·35	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 21st)	4·24	Cloudy and showery.
Sirohi („ 18th)	·8	Tanks full, wells filling fast; healthy; sowing progressing; weather favourable.
Marwar („ 16th)	·32	Four months water in tanks; health good; prospects favourable; sowings general; crops sprung up; prices stationary; more rain expected.
Meywar („ „)	5·28	Tanks and wells full; health good; prospects very favourable.
Harowtee („ 17th)	2·07 in Deoli; 5·35 in Kotah; 3·28 in Tonk; 5·11 in Shahpura.	Health good; prices steadily falling; fine weather required.
Jhallawar („ „)	5·69	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 21st)	3·17	Prospects and health good; prices falling.
Jeypore („ 20th)	·82	
Bhurtpore ...	2·75	Sowings completed; health good.
Ulwur (July 20th)	1·28 (average)	Now fine weather, which is desirable.
Nepal—(July 18th)—		
Katmandú ...	3·55	Weather favourable for the crops.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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No. 31.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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The Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, 1880.

The Petroleum Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Corrigenda.—In the Bombay Code (Volume XII Officer" of Revised Acts),—

page 632, section 38, line 2, *for* "Survey *read* "Survey Officers";

page 638, section 61, line 3 of paragraph 2, *for* "an incomplete portion" *read* "a portion."

Simla, the 24th July, 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. P. O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. A. Pearson, or until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th July 1880.

No. 321.—The services of Surgeon-Major O. Barnett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th June 1880.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th July 1880.

No. 779.—The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 16th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.

The 29th July 1880.

No. 221.—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Snell, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Tavoy District, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, at his own request.

PATENTS.

The 30th July 1880.

No. 58.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue

and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 86 *of* 1879.—Frederick Wilkinson, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Yarn Agent, for improvements in bleaching and dyeing cotton and other fibrous materials.

No. 3 *of* 1880.—Percy Bilton Johnson, Coach-builder and Government Contractor, of Allahabad, for the improvement of thermantidotes.

No. 36 *of* 1880.—John St. Joseph, Civil Engineer, at present of Bankipur, Patna District, Behar Province, India, for a light iron plough, specially suited to India.

No. 41 *of* 1880.—Henry Bull and James Knight Rebbeck, residing in Calcutta, for a hydraulic punka-coolie.

No. 42 *of* 1880.—Francis Finlayson, of Calcutta, Merchant, for an improved apparatus for sifting and cleaning grain seeds and other substances.

No. 45 *of* 1880.—John Fisher, of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in apparatus for husking and cleaning rice or other grain, and for pulverising and mixing mortar, cement, or other materials.

No. 46 *of* 1880.—The Anglo-American Electric Light Company, Limited, of 74, Hatton Garden, London, England, for improvements in apparatus for electric lighting.

No. 47 *of* 1880.—The Anglo-American Electric Light Company, Limited, of 74, Hatton Garden, London, England, for improvements in electric lamps and mechanism for electric lighting.

No. 49 *of* 1880.—Thomas Leavitt, of Everett, Massachusetts, United States of America, Machinist, for improvements in machinery for post-marking, cancelling or obliterating letters, post-cards, and other articles.

No. 50 *of* 1880.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in the utilisation of electricity for light, heat, and power, being an improved system and means for the generation, measurement, and translation of electricity into light, heat, or power.

No. 51 *of* 1880.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for additional improvements in electric lamps and in the method of manufacturing the same.

No. 53 *of* 1880.—David Johnson, of Wrexham, Wales, Great Britain, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of medicinal or restorative beverages.

No. 55 *of* 1880.—Christopher Cross, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Weaver, for improvements in weaving fabrics called *loongees* and other similar ornamental fabrics, and in apparatus employed therein.

No. 56 *of* 1880.—Joseph Storer, of Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in fountains.

EMIGRATION.

The 30*th July* 1880.

No. 141.—Under the provisions of section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for Rules 23, 23A, and 23B of the Rules relating to emigration from the port of Calcutta, published under the Notification of the Government of India, No. 129, dated the 21st July 1877 :—

23. Of the total number of emigrants to be embarked on board each ship, the proportion of adult females shall not, except as provided in Rule 25, be less than 40 to every 100 adult males.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 30*th July* 1880.

No. 79-*G.-M.*—The following promotion in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is made with effect from the 1st May 1880 :—

Duffadar Jhunda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Balwant Rao, invalided.

POLITICAL.

The 30*th July* 1880.

No. 215-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 84-G.-P., dated 19th April 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30*th July*, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 427.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant John de Courcy Dashwood Meade, 89th Foot, attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, now Officiating Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—19th July, 1878.

No. 428.—Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, 106th Foot, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 429.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel C. R. O. Evans, R.A., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General J. E. Michell, C.B., R.A., who vacates on promotion. Dated the 10th July, 1880.

No. 430.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.B. (Madras), Surgeon, 2nd District, Madras, to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. Murray, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 431.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant C. P. Triscott, R.A., Officiating 3rd Subaltern, to be 3rd Subaltern.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 432.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Cubitt, V.C., S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under Rule XIV, Clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. C. L. Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, P. W. D., (m. c.) for one year, under Rule IX, Note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. F. Gartside-Tipping, S.C., Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon J. Scully, (m. c.) for two years, under Rule IX, Note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

PENSIONS.

No. 433.—First Class Apothecary John W. K. Patterson is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 434.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Major-General F. D. Atkinson, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.
Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., Bengal S. C. (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), is placed on the list of Major-Generals.
Major J. H. Lloyd, half pay list, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.
} In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General G. M. Hill, Bengal S. C., on the 25th May, 1880.

No. 435.—BREVET—

SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, Bengal Infantry, from the 25th May, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. M. Hill, Bengal S. C., retired.

No. 436.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Frederick Hicks, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 25th July, 1880.

No. 437.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. O. No. 333 of 1880, for "Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Robinson," read *Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Winn.*

No. 438.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Richards, to be Assistant Commissary.
Conductor Joseph Mealin, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.
Sub-Conductor John Henry O'Farrell, to be Conductor.
} With effect from the 19th March, 1880, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary A. Connell, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Patrick Burke, Supernumerary, to be Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Conductor John Howlett Quilter, to be Conductor.
Sergeant John Willing (since pensioned), to be Sub-Conductor.
} With effect from the 25th March, 1880, *vice* Conductor T. Hall, pensioned.

To be Deputy Commissaries.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Lawrence Lesmond, Supernumerary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Michael Collins, Supernumerary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Robert George Davies, Supernumerary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Modget, Supernumerary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Joseph Mole.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries.

Conductor John Keane.

Conductor James Murray, Supernumerary.

To be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor William Hill.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant John Chapman.
} With effect from the 1st April, 1880, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary D. Oliver, pensioned.

No. 439.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote Duffadar Het Rám, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shibdeo Singh, transferred to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—16th May, 1880.

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Indur, to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Singh, invalided; Pay and Color Havildar Bussunt Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Indur, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

No. 440.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Chanda Singh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Kanh Singh, deceased,—7th March, 1880.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Havildar Balliram Thapa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaman Sing, invalided,—17th June, 1880.

No. 441.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 401 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., S.C.,—1st June, 1880.

No. 442.—Sub-Conductor David Fraser, Commissariat Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th March, 1880. G. G. O. No. 424 of 1880 is cancelled.

REWARDS.

No. 443.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Gúlám Háidar Khan, attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Charasiah on the 25th April, 1880, on which occasion he continued, under a heavy fire, passing across the open from group to group of the skirmishers, so as to ensure no wounded man remaining long without assistance. In the performance of this duty he himself fell severely wounded.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, 26TH JULY, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 20th to 26th July, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
A. C. Keith ...	Surgeon ...	Army Medical Dept.	13th January, 1880.	Will left ...	738 14 9		
C. Nugent ...	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.	23rd December, 1879.	No will found	1,267 1 6		
Indian Military Service.							
W. F. Hennell ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	21st July, 1879.	Intestate ...	1,999 15 10		
E. Murphy (a) ...	Private ...	Infantry Company, European Invalid Battalion.	23rd April, 1880.	Will left ...	475 15 1	...	26th September, 1880.

(a) *Children.*—Edward, Thomas and Patrick Murphy.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 45.—Mr. G. Holland, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Enterprize.*

No. 46.—Mr. G. A. Higgs, to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G. Hulk *Koel.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 47.—Mr. C. C. Hearsey, Acting 1st Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Patrick Stewart*, is granted eight months' leave to Europe, without pay, under section 10, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

No. 48.—Mr F. M. Barwick, 3rd Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, is granted twelve months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, under section 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1880.

No. 246.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was, on return from privilege leave, detained on special duty in Bombay from the 1st to the 5th June 1880.

No. 247.—Mr. G. Hawkes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways.

The 28th July 1880.

No. 248.—The services of Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan.

No. 249.—Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily employed under the orders of the Punjab Government, is transferred permanently from the Railway Branch to the Punjab.

The 30th July 1880.

No. 250.—The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers serving in the Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*

Lieutenant W. W. B. Whitford, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Lieutenant G. Davidson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. Neville, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th July 1880.

The following rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are now published for general information.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the rules relating to the admission of attorneys of this Court and alter the same so as to entitle the attorneys of this Court to the benefit of "the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act," it is ordered as follows:—

Admission, without examination, of attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in England.

1. Any attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, without service or examination in India, on production of his certificate of admission in such English Courts, and of a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls of such Courts, and also on producing satisfactory testimonials to his good character.

Admission, without examination, of attorney of High Courts of Madras or Bombay.

2. An attorney of the High Court of Madras or of the High Court of Bombay, shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce a certificate of admission in either of the said Courts, and a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls thereof, and shall also produce satisfactory testimonials to good

character, and shall moreover satisfy the Court that, previous to his admission as an attorney, he had served under articles of clerkship to some attorney or attorneys-at-law for the full term of five years.

Admission, after examination, of attorney or solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland.

3. Any solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce a certificate of admission in such Court, and a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls of such Court, and shall give satisfactory assurances of good character, and shall also produce a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners actually present and conducting the examination (one of them being the Registrar of the Court, on the Original Side, hereinafter mentioned as the Registrar), that he has satisfactorily passed an examination upon the following subjects :—

Subjects of examination.

(1) The Letters Patent constituting the High Court.
(2) The Code of Civil Procedure.
(3) The Indian Penal Code.

The Acts in force at the time.

(4) Criminal Procedure on the Original Side.
(5) The Indian Succession Act.
(6) The Indian Contract Act.
(7) The Evidence Act.
(8) The Registration Act.
(9) The Limitation Act.

Examination by whom to be conducted.

4. The examination shall be conducted by the Examiners appointed under Rule 26 for the examination of persons applying to be admitted as attorneys of this Court (hereinafter mentioned as the Examiners).

Period of service.

5. Except as provided in the foregoing rules, every person, before admission to practise as an attorney, shall serve a regular clerkship to an attorney of this Court under articles of clerkship by contract in writing pursuant to the rules hereinafter contained, for the full period of five years.

Service may be to different attorneys.

6. The term of service required by the last preceding rule need not be all under one and the same contract, nor to one and the same attorney, but may be to different attorneys, either by virtue of an assignment or assignments, or by virtue of successive independent contracts upon the dissolution of the original or succeeding contract.

Master must be a practising attorney on his own behalf.

7. The attorney or attorneys under whom the articles shall be served shall, during the whole period of the service, be actually practising as such in this Court on his or their behalf, and not as clerk to any other attorney.

Only one articled clerk allowed at one time.

8. No attorney shall, without special leave of the Court, be entitled to take more than one clerk for service under these rules at one and the same time, nor any clerk until he shall have been himself in practise as an attorney for at least three years.

Persons not advocates of this Court or writers to the Signet, or Solicitors or Procurators of the Scotch Courts, or who have not passed a University or preliminary examination in England, or been articled in England or Ireland, or have not been educated in Europe up to a sufficient standard incapable of entering into articles.

9. No person who is not an advocate of this Court, or a writer to the Signet, or a solicitor of the Supreme Courts of Scotland, or a procurator before any of the Sheriffs' Courts of Scotland, or who shall not have been articled to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland, shall be capable of service under these rules, until he shall have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Calcutta or the preliminary examination of articled clerks in England, or the first public examination before the Moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the preliminary examination in arts in any of the Scotch Universities, or the examination in arts for the second grade in Durham, or the Matriculation of the Universities of Dublin or London, or shall produce a certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board granted under the Regulations issued by the Board: Provided that persons educated in Europe who have not passed any of the examinations abovementioned, and who shall appear to the Chief Justice and Judges to have been educated up to a sufficient standard, may, by special order, be permitted to enter into articles of clerkship.

Articles, with affidavit of Master, to be filed within one month.

10. The contract in writing whereby a person shall engage as aforesaid to serve as a clerk to any attorney, shall be filed with the proper officer, to be appointed for receiving and filing affidavits and other documents to be filed under these rules, within one calendar month after the execution of the same, together with an affidavit by such attorney that he has been himself duly admitted and has been practising for three years as an attorney; that such contract has been duly executed by himself, and by the clerk therein mentioned; and an affidavit by such clerk that he has passed one of the examinations mentioned in Rule 9, or has, previous to his service in this country, served under articles of clerkship to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the attorney and his place of business, the name of the clerk and his place of abode, together with the day on which the contract was actually executed.

Assignment of articles, with affidavit, to be filed within one month.

11. In case the articles of clerkship shall be assigned, the assignment shall be in writing, and shall, in like manner as aforesaid, be filed within one calendar month after the execution thereof, together with an affidavit by the attorney to whom the assignment has been made, that he has been duly admitted and has been practising for three years, and that such assignment has been executed by all the

necessary parties. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the attorney to whom the articles are assigned, and his place of business, together with the day on which the assignment was actually executed.

Fresh articles to be entered into, if necessary, and filed with affidavit.

12. If by reason of death, or for any other good and sufficient reason, an assignment of the articles cannot be obtained, a fresh contract in writing for the remaining period of his term of service shall be entered into by the clerk with the attorney under whom the service is to be continued, which shall be filed within the time, and with an affidavit similar to that prescribed by Rule 10.

Effect of omission to file contract or assignment within one month.

13. In case the contract or assignment, together with the necessary affidavit, be not filed within the time specified, the same may be filed after the expiration thereof; but the service of the clerk shall be reckoned to have been commenced or renewed from the date of the filing of such contract or assignment, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Articled clerk not to hold other office or employment.

14. No person who shall be articled to serve as a clerk to an attorney, for the purpose of being admitted as an attorney, shall, during the period of such service, hold any office or engage in any employment whatsoever other than the employment of clerk to such attorney, and his partner or partners (if any) in the business, practice or employment of an attorney; and every such person shall, during the whole period of service under articles, continue and be really and actually employed in the proper business, practice, or employment of an attorney.

Articled clerk to pass two examinations.

Period that must intervene between the two examinations.

15. Every articled clerk shall, after he has been articled and before admission, pass two examinations, one after he has served half the term of his articles, and the other after he has served the full term of his articles: Provided that he shall not be admitted to the second examination until the expiration of six months after he shall have passed the first examination, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Intermediate examination.

16. The first of these (hereinafter called the Intermediate examination) shall be in the following subjects:—

(1) Letters Patent.
(2) Civil Procedure Code.
(3) Bolchambers' Rules of the High Court, Original Side.
(4) Conveyancing.
(5) Criminal Procedure on the Original Side.

Number of questions and marks in each paper.

17. The Intermediate examination shall be directed to the candidate's knowledge of the practice of his profession. The number of questions in each paper shall be ten, and the total number of marks shall be 400, of which the candidate must obtain not less than 250.

Final examination.

Papers to be set.

18. The second of the said examinations (hereinafter called the Final examination) shall be in the following subjects, and the number of papers to be set, and the subjects to which they relate, shall be as indicated below:—

Subjects of examination.		
	Common Law, including the Contract Act	1 Paper.
	Equity	1 "
The Acts in force at the time.	Indian Company's Act Succession Act	1 "
	Evidence Penal Code Limitation Act	1 "
	Registration Act Stamp Act Insolvency	1 "
	Hindoo Law Mahomedan Law	1 "

Number of questions and marks in each paper.

Number of marks to be obtained.

19. The number of questions in each paper shall be eight, and the aggregate number of marks for the whole eight questions shall be 160. To be entitled to pass, a candidate must obtain 90 marks in each paper.

Answers to questions as to due service, &c., to be left with the Registrar before Final examination.

20. Before any articled clerk shall be admitted to the Final examination, he shall sign and leave with the Registrar answers to the questions contained in the Schedule A hereunto annexed, as also a certificate of his having passed one of the examinations mentioned in Rule 9, or the document mentioned in Rule 24, and a certificate of the Examiners of his having passed the Intermediate examination, and an affidavit by himself stating that he has actually and really served and been employed by the attorney or attorneys to whom he was bound during the whole term, and in the manner required by these rules; that he has not held any office or engaged in any employment contrary to these rules; that he has attained the age of 21 years; and that he has not been adjudicated an insolvent. And the attorney or attorneys with whom he shall have served his clerkship shall sign and leave with the Registrar answers to the questions contained in the Schedule B hereunto annexed, as also a certificate in the form therein given.

Testimonials to character.

21. The applicant shall, at the same time, produce satisfactory testimonials to his good character.

Further requirements to be complied with before admission to the Final examination.

22. Every person applying to be admitted to the Final examination shall also, if required, sign and leave, or cause to be left, with the Registrar answers in writing to such other written or printed questions as shall be proposed by the Examiners touching his service and conduct, and also, if required, attend the Examiners personally for the purpose of giving further explanation touching the same; and shall also, if required, procure the attorney or attorneys with whom he shall have served his clerkship as aforesaid, to answer, either personally or in writing, any questions touching such service or conduct, or shall make proof to the satisfaction of the

Examiners of his inability to procure the same.

Candidates to attend at the time and place appointed for examination, and to answer questions.

23. Every person so applying shall also attend the Examiners at such place or places, and at such time or times, as shall be appointed for that purpose, and shall answer such questions as the Examiners shall then and there put to him, by written or printed papers, touching his fitness and capacity to act as an attorney.

Clerk formerly articled in England or Ireland, to leave with the Registrar his original articles, &c.

24. If any person, previous to being articled to an attorney of this Court, shall have been articled to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland, he shall leave with the Registrar his original articles entered into in England or Ireland, or an authenticated copy thereof, and shall state in the affidavit to be made by him pursuant to Rule 20, the circumstances under which the service under such last-mentioned articles was terminated.

Examiners may dispense with any of the requirements of Rules 20 and 24.

25. In case the applicant shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Examiners why the requirements of Rules 20 and 24 cannot be fully complied with, it shall be in the power of the Examiners, upon other sufficient proof being given of the qualification of the candidate under these rules, to dispense with any part of such requirements that they may think fit and reasonable.

Examiners.

26. The Registrar for the time being of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, together with such advocates and attorneys of the Court to the number of six or more as the Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint, shall be Examiners, to examine such persons as shall desire to be admitted attorneys of the said Court; and any four of such Examiners shall be competent to conduct the said examinations.

Four to form a quorum.

Examination to be held every six months.

27. The examinations shall be held once in every six months, at such time and place as the Examiners shall appoint.

Clerk may attend the Final examination next preceding the expiration of his articles.

Not to be admitted an attorney until after the expiration of his articles.

Certificate to be stayed.

28. Any clerk shall be at liberty to attend the Final examination next preceding the expiration of his term of service: but he shall not be admitted as an attorney until after his term of service shall have expired; nor shall the certificate mentioned in Rule 33 be issued, without proof to the satisfaction of the Examiners that the clerk has duly served the remaining period of his term of service.

Notices of examination to be tabulated and posted up.

29. The Registrar shall reduce all notices of intention to appear at any examination into an alphabetical table under convenient heads, and shall, three weeks previous to the examination, affix the same on the notice board, and also on a board to be exhibited daily at the entrance to the principal court-room on the original side, and shall send a copy of the same to the Secretary to the Attorneys' Association.

Candidates to be informed of the days of examination.

30. The Registrar shall inform each candidate who shall have given notice of his intention to appear at any of the examinations of the days fixed for such examination.

Notice of admission.

31. Every person (except an attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England) intending to apply for admission as an attorney of this Court, shall give one month's notice in writing to the Registrar, stating his intention; such notice to be included in the notice for Final examination, or given separately.

Certificate of having passed the Final examination.

32. Every person liable to pass the Intermediate and Final examinations, or the Final examination alone, before being admitted as an attorney, shall obtain a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners actually present at and conducting the examination (one of them being the Registrar), that he has satisfactorily passed the same.

Certificate of being a fit and proper person to be admitted an attorney.

33. Every such person shall, before admission, likewise produce a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners (one of them being the Registrar), that he has satisfied the Examiners that he has really and actually served his articles in accordance with the foregoing rules, and that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted as an attorney.

Appeal from Examiners' rejection.

34. In case any person shall be dissatisfied with the refusal of the Examiners to grant him the certificate mentioned in Rule 33, he shall be at liberty, within one month, to apply for admission by petition in writing to the Chief Justice, which application shall be heard by any two or more Judges whom the Chief Justice shall appoint for that purpose.

Clerk under age ineligible to be admitted an attorney.

35. No person except an attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England, shall be admitted to practise as an attorney of this Court without proof that he has attained the age of 21 years.

Insolvent ineligible to be admitted to any examination, or as an attorney.

36. Unless the Court shall otherwise order, no person who shall have been adjudicated an insolvent shall be admitted to any of the examinations prescribed by these rules, or shall be admitted to practise as an attorney of this Court.

Mode of applying for admission.

Petition and documents to be left with the Registrar.

37. The mode of applying to be admitted an attorney shall be by petition. Such petition shall be left with the Registrar, together with, in the case of a person applying under Rule 1—

(1) The certificates required by Rule 1.

Or, in the case of a person applying under Rule 2—

(1) The certificates required by Rule 2.
(2) Proof of service under articles for 5 years.
(3) Proof of good character.

Or, in the case of a person applying under Rule 3—

(1) The certificates required by Rule 3.
(2) Proof of good character.

Or, in the case of an articled clerk,—the certificates of the Examiners to be issued under Rules 32 and 33.

And to be submitted by him to the Judge.

38. The Registrar shall submit the petition to be admitted an attorney, with the other documents to be left with him, to the Judge for the time being exercising original jurisdiction for his fiat.

Oaths to be taken before enrolment.

39. Every person applying to be admitted an attorney of this Court shall, before being admitted and enrolled, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation of allegiance, and also the following oath or affirmation :—

I, A B, do swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will truly and honorably demean myself in the practise of an attorney according to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Certificate of admission.

40. Every person on being admitted and enrolled as an attorney of this Court may, without the payment of any fee, besides the admission fee, obtain a certificate of admission under the signature of the Registrar and the seal of the Court.

Notice of examination.

41. Every person intending to undergo the Intermediate or Final examination prescribed by these rules (the examination prescribed by Rule 3 being deemed to be a Final examination) shall, before each half-yearly examination, give one calendar month's notice in writing to the Registrar stating his intention, and shall at the same time, and on each occasion of giving notice of examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50 if the notice be for an Intermediate examination, and a fee of Rs. 100 if the notice be for a Final examination.

Fees to be paid.

Renewed notice.

42. Every person who shall have given notice of his intention to appear at an Intermediate or a Final examination, or to apply for admission as an attorney, and who shall not have attended to be examined, or not have passed the examination, or not have been admitted, may renew the notice for examination or admission from time to time as often as he shall think proper, provided that every renewed notice shall be given in conformity with Rules 31 and 41, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

All expenses to be defrayed out of the fee fund.

43. All expenses that may be incurred on account of the examinations to be conducted under these rules, shall be defrayed by the Registrar out of the examination fee fund, and the balance of the fees realized on each examination shall be divided between the Examiners who shall conduct such examination, provided that no larger sum shall be received by any Examiner on account of any one examination than Rs. 300.

Balance of fees to be paid to the Examiners.

Account of fees to be filed at the end of every year.

44. The Registrar shall keep an account of all such fees as shall be paid to him under Rule 41, and shall at the end of each year file a statement of account signed by himself and two other Examiners.

Certificate of being on the roll of attorneys.

45. Any attorney of this Court may, on the payment of a fee of Rs. 5, to be paid by means of Court fees stamps, obtain a certificate, under the signature of the Registrar and the seal of the Court, that his name is borne on the roll of attorneys of this Court, and if such be the case, that he is a practising attorney of this Court.

All documents to be filed with the Registrar, who is to have the care of the rolls.

46. The Registrar of this Court on the Original Side, shall be the proper Officer for receiving and filing all such affidavits and documents as are required to be produced and filed under these rules, and shall have the custody and care of the rolls or books wherein persons are at present enrolled as attorneys, and shall enrol the name of every person who shall be admitted an attorney, with the date of his admission, in alphabetical order, in a roll or book to be kept by him for that purpose, to which roll or book all persons shall have free access without fee or reward.

Inspection of rolls.

Forms of notice.

47. Forms of notice of examination are set forth in the Schedule C hereunto annexed.

Applications under these rules by whom to be heard.

48. The Judge or Senior Judge of the Court for the time being exercising ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall hear all applications, the hearing of which is not otherwise provided for, and shall exercise all the powers of the Court under these rules, unless the Chief Justice shall otherwise specially direct.

Appeal from order.

49. A petition in writing appealing from any order made under the last preceding rule may be presented to the Chief Justice within one month from the date of such order. Such appeal shall be heard by any two or more Judges whom the Chief Justice shall appoint for that purpose.

When rules to take effect.

50. These rules shall take effect from the 1st day of August 1880, except as to persons who are now serving, or have already served, under articles of clerkship to some attorney of this Court, provided that every such person shall pay the fee payable under Rule 41, with the notice for the Intermediate or Final examination, on each occasion of giving such notice; and, except as to such persons and to all matters and things previously done in virtue thereof, all former rules for the admission of attorneys are hereby repealed.

Except as to persons already articled.

Former rules repealed.

SCHEDULE A, REFERRED TO IN RULE 20.

Questions as to due service of articles of clerkship, to be answered by the clerk.

1. What was your age at your last birth-day immediately preceding the date of your articles?
2. Have you served the whole term of your articles at the office where the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned carried on his or their business? And if not, state the reason.
3. Have you, at any time during the term of your articles, been absent without the permission of the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned? And if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
4. Have you, during the period of your articles, been engaged or concerned in any, and, if any, what profession, business or employment other than your professional employment as clerk to the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned?
5. Have you, since the expiration of your articles, been engaged or concerned, and for how long time, in any and what profession, trade, business or employment other than the profession of an attorney?

SCHEDULE B, REFERRED TO IN RULE 20.

Questions to be answered and certificate to be given by the attorney or attorneys with whom the clerk may have served any part of the time under his articles.

1. Has A B served the whole time of his articles at the office where you carry on your business? And if not, state the reason.
2. Has the said A B, at any time during the term of his articles, been absent without your permission? And if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
3. Has the said A B, during the period of his articles, been engaged or concerned in any, and if any, what profession, business or employment other than his professional employment as your articled clerk?
4. Has the said A B, during the whole term of his clerkship, with the exceptions above-mentioned, been faithfully and diligently employed in your professional business of an attorney?
5. Has the said A B, since the expiration of his articles, been engaged, or concerned, and for how long time, in any, and, if any, what profession, trade, business or employment other than the profession of an attorney?
6. How long did you practise as an attorney before the said A B was bound under his articles to you?
7. Have you, during the whole period of the service of the said A B under his articles to you, been actually practising as an attorney in this Court on your own behalf, and not as clerk to any other attorney?

And I do hereby certify that the said A B has duly and faithfully served under his articles of clerkship (or assignment, as the case may be) bearing date, &c., for the term therein expressed, and that he is a fit, and proper person to be admitted an attorney.

SCHEDULE C, REFERRED TO IN RULE 47.

Notice is hereby given that A B of No. in the town of Calcutta, and who was lately (or is now) under articles of clerkship to Mr. C D of , attorney-at-law (and who was also lately or is now) under articles of clerkship by assignment from the said Mr. C D to Mr. E F of , aforesaid (attorney-at-at-law), intends to present himself at the next examination to be held under Rule 3 [or Rule 16, or Rule 18], of the rules for the admission of attorneys; and also intends (if the examination be under Rule 3 or Rule 18), on passing such examination, to apply to be admitted an attorney of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

RICHARD GARTH.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
G. G. MORRIS.
J. SEWELL WHITE.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. R. TOTENHAM.
L. BROUGHTON.
ALEX. T. MACLEAN.
CHARLES D. FIELD.

The 23rd July 1880.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

William Jenkyns, of the Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Cabul Embassy, died at Cabul, on the 5th September 1879.

Charles Morrison Moyle, of Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces of India, at Allahabad, on the 16th September 1879.

Walter Richard Pollock Hamilton, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Cabul, on the 3rd September 1879.

Edward Hardy, a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery, at Chardeh Valley, near Cabul, on the 11th December 1879.

William Percival Graves, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, at Peshawar, on the 24th September 1879.

George Graham Dawes, a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, at Kohat, on the 8th June 1879.

John George Pew, an Engineer in the Department of Public Works, Irrigation Branch, at Penang, on the 28th April 1880.

John Blessington Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 5th May 1880.

Francis Garden Kinloch, a Lieutenant and Adjutant of Her Majesty's 5th Bengal Cavalry, in Kurram Pass, Cabul, on the 29th September 1879.

Charles Maxwell, M.D., of Langholm, Dumfrieshire, in Scotland, at Langholm, on the 31st May 1845.

Samuel Edward Latham Lendrum, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, at Kokaran, near Kandahar, on the 30th April 1879.

Hannan Baillie Hooper, a Captain in the Indian Army, residing at Cliveland Place, Exmouth, in the County of Devon, in England, in England, on the 22nd October 1871.

Frederick S. Forbes, of Sultanpore, near Purneah, on the 22nd January 1880.

George Minoss, an Assistant in the Calcutta Customs Department, at Calcutta, on the 19th June 1880. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, to Manuel Aratoon Minoss, father of the deceased.

Arthur Mee Fuller, Chief Mate of the Steam Tug *Columbus*, at Calcutta, on the 5th June 1880. A like certificate granted to Georgiana Henrietta Fuller, widow of the deceased.

Peter Melville, of No. 2, Cullen Place, Howrah, but formerly an Accountant in the service of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at Howrah, on the 30th June 1880. A like certificate granted, under Section 37, to Messrs. Cones & Co., creditors of the deceased.

Thomas Chennell, an Assistant in the Moran Tea Factory, at Luckimpore, in Assam, at Makbooti, in the Seebsaugor District, on the 2nd September 1878. A like certificate granted to Messrs. Cooke & Kelvey, creditors of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1880.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 27th July 1880.

No. 185.—The under-mentioned Assistant Surveyors having retired on the dates specified opposite their names, *viz.* :—

Mr. B. Anderson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 23rd May 1880,

Mr. G. L. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 10th June 1880,

the following promotions are made :—

With effect from the 11th June 1880.

Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. D. J. Collins, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th July 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. M. Simpson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months and six days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th July 1880.

No. 15.—Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, an Officiating Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th July 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st July 1880.

No. 1207.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, from 11th August 1880, or from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,

D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 20th July 1880.

No. 1992 S.—Mr. C. B. Target, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (transferred to Rajputana as per Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 177, dated 7th June 1880) reported his arrival at Ajmere on the morning of the 15th June 1880, and took over charge of the Ajmere Division, from Mr. J. Rollo, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General,
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 21st July 1880.

No. 75.—Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival at Umballa on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

The 22nd July 1880.

No. 76.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, granted three months' language leave in Inspector General, Military Works' Notification No. 26, dated 19th June 1880, availed himself of the same on the forenoon of the 19th July 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th July 1880.

No. 15.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, 3rd Class, Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July 1880.

No. 104.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for ten months, in extension of the leave granted in Director of Stores' Notification No. 7, dated the 18th August 1879 :—

Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Pachmarhi, the 23rd July 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 95 of 13th instant, Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure on three months' language leave, therein granted, on this afternoon.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway Survey.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sharagh, the 22nd June 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. R. N. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nari Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 20th May 1880.

The 30th June 1880.

No. 34.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Gwal Division.

The 14th July 1880.

No. 35.—With reference to Notification No. 201 of *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 26th June 1880, Major E. D. Twemlow, R.E., was relieved of his duty on this line of Railway on the forenoon of the 15th July 1880.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 36.—Mr. E. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Railway under Director General of Railways' Notification No. 64, dated 22nd April 1880, reported his arrival at Nari on the forenoon of the 6th July, and is posted to the Sharagh Division.

The 17th July 1880.

No. 37.—Mr. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), was permitted to avail himself of the three months' special leave granted in Government of India Resolution No. 079-080 R.-C., dated 6th February 1880, from the forenoon of 19th July 1880.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 21st July 1880.

No. 25.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 22, dated 1st July 1880, Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Gungrar Sub-Division, 2nd Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, from Assistant Engineer Mr. R. F. Coppin, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

No. 26.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, temporary 4th Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted to him in this Office Notification No. 19, dated 1st June 1880, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

WM. B. CARTER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 24th July 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief to the Attock Bridge Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 17th July 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 88 of 28th June 1880, Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, joined this Section on the 1st July 1880.

The 24th July 1880.

No. 9.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 16th July 1880, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 17th idem.

No. 10.—Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sohan to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 14th July 1880, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the 14th idem.

F. L. DIBBLEE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dholpur, the 22nd July 1880.

No. 3.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Officiating Executive Engineer, Construction Division, reported his return from the three months' privilege leave, granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2, dated 21st April 1880, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1880. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

H. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Sindia State Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that, on the 23rd May 1880, treasure consisting of 6 copper idols valued at Rs. 30, was found in the village of Pannal in the Tritrapundi Taluk, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 8th December 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

FORSTER WEBSTER,
Collector.

The 2nd July 1880.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 29th July 1880 ... Rs. 1,00,67,937-10-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th July 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 19	...	1,17,721	...	...	78,09,694	37,91,450
" 20	...	82,132	...	...	78,15,152	37,12,031
" 21	...	...	...	...	77,64,487	37,12,031
" 22	...	...	...	...	75,72,874	37,12,031
" 23	...	...	...	...	74,73,045	37,12,031
" 24	...	...	...	...	73,73,107	37,12,031

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th July 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th July 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,95,05,650 11 5)	4,07,63,027	9	5
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,12,57,376 14 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,78,22,376	4	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,31,366	8	10
Sundries	10,93,880	3	1
RUPEES	9,25,00,265	10	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,35,44,372	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	60,67,420	1	0
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	54,43,025	7	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,02,68,792	15	8
Balances with other Banks	3,25,271	12	6
Bullion	62,380	7	8
Dead Stock	10,45,833	5	8
Stamps	8,641	10	0
Sundries	5,16,106	9	10
	4,72,81,844	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,89,05,530 11 3)	4,52,18,421	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,63,12,890 8 8)			
RUPEES	9,25,00,265	10	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th July 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 30th June 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,700	2,51,82,900	1,11,50,500	1,85,61,400	3,15,51,000	47,73,600	4,43,000	97,88,400	8,69,60,800	1,01,700	34,14,000	67,900	1,48,200	19,68,75,732
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1880	...	...	...	...	500	1,300	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1880	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	22,000	500	...	...	70,000	53,000	...	...	...	...	1,48,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1880	...	...	...	...	500	23,100	6,900	20,000	13,500	3,300	...	12,100	79,200	...	22,000	...	...	1,80,600
	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,91,700	2,52,08,200	1,11,65,400	1,86,03,400	3,15,65,000	47,76,900	4,43,000	98,70,500	8,70,93,000	1,01,700	34,36,000	67,900	1,48,200	19,72,12,632
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	1,100	1,88,800	10,000	93,300	5,78,500	1,500	...	20,500	85,500	...	...	2,000	8,000	9,89,200
Balance on 15th July 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,600	2,50,19,400	1,11,55,400	1,85,10,100	3,09,86,500	47,75,400	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	1,40,200	19,62,23,432

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1880, enfaced from India, 3,858 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,264 lakhs.

„ 16th May 1880 to 31st	„	„	„	19	„	„	9 „
„ 1st June „ to 15th June	„	„	„	34	„	„	13 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	4	„	„	9 „
„ 1st July „ to 15th July	„	„	„	3	„	„	9 „
				3,918 lakhs.			3,304 lakhs.
				3,304 „			
Balance against India				614 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 29th July 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 3—23596 ...	50	Nanukram Santullal, of Khamgaum.
K 7—38422 ...	5	Balcrishna Pandurung, Cashier, Currency Office, Akola.
K 7—38398 ...	5	Mr. C. Rechtern, Assistant Jailor, Akola.

AKOLA,
The 23rd July 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
198	... D 16—21704 ...	10	Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose, Calcutta.
199	... D 18—50248 ...	100	Sirdar Baghel Singh, Baraich.
	„ —50249 ...	100	
	„ —50250 ...	100	
	„ —50251 ...	100	
200	... D 18—37696 ...	100	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Afghanistan.
201	... D 12—19382 ...	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Naini Tal.
202	... D 14—09591 ...	20	Alie Hossein, Jounpore.
	„ —19612 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
124	... D 12—28850 ...	5	Pundit Maharaj Narain, Allahabad.
125	... D 16—03638 ...	10	Gungadhur Rao Goray Jignee, Nowgong.
126	... D 5—92722 ...	20	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.
127	... D 9—45528 ...	1,000	Mr. J. W. Warton, Allahabad.
129	... D 16—09635 ...	10	Gobind Ram, Gujranwala.
130	... D 18—52380 ...	100	Raja Ram, Allahabad.
	„ —52819 ...	100	
131	... D 16—03280 ...	10	Mr. J. R. Edmondson, Cawnpore.
132	... D 18—32187 ...	100	Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Beawur, *via* Ajmere.
	„ —38594 ...	100	
133	... D 5—90890 ...	20	Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee, Calcutta.
17	... D 11—28193 *	10	Mr. J. J. Allen, Calcutta.
	„ —28191		
18	... D 5—88033 *	20	Motee Ram Jha, Benares.
	„ —88039		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 28th July 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H119	... M 34—60383 ...	20	W. A. Steeves, Bombay.
H120	... M 47—96083 ...	10	Mathooradass Ramdass, Bombay.
M41	... M 23—08605	50	Vajeshunker Gaorishunker, Bhaonagar.
	„ —70903		
	M 5—08922	50	
	M 23—08574		

BOMBAY,
The 27th July 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
139	... O 68—25596 ...	100	Father E. Lafont, S. I.
141	... O 73—21376 ...	1,000	Babu Jodu Nath Ghose.
	„ —73680 ...	1,000	
	O 68—53926 ...	100	
142	... O 59—39610 ...	20	Babu Rusick Lal Singh.
143	... O 70—72905 ...	500	Babu Sriram Mondle.
144	... O 31—58606 ...	50	Mr. Ezra Isac.
145	... O 56—70310 ...	20	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
	O 59—46743 ...	20	
	„ —62255 ...	20	
	„ —71316 ...	20	
	„ —79484 ...	20	
	O 51—57502 ...	10	
146	... O 73—49389 ...	1,000	Issur Chunder Srinath Coondu.
	L 83—39561 ...	100	
147	... L 93—56148 ...	50	Babu Rajendra Lal Shaha.
148	... O 70—58606 ...	500	Shojeeram Sohun Lal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
96	... L 6—36038 ...	10	Babu Haran Chunder Mookerjee.
	L 33—56326 ...		
97	... O 14—01704 ...	10	Babu Debendro Nath Bysack.
	„ —40904 ...		
98	... L 56—62073 ...	5	Babu Kunja Behari Sarkar.
	„ —62074 ...		
99	... L 48—35982 ...	20	Babu Umbica Churn Chatterjee.
	„ —35985 ...		
	L 55—67181 ...	5	
	„ —67180 ...		
154	... O 80—51074 ...	10	Mrs. Boerres.
155	... O 48—31371 ...	10	The Post Master General, Madras.
156	... O 37—33306 ...	5	Babu Huri Chand.
157	... O 68—27976 ...	100	Babu Hurosundra Mojoomdar.
158	... A 98—93607 ...	10	Ramchand Bera.
159	... L 88—38753 ...	10	Ram Dutt Toong Ram.
160	... L 81—28288 ...	50	Babu Boycuntonath Paul.
	L 92—80740 ...	50	
	O 3—57964 ...	20	
	L 12—88804 ...	20	
	O 21—95027 ...	20	
	„ —02851 ...	20	
	O 2—52563 ...	20	
161	... O 59—33319 ...	20	Messrs. C. Lazarus & Co.
162	... O 77—08563 ...	10	Keraia Lall.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
60	... E 17—17079 ...	20	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, North Afghanistan, Peshawar.
	„ —17455 ...	20	
	„ —24333 ...	20	
	E 13—68757 ...	100	
	„ —68731 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
58	... E 12—96486 ...	20	R. Brunton, Esq., through the Dy. Agent, S. P. and D. Ry., Kurrachee.
86	... E 17—36896 ...	20	F. W. DeMonte, Esq., Simla.
89	... E 15—53703 ...	50	Duni Chand, Thull.
96	... E 16—75376 ...	10	Lieut. E. W. Brodie, 60th Rifles, Dugshai.
	„ —57261 ...	10	
100	... E 16—78312 ...	10	Revd. W. Keegan, Delhi.
104	... E 17—03861 ...	20	Lieut. H. P. P. Leigh, Assistant Commissioner, Hoshiarpur.
	E 15—54760 ...	50	
97	... E 12—95753 ...	20	Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 24th July 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
33	... B 51—16962 ...	500	Kedarnauth Doss, Calcutta.
	„ —16964 ...	500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

67	... B 56—80099 ...	10	Adoor Venkata Charlu, Vakeel, District Munsiff's Court, Kavali, Nellore District.
68	... B 60—19062 ..	10	P. R. Visoovanatha Pillai, Head Conicopoly, Madras Pier, Madras.
69	... B 60—02825 ...	10	Amildar, Mulbagul Taluk, Mysore District.
	„ —28805 ...	10	
	B 57—56523 ...	20	
70	... B 47—02670 ...	5	A. P. Murugesa Mudali, Head Clerk, Forest Office, Nundidroog Division, Bangalore.
	„ —02675 ...	5	
71	... B 57—11302 ...	20	Cootagoadh Singabulla, Shoingary Coppa Taluk, Chickmuglur.
	B 59—14146 ...	100	
	„ —45751 ...	100	
72	... B 58—69857 ...	100	Muni Ramiah, care of Guniva Ismal Saib, 14, Mundy, Periamott, Madras.
	„ —75635 ...	100	
13	.. B 62—91170 *	100	Agent, Bank of Madras, Negapatam.
	„ —91172 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 19th July 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 31st July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th July 1880.

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs. 50 per month.

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar.

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

J. H. CROWDY, *Major, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works.

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	7th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	2nd „	Str. *Scindia.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 „	3rd „	P. & O. Str. *Tanjore.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	6-30 „	4th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	3rd „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6-30 „	5th „	Str. *Meeca.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	6-30 „	6th „	Str. *Busheer.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	31st July	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta . .	6-30 „	6th Aug.	Str. *Satara.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th July 1880.

Allen, Thomas.
Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Baily, Mrs. F. G.
Bale, A. C.
Batters, Author.
Barry, Wills.
Bason, E.
Bell, Miss Addy.
Bennett, William J.
Blackey, Mrs.
Blanchard, S.
Bradwell, Joseph.
Brown, T. A.
Burgess, Miss A.
Case, Capt. F.
Christie, Lt. (R.N.)
Clarke, E.
Collins, Major W. H.
Cummings, Miss.
Cookson, Surgeon-Major H.
Cooper, W. J. M.
Corcoran, J.
Cosgrove, G. H.
Crawford, Major C.
Crook, H. J. J.
Corbitt, W. L.
Dundas, P. A. C.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. E.
Gonsalves, J.
Gordon, Mrs.
Hall, F.
Holt, Mrs. J.
Jacob, Essack.
Jellovitz, L.
Jones, J. T.
Keene, J.
Lavett, Mrs.
Lewis, W. C.
Lima, T. C.
Lowis, Mrs. A.
Lyell, Mrs. J. E.
McDonel, Dr. J. C.
McLeod, —.
Merriman, Inspector C. F.
Mircado, Mrs.
Morrison, C. S.
Nozaret, R. C.
O'Brien, D.
O'Lever, A. S.
Palmer, R.
Palmer, H. J.
Perkins, Master W.
Powell, J. F.
Ransome, Jas.
Rivers, Mrs. M. A.
Salona, Mrs.
Shircore, M. C.
Smith, Mrs. Anna.
Stains & Co.
Thompson, E.
Thompson, H. D.
T. F.
Tucker, W. F.
Urage, Miss J.
Windle, Mrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, C.
Anson, Capt.
B. F.
Blockton, J. W.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Coombs, J. W.
De Bell, Geo.
Deseco Conte.
Douglas, J. W.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Gleeson, Mrs.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.
Innis, G. R.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Johnston, J. D.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Kleyne, Mrs. Fanny.
Mann, Alex.
Matheson, Alex.
Meeklen, Geo.
McWilliams, J.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Moncrieff, James.
Owbridge, H.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)
Phulan, T. W.
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Robinson, Geo.
Rourke, G.
Secounder.
Seth, A.
Schemidt, C.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Simpson, James M.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Temple, Miss E.
Thomson, Geo.
Thomson, John.
Twiner, H. D.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
West, Mrs. H.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wood, W.
X. Y. Z.
Young, Colonel W. S.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Donaldson, J. Y.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Brown, Miss Mary.
Gasper, C. G.
Peppe Goldstein, Madame.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the

Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ،

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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Subject.	For.	Against.
1.—That Rules 54 and 55 be suspended, and the scheme of abatement, proposed by the Directors for 1880-81, be carried out.	754	39
2.—That Rules 3, 29 and 38 be amended as proposed . . .	730	19
3.—That the proposed new Rule 29A be introduced . . .	724	35

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FUND OFFICE,
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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July, 1880, and was on the 23rd July, 1880, referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 11 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL, 1880.

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119. Interest on arrears.

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Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of an amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared by Mr. F. Cockerell.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and to the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880":

B. 1. Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may appoint in this behalf.

B. 2. Cf. Act XX of 1875, s. 2, proviso. Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, and all rules, regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue, are repealed.

B. 3. Pending proceedings brought under Act.

3. All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been commenced hereunder.

B. 4. Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

"Assistant Commissioner."

(1) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner:

"Legal Practitioner."

(2) "Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakíl or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent: Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

"Village-cess."

(3) "Village-cess" means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village;

and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid:

"Village-servants."

(4) "Village-servants" does not include the patwárí:

"Recognized agent."

(5) "Recognized agent" means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf, and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf: Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 37.

"Agricultural year."

(6) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe: New.

"Sír-land."

(7) "Sír-land" means (*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement; or Cf. B. 161. No. 2, ¶ 5 to 7.

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years; or (*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years;

Provided that such land has not, after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been, continuously for a period of three years, unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation 1st.—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights:

Explanation 2nd.—Sír-land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr:

"Mahál."

(8) "Mahál" means— New.

any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty-three or section one hundred and thirty-three, clause (*c*):

"Village."

(9) "Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

"Málik-makbúzá."

(10) "Málik-makbúzá" means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahál and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál: New.

"Provincial cess."

(11) "Provincial cess" means the road-cess, school-cess and dâk-cess assessed under this Act:

"Málguzár."

(12) "Málguzár" means a person who, under section fifty-five, has accepted, or under section fifty-six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahál.

New. (13) "Lambardár" means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with the Government:

"Lambardár."

New. (14) "Sub-lambardár" means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with superior proprietors:

"Sub-lambardár."

New. (15) "Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village, appointed in manner prescribed by this Act:

"Mukaddam."

Taken from Tenancy Act. (16) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but it does not include a farmer, thekadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof.

"Tenant."

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

Do. (17) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

"Rent."

Do. (18) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable":

"Pay" and "payable."

Do. (19) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act, or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat," or in terms equivalent thereto:

"Absolute occupancy-tenant."

(20) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act.

"Record-of-rights."

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

B. 5. **5.** The Chief Commissioner shall, subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council, be the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

B. 6. **6.** Besides the Chief Commissioner, there shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers (namely):—

Revenue-officers.

(*a*) Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective divisions;

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective districts;

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners, who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached;

(*d*) Tahsíldárs, who, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be the chief executive Revenue-authorities in the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached;

(*e*) Náib Tahsíldárs, who shall be subordinate to the Tahsíldárs, of the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached.

B. 7. **7.** Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from their appointments, by the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.

B. 8. **8.** The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsíldárs; and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsíldárs.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.

New. **9.** All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

Persons holding office when Act comes into force.

B. 11. **10.** The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsíldár in any tahsíl, or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Tahsíldár appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár as the case may be.

B. 9: Act XIX of 1873, s. 12. **11.** The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners.

Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

B. 13: Act XIX of 1873, s. 21. **12.** Whenever any Assistant Commissioner, Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár is transferred from one district or tahsíl to another, he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, exercise in the district or tahsíl to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was under any provision of this Act invested in the district or tahsíl from which he is transferred.

Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.

B. 14: Act XIX of 1873, s. 20. **13.** If a Deputy Commissioner dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer taking, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf, executive charge of his district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled is appointed and such successor takes charge of his office, or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office.

Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

B. 12: Act XIX of 1873, s. 14. **14.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsíl, and create new tahsíls, or abolish existing tahsíls.

Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.

B. 260, 261: Act II of 1876. ss. 57 and 58.

Power to make rules—

15. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(a) conferring upon any Revenue-officer, for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act, any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees;

conferring certain powers;

(b) determining the Revenue-officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of; and

determining by whom cases to be disposed of;

(c) empowering any Revenue-officer to delegate to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act.

allowing delegation of powers.

B. 17

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.

16. Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, a Deputy Commissioner may—

(a) refer any case to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him for investigation and report, or, if such officer has power to dispose of such case, for disposal; or

(b) direct that any Revenue-officer subordinate to him shall, without such reference, deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area, and either investigate and report on such case or class, or, if he has power, dispose of it himself.

The subordinate Revenue-officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise, as may be directed in the order of reference; and the officer receiving such report may, if he has power to dispose of the case, dispose of the same, or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report, or may hold such investigation himself.

B. 19.

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.

17. The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and having power to dispose of the same.

Power of Revenue officers to enter on lands, &c.

18. Revenue-officers and persons acting under their orders may, in the performance of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land, and demarcate boundaries, and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged.

No 2, ¶ 16.

Power to make rules to regulate procedure.

19. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in matters not provided for by this Act, and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers.

B. 21.

Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.

20. All appearances before, applications to, and acts to be done before Revenue-officers under this Act may be made or done—

(a) by the parties themselves;

(b) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents; and

(c) with the like permission, by any legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue-officer.

Obligation of parties to attend in person.

B. 22: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed unless for special reasons.

21. The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed.

B. 20.

Appeals.

22. Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act —

(a) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the power of a Deputy Commissioner,—to the Deputy Commissioner;

(b) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division;

(c) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed:

New.

Provided also that, if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient, it may reject the same without notice to the respondent.

B. 44, 45: Act XIX of 1873, s. 245.

Limitation of appeals.

23. No appeal shall be brought—

(a) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of; or

(b) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date; or

(c) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from such date.

In computing such periods of limitation, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

B. 41.

Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

24. Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of, such officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit: Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested, or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons.

B. 42.

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.

25. The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit.

B. 43: No. 2, ¶¶ 19, 20.

Review of orders.

26. Every Revenue-officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office:

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed, and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order, whether passed by himself or by any predecessor, he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate:

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order:

(3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed, unless such appeal has been withdrawn:

New.

(4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceedings, and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order, or good cause is shown for the delay.

For the purposes of this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue-officer, and to whom there is no successor in office.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

B. 47.

Notification of revenue-survey.

27. When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue-survey should be made in any local area, he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made, and cause translations of such notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area; and thereupon all officers in charge of such survey, their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may enter upon the lands to be surveyed, and erect survey-marks, and do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the survey.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

Effect thereof.

B. 49: Act XIX of 1873, s. 36.

Notification of settlement.

28. When any local area is to be put under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, issue a notification of settlement, and in such notification shall—

(*a*) define the local area to be put under settlement;

(*b*) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area. No. 3, ¶ 6.

Power to amend notification.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, amend or alter such notification. B. 50: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 12.

Power to appoint Settlement-officers;

29. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called "Settlement-officers") to make the settlement; and when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called "the Chief Settlement-officer") to control such settlement, and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him. B. 49 and 50.

and to suspend and remove them.

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section.

Power to enter on and survey land, &c.

30. When any land is under settlement, all Settlement-officers and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it, and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement. B. 70: Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

31. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement-officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, to be exercised by him in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct. B. 54, 136.

Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.

32. The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty-six both inclusive shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Settlement-officers and to proceedings before them, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the expression "Settlement-officer" being read for "Assistant Commissioner" and "Revenue-officer," and the expression "Chief Settlement-officer" for "Deputy Commissioner," wherever they occur: B. 61.

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement-officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement-officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order.

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement-officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court.

Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner;

33. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, B. 58.

(*a*) appoint a Settlement-Commissioner, and invest him, within any local area under settlement, with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division, if the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division, would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement; and

delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.

(*b*) delegate to the Settlement-Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit.

B. 53. Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 11 (2): No. 2, ¶¶ 24 to 27.

Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.

34. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area, being

(*a*) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, or

(*b*) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement-officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record-of-rights, and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance, or

(*c*) suits relating to land, or the rent, profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, and the Chief Settlement-officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

B. 53.

Appeals in suits heard under section 34.

35. When the Chief Commissioner invests any Subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of a Civil Court, with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty-four, the Chief Settlement-officer to whom such Settlement-officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits.

B. 55 (*a*).

Other appeals in local area under settlement.

36. When any local area is under settlement and Settlement-officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty-four in such local area, the Chief Commissioner may, with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section, declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsíldárs not being Settlement-officers, shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement-officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

B. 57: No. 3, ¶ 7.

Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.

37. When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement-officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty-four, the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement-officers have power to dispose of under that section, or he may direct that, in respect of such suits, the Settlement-officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts:

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken before one of the above classes of Courts shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that, by the Chief Commissioner's order, they should have been taken before another class.

Appeal, reference and revision.

38. Except as hereinbefore provided, the decrees and orders of a Settlement-officer passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall, for the purposes of appeal, reference and revision, be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 7.

Duration of settlement-operations.

39. A settlement notified under section twenty-eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed.

B. 52: Act XIX of 1873, s. 259.

Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed, all the powers exercised by the Settlement-officers in such area shall cease, and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs, or, if there are no such Courts, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 58.

Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.

40. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Settlement-officer may make lists of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner, and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such lands as the property of the State, and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification.

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 59.

Application of Act XXIII of 1863.

41. (*a*). Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one;

(*b*) the demarcation of such lands shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act;

(*c*) the Chief Settlement-officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act; and

(*d*) claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act.

B. 68.

Procedure when limited right over land established.

42. When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established, either before the Settlement-officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, section seven, the Settlement-officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land, or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, he may otherwise compensate the claimant: and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claims on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid.

Mahále.

B. 69, 75, 1[

Power to form mahále.

43. The Settlement-officer may declare any land to be a mahál.

Excluded lands.

B. 73: No. 2, ¶¶ 29-31.

Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahál from settlement-operations.

44. For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahál from which the owner can derive no profit, the Settlement-officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land:

Provided that no land on which land-revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty-eight shall, under this section, be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

B. 71. Erection of new, and repair of existing, boundary-marks.

45. When any local area is under settlement, the Settlement-officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary-marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary, in order to define the limits of the mahâls or fields in their possession, or to repair boundary-marks already existing, and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order;

and if his order is not complied with within such time, may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders, and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

B. 74. Preparation of maps.

46. When the limits of mahâls and fields have been defined under section forty-five, the Settlement-officer shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, prepare for each mahâl or for any group of neighbouring mahâls one or more maps, showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary-marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided, and also all the fields comprised in such mahâl or group. In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 82. Separate sum to be assessed on every mahâl. Progressive assessments.

47. On every mahâl, a definite and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land-revenue; but, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the sum so assessed upon any mahâl may be reduced, in such manner as he thinks fit, for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

B. 82 (*b*): Compare Act XIX of 1873, section 39. Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.

48. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, give instructions to the Settlement-officer laying down the principle on which land-revenue is to be assessed, and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income, whether denominated Sáir or Sawáí or otherwise, to be taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made. No. 3, ¶ 7.

B. 46, 83 (*a*): Act XVII of 1876, section 41: Reg. XXXVII of 1793, preamble: No. 1, ¶¶ 17-18. What land taken into account in assessing mahâl.

49. In assessing a mahâl all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say:—

(*a*) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste-lands;

(*b*) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations or other similar purposes;

(*c*) land excluded from assessment under section forty-four;

(*d*) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue-free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(*e*) land which the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may exempt from assessment.

B. 86, 137 (*c*): Act XIX of 1873, sections 43, 44 and 53. Settlement with whom to be made.

50. The settlement of every mahâl shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahâl: Provided that, when superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist in the same mahâl, the Settlement-officer may, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, determine—

(*a*) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors: and

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the proprietary profits of the mahâl shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors.

A mortgagee in possession shall, for the purposes of this section, stand in the place of a mortgaging proprietor. Act XIX of 1873, s. 43: No. 3, ¶ 9.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 54. Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.

51. When in a mahâl in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist the Settlement-officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors, he shall make on their behalf a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietors, binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land-revenue and provincial cesses and the profits to which they are entitled under section fifty, clause (*b*).

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 55. What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.

52. When in any such mahâl the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors, the Settlement-officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (*b*) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietors, or shall be collected as if it were Government land-revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury.

See s. 45, N.-W. P. Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.

53. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement-officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment, and no assessment shall be offered to the persons permitted to engage until its amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

B. 89. Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.

54. All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council, and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received.

B. 90, 91. Option to accept or refuse assessment.

55. It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahâl is offered to accept or refuse the same.

Mode of acceptance.

If they are willing to accept it, they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement-officer.

B. 91.

Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.

56. Any proprietor who, within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner, fails to sign and deliver such acceptance, or to inform the Settlement-officer that he refuses the proposed assessment, shall, if the Settlement-officer by an order in writing so directs, be deemed to have accepted such assessment.

B. 92, 134.

Effect of acceptance of assessment.

57. The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty-eight or, if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect, until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect: Provided that—

Act XIX of 1873, s. 194.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 33.

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner;

1st—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council;

or by Governor General in Council.

2ndly—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation;

Act VIII of 1846, s. 4.

Málguzárs may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.

3rdly—if any málguzár, six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty-eight, applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term, the assessment shall, on the expiry of such term, cease to be in force;

Saving of right to partition mahál.

4thly—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained.

B. 94: Act XIX of 1873, s. 48.

Procedure when assessment is declined.

58. Where there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty-five the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exclude them from settlement, and may settle the mahál with any other persons, or may take it under direct management:

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement.

B. 95: Act XIX of 1873, s. 49.

Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.

59. If some of the proprietors are willing so to accept and others are not willing so to accept the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consists entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors, form such lands into a separate mahál, and deal with such mahál under section fifty-eight:

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered.

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty-eight.

B. 96: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 30: Settlement Code, p. 51.

Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.

60. When an assessment is offered in a mahál in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist—

(*a*) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered, the settlement shall be offered to the other class; and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement, the settlement-officer shall proceed as in section fifty-eight;

(*b*) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment, he may either proceed as if all refused or may deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine:

Provided that if, in the latter case, the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it, such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons.

B. 97: See s. 54, N.-W. P.

Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.

61. If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub-settlement offered under section fifty-one, the Settlement-officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement.

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub-settlement, the Settlement-officer may in his discretion either—

(*a*) proceed as if all had refused it; or

(*b*) deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine as if the sub-settlement had been a settlement.

B. 98: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 48, 51: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 10.

Allowance to excluded proprietors.

62. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty-eight or section sixty, clause (*a*), shall be entitled to receive, from the Government, an annual allowance, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not be less than five per cent. or more than ten per cent. on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement-officer.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 50: No. 3, ¶ 10.

Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír-land.

63. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty-eight to sixty-one, inclusive, shall be entitled to retain possession of his sír-land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant; and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 56.

Sub-settlement with málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.

64. The Settlement-officer may make, on behalf of málik-makbúzás or other like holders of land, such a sub-settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights; and may provide that, in addition to the land-revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent., as

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land-revenue, and to meet fees to lambardárs and mukaddams.

B. 99.

Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

65. The amount of revenue payable under a sub-settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub-settlement.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 76: Act XIX of 1873, s. 62.

Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.

66. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahál.

B. 108.

To determine extent of sír-land.

67. The Settlement-officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sír in each mahál.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 65 and 67: Settlement Code, p. 74, para. 7.

To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.

68. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahál are mutually bound as regards the introduction and ejectment of tenants, the granting of pattás, the realization and distribution of rents and other profits, the payment of land-revenue, village expenses and other charges, and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahál; and shall decide disputes or record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matters.

B. 100 and 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 46.

To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.

69. When the whole or part of the land of a mahál is held in severalty the Settlement-officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement or a sub-settlement over the lands of such mahál, and such distribution shall be binding upon the málguzárs as among themselves.

B. 101.

To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.

70. The Settlement-officer shall determine through which of the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor, sub-proprietor or málik-makbúzá shall be paid.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1873, s. 68.

To determine status and rents of tenants.

71. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and record for each mahál the status of all tenants occupying land therein, the lands held by them, the conditions of their holdings, and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively.

B. 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 47.

To re-distribute land according to custom.

72. When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahál is subject to periodical re-distribution, the Settlement-officer may, in his discretion, on the application of the proprietors, make such re-distribution according to such custom.

B. 112, 113: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 85-87.

Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government.

73. The Settlement-officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment, or to receive the whole or part of the land-revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue.

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement-officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section.

B. 112: Act XIX of 1873, section 79.

Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against málguzars.

74. When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue-free as against the Government is held by a proprietor, whether himself a málguzár or not, who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the málguzárs of the mahál, the Settlement-officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land; and, if he decides that the claimant is so entitled, shall also determine the conditions under which, and the term for which, the claimant is entitled to such exemption:

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahál in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue.

B. 113.

Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement-officers in dealing with cases under this section.

B. 116.

Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect.

75. When the Settlement-officer decides, under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, that land which has been held free of revenue, or at less than full revenue, shall pay revenue, or pay the same at enhanced rates, such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing; unless the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized.

No. 3, ¶ 12.

B. 117, 118 (a): Act XIX of 1873, s. 66.

Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.

76. The Settlement-officer shall determine and record the village-cesses, if any, which are leviable in accordance with village-custom, and the persons by and from whom, and the rates at which, they are leviable; and such cesses shall, if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, be leviable accordingly.

To determine certain disputes.

77. The Settlement-officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely):—

B. 118 (b), 120.

(a) the right of any lambardár, mukaddam, patwárí, village-watchman or other village-servant to any customary dues or other remuneration, and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration;

(b) the rights of persons resident in the village, or holding lands in the mahál, in or to the common land of the mahál and its produce, and the village-site;

(c) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights-of-way and other easements;

(d) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration-paper.

New.

Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77, clauses (b), (c) and (d).

78. If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-one and seventy-seven, clauses (b), (c) and (d),

the Settlement-officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party; but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute, his decision thereon, the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit.

B. 119, 120.

Record-of-rights.

79. The Settlement-officer shall prepare for every mahál, or, if he thinks fit, for any group of neighbouring mahâls, a Record-of-rights, and shall include in it—

(*a*) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter; and

Act XIX of 1873, ss. 62 and 63, and s. 65, clause (*c*).

(*b*) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may, by rules in this behalf, direct to be entered in such paper.

B. 137 (*f*).

Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of-rights.

80. The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record-of-rights shall be drawn up, the form of the papers of which it shall consist, and the manner in which such papers shall be signed and attested by the Settlement-officer and the parties interested.

B. 52: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 17.

Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.

81. When the Settlement-officer has completed a Record-of-rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed, he shall, subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody.

B. 197: Act XIX of 1873, s. 91.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

82. All entries in the Record-of-rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown, or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act.

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.

83. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy-eight, or by any decision of the Chief Settlement-officer in appeal therefrom, or by any entry made in the Record-of-rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section, may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended:

Provided that—

B. 199 (*b*).

(*a*) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry, the Government, if it so desires, and all persons interested in the entry, shall be made parties to the suit;

(*b*) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record-of-rights was signed, or by any persons claiming through them, and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty-eight or section seventy-seven, clause (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*), shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

B. 199 (*c*).

(*c*) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement-officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry.

Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.

84. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council, exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty-three made in a Record-of-rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty-five and thirty-two, unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently. B. 121, proviso (1), 199 (*f*).

Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

85. In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government, the Settlement-officer shall, instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided, conduct such operations, and prepare such record, as the Chief Commissioner may direct. B. 135.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

Assessment of provincial cesses.

86. The road-cess, the school-cess and the dâk-cess shall be assessed by the Settlement-officer on all lands whether land-revenue be assessable on the same or not. B. 84, 85: No. 1, ¶ 18.

In the case of lands fully assessed to land-revenue, the road-cess and school-cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent., and the dâk-cess at the rate of one half per cent., on such revenue;

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which, in the opinion of the Settlement-officer, would be assessed on such lands if they were assessable to land-revenue at full rates.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.

87. Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been made under this Part; and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement-officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act. B. 128.

Effect of awards of proprietary right at such settlements.

88. When a Settlement-officer or Settlement Court has, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, made an award of proprietary rights in any land, all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid, or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made, shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned; and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court. B. 148: No. 1, ¶¶ 19-21.

When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts.

89. Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force, to establish such claim; and, if he can prove that, when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed B. 149, 150: No. 1, ¶¶ 19-21.

by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded, the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands.

B. 133.

Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to malik-makbúzas entitled thereto.

90. When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, málik-makbúzás have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste-lands of any mahál, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement, prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them; and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 171: Act XIX of 1873, section 147.

Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.

91. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Record-of-rights of any village, the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, shall be paid.

See section 147, N.-W. P.

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, all such payments shall be made on the dates, in the instalments, in the manner and at the places on, in and at which they are now payable.

B. 172: Act XIX of 1873, section 148.

"Arrear." "Defaulters."

92. When any sum payable under a settlement or sub-settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety-one, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear, and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub-settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it, and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act.

B. 90.

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Málguzárs.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 149: No. 3, ¶ 18.

Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.

93. Except as hereinafter provided, a statement of account, certified by the Tahsíldár, shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government, of its amount, and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters.

B. 173 (a): Act XIX of 1873, s. 150 (a).

Notice of demand.

94. The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may, if he thinks fit, before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such an arrear, cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters.

B. 173: Act XIX of 1873, s. 150.

Processes for recovery of arrears.

95. An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes:—

(*a*) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter;

(*b*) by attachment and sale of his moveable property;

(*c*) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue which, as between him and the other málguzárs, is payable by him, and taking the same under direct management;

(*d*) by transferring the share or land of any málguzár as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid; or if all such málguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same; B. 178.

(*e*) by annulling the settlement of the mahál in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahál under direct management or farming the same;

(*f*) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid;

(*g*) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred:

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (*a*) shall not be issued against any female;

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

(3) that no land shall be sold, and the settlement of no land shall be annulled, on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment, or under charge of the Superintendent of Government wards, or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management, or let by him in farm. Act XIX of 1873, ss. 158, 166.

The processes specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*g*) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made, or in any other district.

Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.

96. The process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*a*), may be executed by issuing a warrant directing the officer named therein, if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant, to bring him to the tahsíl. B. 174.

If, when the defaulter arrives at the tahsíl, the arrear is still unpaid, the tahsíldár may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsíl for a period not exceeding ten days, and may then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner. Act XIX of 1873, s. 152.

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.

97. If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period, not exceeding three months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit, unless within such period the arrear is paid. B. 175: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

Procedure in sales of moveable property.

98. Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court.

B. 176: No. 3, ¶¶ 19-20.

Management of share or patti attached under section 95, clause (c).

99. After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety-five, clause (c), the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment, and shall place the attached mahál, share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose.

B. 176: Act XIX of 1873, s. 155.

Effect of attachment.

100. During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety-nine, the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached, and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position, being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors, incumbrancers or tenants of, or on, such land.

B 177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

Profits of land how applied.

101. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment, and next, to discharging the arrear.

B. 176-177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

Attachment when to cease.

102. The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession:

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement.

B. 178.

Transfer under section 95 (d).

103. When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (d), the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear, or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzárs of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding, except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzár whose holding is transferred.

B. 179: Act XIX of 1873, s. 159.

Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.

104. When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahál, the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment, and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession, and either manage the mahál or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner directs: and all liens, leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled:

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement.

B. 180: Act XIX of 1873, s. 165.

Settlement on expiry of farm or management.

105. After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate; and, if such offer is refused, may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person, or manage it himself or through an agent for such period.

New.

Case of a portion of a mahál being farmed or managed.

106. When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four, the rest of such mahál shall be separately re-settled for the remainder of the term of settlement.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 190.

Saving of rights in sír-land.

107. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no defaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sír-land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (c), (d) and (e); but any such defaulter shall, while such process is being enforced, be entitled to retain possession of, and pay rent for, such land as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

B. 182: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.

108. Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs, a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it, as the case may be, free of all liens, leases and incumbrances; and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser.

Nothing in this section shall—

No. 3, ¶ 20.

(a) affect the rights of any proprietor, superior or inferior, to the defaulters or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim; or

(b) apply to lands held under leases for the erection of dwelling-houses or manufactories, or for mining purposes, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship or burying-grounds, whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases; or

(c) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sír-land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 58.

Rules for sale of immoveable property.

109. When immoveable property is sold under this Act, the procedure provided in sections 287 (except

the last two clauses), 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed, except in the following particulars, that is to say:—

(a) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, and on such payment the sale shall be stayed.

(b) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall, when the sale is under clause (f), section ninety-five of this Act, declare that, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight, the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, is to be sold free of all liens, leases and incumbrances, and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement.

(c) An appeal from any order under section 212 of the said Code for confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division, and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 172.

(d) The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, postpone a sale which he has notified, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

(e) Section 309 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if, after the words "for such payment," the words "and every sale of such property made after a postponement" were added.

(f) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety-five, clause (f), of this Act.

(g) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words "The Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser possession of the lands which he has purchased" were added thereto.

Act XIX of 1873, section 188.

Pre-emption at sales.

110. (a) When the land of one or more of the málguzárs is sold under section ninety-five, clause (f), any málguzár who has paid the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him, and

(b) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold, any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may, if the property has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take it at the sum last bid:

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held, and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (a) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (b).

B. 183: Act XIX of 1873, section 185.

Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.

111. The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be applied, first, in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale; secondly, to the payment of any other arrear of land-revenue due by the defaulter; and the surplus, if any, shall then be payable to him, or, in the case of more than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold.

Costs recoverable as part of arrear.

112. The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety-four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued. B. 187.

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.

113. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules— B. 188.

(a) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety-four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety-five;

(b) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs;

(c) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (a) and (b), may be enforced;

(d) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety-five shall be executed.

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

114. Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety-three, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government, the person against whom such proceedings are taken may, if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent, and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due. B. 195. Act XIX of 1873, s. 189.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Málguzárs.

Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.

115. In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardár to recover the amount of any Government revenue or provincial cess payable through him, the defendant shall not, except with the permission of the Court,— B. 190.

(a) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff, or

(b) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due.

Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

116. Any lambardár or sub-lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue, or any malguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue. B. 192: Act XVII of 1876, s. 158.

The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, comply with such application, but shall, before compliance therewith, give to the persons who would be defendants, if a suit were brought, opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make.

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section.

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears; and shall forfeit their claim to the collection-charge, or, if no separate collection-charge has been fixed, to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf; and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government.

B. 151-154: No. 2, ¶¶ 40-43.

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.

117. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act, shall bar the right of the málguzárs of any mahál assessed to land-revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which, having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue; but the Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion, exempt any case from the operation of this section.

Limitation in suits for revenue.

118. The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub-settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Interest on arrears.

B. 193: Act XIX of 1873, s. 148: No. 3, ¶ 21.

Interest on arrears.

119. Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs; but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub-settlement.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 198.

Correction of Record-of-rights.

120. An entry in the Record-of-rights may, after such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner, be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds:—

Act XIX of 1873, s. 94.

(*a*) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected; or

(*b*) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty-three it has been declared to be erroneous; or

(*c*) that, being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court, or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement-officer, it is not in accordance with such decree or order; or

(*d*) that, being founded on such decree or order, the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review, or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner.

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.

121. The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record-of-rights when such revision is provided for in such record.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.

122. When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record-of-rights, he shall exercise, with respect to the matter to which such entry relates, all the powers which the Chief Settlement-officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress.

Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government.

123. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in the Record-of-rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government. R. 155, 156: No. 2, ¶¶ 46, 48.

Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub-settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule, custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may, if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, for such violation or neglect, impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.

124. The Chief Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall, for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record-of-rights, prepare, or, where there is a patwári, cause to be prepared, and furnish, annually for such village, papers in such form, at such time, containing such particulars, and attested in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe; B. 147, 201: No. 3, ¶ 24.

(*b*) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred, and the nature of such change

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints, and not in the Record-of-rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that, before any specified changes are recorded, the order of a specified Revenue-officer shall be obtained.

Possession of proprietary rights to be notified.

125. All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which such land is situated. Act XIX of 1873, s. 97.

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section, the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.

126. Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty-five shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues. Act XIX of 1873, s. 100.

Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.

127. All persons having proprietary rights in land are, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village-papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty-four.

B. 202: Act XIX of 1873, s. 96.

Fees for mutations.

128. The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty-four, and may fix the amount of such fees.

From whom leviable.

129. All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings.

130. The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue; and,

Procedure on expiry of term of grant.

if the term of any grant has expired, or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue-free, or at less than full revenue-rates, has died, shall assess the same, and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

Procedure on breach of condition of release.

131. If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit.

B. 203: Act XIX of 1873, s. 106.

Inspection of revenue-records.

132. All records kept under this chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times, and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.

133. The Deputy Commissioner shall, when a settlement is not in progress, exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement-officers for the following purposes:—

(a) causing boundary marks to be erected;

(b) assessing land-revenue on lands which are liable to assessment, but have not been assessed;

B. 165.

(c) forming new maháls from land not previously settled;

(d) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be re-admitted;

(e) settling maháls in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty-seven;

(f) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzárs;

(g) assessing lands gained by alluvion;

(h) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act, but have not been recorded at the settlement.

B. 166: Act XIX of 1873, s. 93.

Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.

134. The Chief Commissioner may, during the currency of a settlement, invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement-officer by sections forty, forty-one and forty-two; or

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement-officer; but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty-seven.

P. 159: B. 10: Act XIX of 1873, s. 142.

Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.

135. Any person wilfully erasing, removing or damaging a boundary-mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsíldár or Naib Tahsíldár empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same, and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure, damage or removal.

B. 160: Act XIX of 1873, s. 143.

Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.

136. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

New.

Partition of a mahál into two maháls.

137. Any málguzárs of a mahál who are not co-sharers with the other malguzárs of such mahál in any lands of such mahál except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other málguzárs a separate mahál; and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such lands and the lands held separately by the remaining málguzárs separate maháls, and shall apportion between the two new maháls thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahál.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

B. 204.

Power to make rules as to officers.

138. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of lambardárs, sub-lambardárs and mukaddams:

Provided that proprietors other than málik-makbúzás shall not be liable to pay, on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardárs or sub-lambardárs and mukaddams, a sum exceeding five per cent. on the land-revenue which is

No. 1, ¶ 38 Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43.

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue-free would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment.

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub-lambardárs under this section, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims, and to entries on the subject in the Record-of-rights of any mahál.

B. 205. Duties of lambardárs.

139. It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub-lambardár—

(*a*) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land-revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub-lambardars;

(*b*) to collect and pay to the mukaddam, or into the Government treasury, as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, all sums payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs, or sub-lambardárs, from the mahál to which he is appointed, on account of cash-allowances to patwáris or village-watchmen, or on account of any expenses which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál;

(*c*) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village-papers, or to report under this Act.

B. 205: Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors.

140. Lambardárs and sub-lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land-revenue—

(*a*) any remuneration to which they are entitled;

(*b*) the sum which, under section one hundred and thirty-nine, they are bound to pay to mukaddams;

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik-makbúzás paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardárs.

B. 168. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which málik-makbúzá pays revenue.

141. On the application of any málik-makbúzá or other like holder of land or of the lambardár or sub-lambardár through whom such málik-makbúzá or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding, the Deputy Commissioner may, for sufficient cause shown, direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub-lambardár, or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury.

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government.

When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury, such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty-four as the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, may determine, shall be paid to the Government; and the málik-makbúzá or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village-expenses.

Duties of mukaddams. B. 206: No. 1, ¶¶ 35 *et seq*: No. 2, ¶¶ 60, 62.

142. It shall be the duty of every mukaddam—

(*a*) to control and superintend the village-patwárí and watchmen; to report their deaths or absence from duty; to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office; to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled; and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties;

(*b*) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village, at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf;

(*c*) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways;

(*d*) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government-surveyor as may be made over to his care;

(*e*) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, to keep his village in good sanitary condition;

(*f*) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government-pensioners;

(*g*) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood, forests and trees growing on the village-lands; and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood, and enjoy other privileges in the waste-lands of the village, the rights to which they are entitled;

(*h*) to collect, or aid in the collection of, all Government taxes and dues.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules—

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section; and B. 207.

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (*e*), in respect of such village and for apportioning such charges among such persons.

Liabilities imposed by law on landholders to attach to mukaddams. B. 206.

143. When, by any enactment for the time being in force, any public duties are imposed on, or public liabilities are declared to attach to, landholders, their managers and agents and the like, such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on, and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders, their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law. No. 3, ¶ 24.

Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred. B. 206.

144. Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration, together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties.

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwáris. B. 208: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6.

145. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules—

(*a*) regulating the manner in which patwáris are to be selected; prescribing the condi-

tions under which they may be appointed, and fixing the limits of their circles, and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration;

(b) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwárí, when they are unable to act themselves;

(c) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwáris and their substitutes for neglect of their duty, and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed:

Provided that, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwaris a sum exceeding six per cent. on the revenue assessed on his land, or which, when his land is revenue-free, would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment.

B. 209: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6.

In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c.

146. In making rules under section one hundred and forty-five, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration-papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwáris; but in no case shall such conditions or customs or claims be deemed to require the appointment of any patwárí who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwárí who would otherwise be liable to dismissal.

B. 210.

Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters.

147. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where, at the time of the last preceding settlement, the maintenance of a patwárí was made optional, and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwárí should be maintained, and for dealing with cases where no patwárí is, under such option, maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwárí.

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(a) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors, and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default;

(b) to appoint patwáris in the villages of such proprietors, either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term, and to fix the remuneration of such patwáris.

B. 211.

Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwáris.

148. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules prescribing the duties of patwáris—

(a) towards the Government; and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish, the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared, the mode of their preparation and attestation, and the dates on which they are to be furnished;

No. 1, ¶ 38.

(b) towards the members of the village-community; and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office, which the patwáris may demand in respect of the performance of such duties.

Patwaris' papers to be public documents.

All records and documents which patwáris are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government.

Patwáris to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled.

149. Patwáris shall produce at all reasonable times, for the inspection of all persons interested therein, all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep. B. 212: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 95 (b).

Existing officers confirmed.

150. All existing lambardárs, sub-lambardárs, mukaddams and patwáris shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act. Any sums which officers of these classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may, if the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government. B. 213.

Holders of sír-land in Sambalpur to provide for remuneration of mukaddams.

151. In each village of the district of Sambalpúr all persons, other than mukaddams, holding sír-land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village; and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules for the enforcement of this obligation. B. 164.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act.

152. Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided,—

(a) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted, or application made, to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement-officer is, by this Act, empowered to determine or dispose of; and B. 170: Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, section 119.

Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached.

(b) everything done, ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done, ordered or decided.

For what village-cesses suit lies.

153. No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement, or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty-three (h) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Act XIX 1873, s. 66.

Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government.

154. When, at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act, waste-lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to, or in respect of, such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation. B. 129.

B. 158: Act XIX of 1873, s. 141.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

155. All persons in possession as proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

B. 257: Bombay Land-revenue Code, section 94.

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement-officers trading and holding land.

156. No Revenue or Settlement-officer, and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement-office, shall, except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner,—

(*a*) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the purchase or hiring of land, in the district to which he is appointed, or in which he is employed;

(*b*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, or in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-authority in such district.

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section, in the case of any specified class of officers.

B. 184: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 161, 162.

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.

157. When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety-nine and one hundred and four has been made, and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty-eight, all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner, his agent or lessee; and no payment made to such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner, or his agent or lessee.

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.

B. 185: Act XIX of 1873, s. 163.

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.

158. All sums which, under section one hundred and fifty-seven, become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government.

B. 186: Act XVII of 1876, s. 127.

Recovery of balances due by farmers.

159. When any land has been let in farm under section fifty-eight or one hundred and four, any revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force.

And of money payable under Act.

160. All land-revenue due at the time this Act comes into force, and all money payable to the Government under this Act, shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties.

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised.

161. All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land-revenue, or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken.

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.

162. In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.

163. The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof.

164. The Chief Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for, and may attach to the breach of any such rule, or of any other rule made by him under this Act, a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, or when such breach is a continuing breach, to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues. B. 262.

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

All such rules, when so published, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section* 34.)

	Description of suits.
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like, not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.
2	Suits by lambardárs, for arrears of Government-revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent.
3	Suits by proprietors, for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts.
4	Suits by máfidárs or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such máfidárs or assignees.
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors.
6	Suits by zamíndárs and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents, or against the trustees of such agents, for money received or accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Regulation, order, &c.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XII of 1841.	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1858.	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Land-revenue Administration of the Central Provinces as at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis. Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage. In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies, and elsewhere the only law is either the "spirit" of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half-forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils' Act.

2. No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule, when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers; but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arm's-length; the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way; and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire, has come to be felt.

3. To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared. It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land-revenue administration, strictly so called, to the exclusion of certain subjects, such as partition and Courts of wards, which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land-revenue Acts.

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land-revenue Acts, which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion; and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel, or otherwise appear to require special notice.

4. It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875, and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue which were saved by it; and, as any remnant of these old rules and regulations would, if kept alive, be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty, the clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills, maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law, has been omitted. It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty, as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation, and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue.

5. Chapter II, relating to Revenue-officers, their powers and procedure, it will be seen, contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North-Western Provinces Act. Most of the Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts, and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure. The provisions of that Code, though copious, are simple and untechnical, and it accordingly seems the most convenient course to adopt it as a basis for the procedure of Revenue-officers, as has been done in sections 15(*a*) and 19 of the Bill, power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary.

6. In section 34 the Panjáb system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement-officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed, but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

7. Section 49, following the principle which it is believed has, from a remote period, been recognized throughout India, and which will be found embodied in the preamble to Regulation XXXVII of 1793 and elsewhere in the Bengal Code, declares that all land, with certain definite exceptions, is liable to be assessed to land-revenue. An express provision of this sort seems desirable in the Central Provinces, where a question has been recently raised as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitations. There is of course no general intention of assessing the lands in towns or old village-sites. They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 44; but it is obviously desirable that, where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon, and yield, as they probably would, a larger profit to their owners than before, they should still remain liable to assessment.

8. In sections 78 and 83 an attempt is made to specify the acts and decisions of a Settlement-officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court, all other such acts and decisions being by section 152 protected from being so challenged; and as, when a matter is liable to be taken in the last resort before a Civil Court, it would be waste of time for the Settlement-officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it, section 78 provides that the investigation in the cases to which it refers shall be a summary one, the Settlement-officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit, and not being *bound* to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered.

9. Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which, at settlements made before the passing of the Act, the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement-officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who, of all others, had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership. They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement-officer shall be permitted to impeach his award; but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it; and that, if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded, the Court may declare him to be a proprietor.

10. Section 108 states, somewhat differently from the Land-revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it. The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be "the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c.; but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are "the rights of any proprietor "superior or inferior to the defaulters, or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant, who does not "derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through "whom they claim."

11. Section 116, following and enlarging upon section 158 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876, provides that any lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue, or any málguzár entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government. It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit, and he will probably comply with it, as a rule, in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear, and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it.

12. Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North-Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the málguzárs to resume revenue-free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest. It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him. The Government revenue might, no doubt, ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál, but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process.

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration; but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces, and may safely be left to their operation. As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law, there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable, and this is in effect what the Bill does.

13. Section 119 of the Bill follows the 118th section of the North-Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub-settlement.

14. Section 123, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in a Record-of-rights shall be enforced by fine, is new. It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the persons for whose benefit a provision of a Record-of-rights is intended might, owing to their not being parties to such record, or for some other reason, not be in a position to enforce it, or where, in order to enforce such a provision by a suit, it would be necessary to join, perhaps, all the inhabitants of a village as parties.

15. Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition, and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land-revenue Act, namely, the separation into two separate mahále of two portions of a mahál which are held in severalty.

When two parties in a mahál, holding their lands in common, desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue, they must, under the Bill, as under the law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, first obtain a partition of their lands; but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue-administration has no direct concern. It might be, and sometimes is, sought like a partition of house-property or any other property, without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government, and, accordingly, though it is intended that partitions of revenue-paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue-officers, as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation, it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill, which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council, and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzárs.

16. The office of mukaddam, which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish, is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty. Up to the period of the recent settlements, villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer, with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village; but now, as Mr. Jones has observed, "the zamíndárí tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattídárí with its several heads," and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up. Moreover, in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town-capitalists, and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all. To remedy this, the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a "mukaddam"), to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land, and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it. When there are resident lambardárs, the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily, but not necessarily, be one of them.

C. GRANT.

The 6th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 12 of 1880.

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881. Committee's recommendations, para. 1.

Local extent.

The provisions of this Act relating to—

(*a*) dangerous petroleum, and

(*b*) the importation of first class and second class petroleum,

extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-seven, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Petroleum."

"Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 3, with additions from Committee's report.

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Committee's recommendations, para. 3.

Explanation.—The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed. Committee's recommendations, para. 4.

"First class petroleum."

"First class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: Committee's recommendations, para. 6.

"Second class petroleum."

"Second class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty-three, but below one hundred and three, degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

"Dangerous petroleum."

"Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

"Import."

"Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

and "importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid.

"Transport."

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India:

"Ship."

"Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"Master."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class: and

"Magistrate."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned.

"Owner."

First class and second class Petroleum.

Committee's recommendations, paras. 12 to 20.

Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum; and in particular—

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship.

(*b*) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship;

(*c*) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed; and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum.

Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.

5. No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons, and

no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons,

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act.

Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

6. The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required.

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(*b*) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed, the mode of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit;

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted;

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it;

(*g*) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover;

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it;

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force; and

(*k*) the renewal of the license.

Dangerous Petroleum.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

7. No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided.

Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.

Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare—

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be;

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used; and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose.

Power to grant license.

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose, it may grant such license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 40 gallons.

8. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass, earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 8.

Applications of sections 4 and 6.

9. Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions contained in sections four and six in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum.

Petroleum generally.

Vessels containing petroleum to be marked.

10. All petroleum— 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 6.

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported,

(*b*) which is transported, or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters, stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is. Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 9.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.

11. Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place, and any of the vessels, in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

12. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed, at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing.

Ibid.

Certificate as to result of such testing.

13. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class, second class or dangerous petroleum, such officer or other person may certify such fact, and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found; and shall be *primâ facie* proof of the fact stated therein.

Penalties.

Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.

14. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 63.

Penalty for keeping, transporting or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10.

15. Any person keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked as prescribed by section ten shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 12.

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.

16. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place, or any of the vessels, in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 11.

Confiscation of petroleum.

17. In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting, or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated.

Miscellaneous.

Rules when to have force of law.

18. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law:

Provided that no such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 14.

Power to extend this Act to other substances.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five, seven and eight, the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply.

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section.

THE SCHEDULE.

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus.

Committee's recommendations, para. 5, and 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47.

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus:—

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2″ diameter, $2\frac{2}{10}$″ height (internal), with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{10}$″ wide, $\frac{3}{8}$″ from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$″ from the bottom of the cup. It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B. W. G.), tinned inside. A bracket, consisting of a short stout piece of wire, bent upwards and terminating in a point, is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge. The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{2}$″. The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B. W. G.) which carries the thermometer and test lamp. The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions, upon which it may be made to oscillate: it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{16}$″ in diameter. The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle, and its length is so adjusted, that the bulb of the thermometer, when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$″ below the centre of the lid.

The cover is provided with three square holes, one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$″ by $\frac{4}{10}$″, and two smaller ones, $\frac{3}{10}$″ by $\frac{2}{10}$″, close to the sides and opposite each other. These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves, and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid.

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position.

Upon the cover, in front of, and in line with, the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used.

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B. W. G.), an inner one of 3″ diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$″ height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$″ height; they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B. W. G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to inclose the space between the two cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder. The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about ⅜", that is, its diameter is about ¾" greater than that of the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder. To the inner projection of the top is fastened, by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite, the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup. The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath of the oil lamp is 1½". A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set at a right angle, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders. The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two loop handles.

The bath rests upon a cast-iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B. W. G.), flanged at the top, and of such dimensions that the bath, while firmly resting on the iron ring, just touches with its projecting top the inward-turned flange. The diameter of this outer jacket is 6½". One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp, attached to it by means of a small swing bracket. The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is 1".

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus, the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing point. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top. Its range is from about 90° to 190° Fahrenheit. The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way; it is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket, and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about 3½" measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described. It has a round bulb, a space at the top, and ranges from about 55° F. to 150° F.; it measures from end of ivory back to bulb 2¼".

NOTE.—A model apparatus is deposited at the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

Directions for applying the Test.

1. The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts.

2. The heating vessel or water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel. The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath, or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

If the water has been heated too highly, it is easily reduced to 130° by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading.

When a test has been completed, this water-bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath, and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested. The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus, and the next test is proceeded with.

3. The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candlewick, and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube. The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0·15 of an inch diameter, and this size of flame which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil-cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer.

When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp.

4. The bath having been raised to the proper temperature, the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup, being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance, and if it exceeds 65°, the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60°) by immersing the bottle containing them in cold water, or by any other convenient method. The lid of the cup, with the slide closed, is then put on, and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel. The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid, and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered. When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator.

5. The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup, the lead line or pendulum,* which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator, is set in motion, and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched. When the temperature has reached about 66°, the operation of testing is to be commenced, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner:—

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation.

NOTE.—If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility, the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows:—

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water, to a depth of 1½ inches, and the heating vessel or water-bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation. If a very heavy oil is being dealt with, the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120°, instead of with cold water.

* This pendulum is two (2) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government. In November, 1878, the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay, with a view, if necessary, to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils. On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings. This Committee, which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade, has presented its report, in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation, and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed.

2. These recommendations follow, with certain modifications, introduced to meet the special circumstances, climatic and otherwise, of India, the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47), which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom. They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely, practical security of life and property, with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade.

3. The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee :—

1*st*.—All petroleum should be divided into three classes, namely,—

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103° F.;
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83° and 103° F.;
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83° F.

} According to Abel's close test.

2*ndly*.—All petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test, which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, the Petroleum Act, 1879), for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act.

3*rdly*.—As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83°, or 10° higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic., Cap. 47), and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe, the importation, storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum, should be left reasonably free, while the importation, storage and transport of dangerous petroleum, if not actually prohibited, should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be so for purposes of ordinary use.

4. The Government of India has considered this report, and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations. As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, are in favour of legislation, the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General, and accordingly the present Bill, which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee, has been prepared.

5. As it seems desirable to check at once, and generally, the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum), the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India; but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government.

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort, where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered.

6. A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum, and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances.

7. The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel's test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, has been inserted in a foot-note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr. Pedler.

8. The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty-seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865, which regulates in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 31. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 187-200I., dated Simla, the 8th July 1880

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 552½I., dated 7th February 1880, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1878-79, and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital invested in these canals amounted at the close of the year under review to Rs. 4,32,28,025, of which Rs. 69,17,355 have been contributed by Native States, and the remainder, Rs. 3,63,10,670, by the Imperial Government.

2. The net revenue of the year exceeded the interest charges against canals in operation by Rs 3,95,146; adding the interest due on canals under construction and not yet yielding revenue, the total charges exceeded the revenue by Rs. 1,38,747. But up to the end of the year the net revenue has exceeded the gross amount of interest charges by Rs. 1,84,56,124.

3. The year under review was, on the whole, one of the most successful in the records of irrigation in the Punjab. The area irrigated was 1,418,279 acres, or 93,799 acres above that of the previous year, which was the largest on record up to that date. The increase was chiefly due to the Inundation Canals, and to the rivers which supply them, having remained at a high level longer than usual. A large falling off occurred on the Western Jumna Canal, owing mainly, it is stated, to widespread sickness among the cultivators, which materially impeded the rabbi sowings. The area obtained in the previous year was, moreover, unusually large, because the drought in the adjoining unirrigated districts caused a large immigration of cultivators into the canal districts.

4. On the Bári Doáb Canal there was a satisfactory increase, the area irrigated having been 27,724 acres more than the highest previously recorded. This increase is partly owing to irrigation from new branches and distributaries, which came into operation for the first time during the year under review. The area of this new irrigation should have been given to show clearly the improvement due to the older portions of the system.

5. The attention of the Government of the Punjab is invited to the 11th paragraph of the Resolution on the previous year's report. The large and steady decrease in the area irrigated from this canal between 1869 and 1878 requires careful investigation.

6. The working expenses on this canal are still very high. The remarks of the Secretary of State on the excessive rate of the maintenance establishment as shown by previous reports are not noticed, owing, it is understood, to the letter in which those remarks were communicated not having been received till some time after the compilation of the report under review. The next report should explain what measures are being taken to reduce these charges.

7. Mill-rent on this canal shows a remarkable increase. It would be interesting to know whether there are prospects of a more extensive utilization than hitherto of the large water-power available on the canal.

8. The duty of the water is calculated for this canal on the supply entering at the head only, while for the Western Jumna Canal it is given for the utilized volume only. Both calculations should be shown in these reports for the future. Comparing the figures given with the results obtained on the North-Western Provinces' canals, there is evidently room for improvement; the acreage per cubic foot per second obtained during the year under review is as follows :—

	FROM SUPPLY.			
	ENTERING AT HEAD.		UTILIZED.	
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.
Bári Doáb	58	108	64	109
Ganges	97·3	142·5	110	157
Western Jumna	...	...	103	91
Eastern Jumna	109	181	...	...

9. The attention of the Punjab Government is invited also to the 12th paragraph of the Resolution on the previous year's report, regarding proportion of irrigated to gross area. A statement is given, showing aggregate results for the irrigated sub-districts; but this does not bring out the information sought, which is the maximum proportion of irrigated to gross area which is possible without unduly raising the spring level or causing swamp.

10. The cost of maintenance of the distributaries is not touched on in the report under review. A comparison of this item of outlay on the several distributaries is most useful as one test of the efficiency of the executive administration in economical management. The duty of the water on each distributary should also be shown as far as possible; and the number of irrigation outlets per mile of channel.

11. The Indus Inundation Canals again show a deficit, and a larger one than in the previous year, although the area under irrigation amounted to 213,948 acres, or 32,928 acres in excess of the largest area in any previous year. This result was partly owing to heavy remissions of revenue consequent on damage to crops by flood, as well as to large expenditure on repairs of embankments and canals damaged by the same cause.

12. The yearly clearance rate, which was fixed experimentally for a term of years, is shown to be insufficient; but the rate is to be raised from 1880. The remissions made to jaghirdars, noticed in the Resolution on the previous

year's report, have not yet been credited to these canals; the aggregate amount, as given approximately by the Chief Engineer, would nearly clear off the entire accumulated balance of interest now standing against the series.

13. The attention of the Government of the Punjab is also invited to the remarks in the 14th paragraph of the Resolution on the previous year's report, with regard to the protective embankments in connection with these canals. The length of the bunds, the area protected exclusive of the irrigated area, and the outlay on them, should be shown separately.

14. The uncollected balances of the yearly demands are shown separately for some of the canal series; they should be given for all. The balance uncollected at the close of the year under review on the Indus series, appears from the Chief Engineer's review to have been again very large, but the amount is not stated.

15. The usual statement of irrigated crops has not been appended to the report: it should accompany future reports. The total value of the irrigated crops is estimated at Rs. 5,19,52,490, of which Rs. 2,87,80,913 pertained to the two permanent canals, the Western Jumna and the Bári Doáb. The gross assessment on these two canals, including the share of land revenue, amounted to Rs. 24,77,957, or only 8·6 per cent. on the value of the crops raised. The cost to the cultivators was Rs. 3·4 per acre irrigated, including the share of land revenue, or Rs. 2·53 per acre by direct water-rate.

16. On the whole the financial results of the year are not discouraging. The Capital outlay at the debit of the canals in operation at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,35,38,296, and on this the return, deducting working expenses, amounted to Rs. 17,83,155, or 7·57 per cent.; but this favourable return is largely due to the comparatively small expenditure on the Western Jumna Canal.

17. The statement by the Examiner of assessments for the year (Appendix A) does not agree with the figures in the statement of financial result based on assessments appended to the Chief Engineer's report. Explanations received subsequently show that the latter is correct. The Examiner's statement includes adjustments for the previous years, which should not appear in a statement of earnings of a year.

ORDER—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government, for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution, and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the *Gazette of India* Supplement.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department,—No. 552, dated 7th February 1880.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1878-79.

RESOLUTION.—The additions made to the Capital Account during the year amounted to Rs. 35,36,167, of which Rs. 8,28,831 was contributed by the Native States interested in the Sirhind Canal, and the total Capital expenditure at the end of the year was—

	Rs.
Imperial	3,63,10,670
Native States	69,17,355
GRAND TOTAL	4,32,28,025

Of this amount, Rs. 2,35,38,296 is the Capital of the canals in operation.

2. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 22,15,028 excluding, and Rs. 29,92,965 including, the land revenue dependent on the works. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,65,319, so that the net revenue shows a return on the Capital of the canals in operation of 2·87 per cent. excluding, and 6·31 per cent. including, land revenue dependent on the canals.

3. The similar percentages in the previous year were 1·16 and 5·39 respectively.

4. The net revenue of the year, based on the assessments, amounted to Rs. 6,21,913 excluding, and Rs. 17,83,155 including, the land revenue dependent on the works, which gives a return of 2·75 and 7·88 respectively on the Capital of the canals in operation. The similar percentages in the previous year were 3·06 and 7·77 respectively.

5. In Government of India's Circular No. 68 of 17th September 1879, it was ordered that owners' rates should be shown as direct canal revenue in this and subsequent years, but the order was not received until after the accounts had been closed. Moreover, at present no owners' rates have been fixed. They are now being settled for the Western Jumna Canal, and the water-advantage rate levied under the settlement on the Bári Doáb Canal may perhaps be considered as owner's rate in future; but on all the Inundation Canals the only returns consist of a portion of the land revenue. The whole subject of the sums to be credited as direct revenue is under consideration, and the decision on it will be reported subsequently.

6. The interest chargeable against the canals in operation during the year amounted to Rs. 10,32,500, and the revenue exceeded this by Rs. 3,95,146.

7. The only canals which did not pay the full amount of interest due from them were the Bári Doáb Canal and the Indus Inundation Canals.

8. The charge for interest on the whole Capital, including suspended works, amounted to Rs. 15,66,393, or Rs. 1,38,747 less than the net revenue; but up to the end of the year the net revenue has exceeded the gross amount of interest by Rs. 1,84,56,124.

9. The area irrigated was 1,418,279 acres, which is the largest yet recorded.

10. There was a decrease on the permanent canals of 48,951 acres, due to the falling off on the Western Jumna Canal where the rabi crop of the preceding year was abnormally increased by the immigration of cultivators from the dry districts bordering on the Hánsi Branch, who could cultivate nothing in their own country owing to the failure of the rains.

11. The following table shows the area irrigated and the rainfall for the last five years :—

AREA IRRIGATED.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
PERMANENT CANALS	726,018	774,969	569,194	524,194	662,660
INUNDATION CANALS	692,261	549,511	544,888	574,235	545,413
TOTAL	1,418,279	1,324,480	1,114,032	1,098,429	1,208,073
RAINFALL	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
PERMANENT CANALS.		Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. Max.
Western Jumna Canal	13·4 to 26·5	12·8 to 25·6	17·5 to 51·8	18·8 to 52·7	9·9 to 77·6
Bári Doáb Canal	16·30 to 52·90	12·35 to 47·74	17·70 to 81·97	28·16 to 68·09	10·30 to 50·18
INUNDATION CANALS.					
Upper Sutlej Canals	5·30 to 15·12	8·30 to 19·52	7·50 to 14·22	7·0 to 35·75	7·1 to 8·40
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	5·7 to 13·4	1·5 to 13·4	5·0 to 7·6	0·6 to 4·3	0·6 to 7·9
Indus Canals	3·9 to 12·8	0·1 to 3·8	0·4 to 4·6	0·6 to 9·2	1·3 to 5·0

N. B.—The rainfall is registered at numerous stations on each canal, of which the highest and lowest are given; the rainfall generally decreases as the distance from the hills increases.

12. Although the rainfall was in excess of that of the previous year, it fell unseasonably, none falling during the early portion of the cold weather, when it is so much required for the spring crop sowings.

13. The area irrigated on the Inundation Canals was large, owing to late floods in the rivers keeping the canals full longer than usual.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

14. The area irrigated by this canal was less than that of the previous year by 109,514 acres for the reason above stated; there was an increase of sugarcane, rice and cotton, but a decrease in wheat of 65,987 acres.

15. The collections of the year show a profit of 13·28 excluding, and 15·27 including, the land revenue, against 11·74 and 19·39 in the preceding year. This is due to the decrease in the rabbi crop and the increase of Capital for the remodelling works.

16. A very large balance remained uncollected at the end of the year, amounting to Rs. 67,599. This was all collected in the first few months of the following year.

17. The assessments of the year show a net profit of 11·17 per cent. excluding, and 17·82 per cent. including, land revenue, against 16·98 and 24·63 respectively in the previous year.

DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS.

18. There was some slight revenue accruing from these works on account of the rabbi of the previous year. The Capital will, in future, be removed from the accounts of the Irrigation Department, as directed by the Government of India.

BÁRI DOÁB CANAL.

19. The area irrigated by this canal was 327,558 acres, or 60,563 acres in excess of last year's, and is the largest on record, exceeding that of 1868-69 by 27,724 acres.

20. The increase was due to the development of irrigation in the lower portion of the canal and on the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches which were used for the first time, and to an exceptional season when little or no rain fell in the cold season. The area under the more valuable crops—rice, cotton, and sugarcane—is largely in excess of the previous year, and in the two former is greater than in any of the previous four years, while the wheat is 26,000 in excess of any of those years.

21. The assessments of the year show a profit of Rs. 4·28 per cent., including the land revenue, against 2·49 in the previous year, and excluding it of 2·56 per cent., against 1·18.

22. The working expenses are still high. This is due to the great difficulty of managing a river with a declivity of bed averaging about 32 feet a mile, and to the experiment of substituting rapids with a slope of boulder paving without mortar for regular overfalls in the upper portion of the canal. This resulted in great economy of first cost, and although the alterations add to the working expenses, it is probable that the ultimate result will be a saving, as the Capital account on which interest is charged is less than it otherwise would have been. The repairs made in 1877-78 enabled the Canal Officers to run much more water in 1878-79, and up to the present time a still further supply has been carried in 1879-80.

23. Unfortunately the head works were damaged in 1878, and the working expenses thereby increased, but they have stood much better through the present rainy season. The Government of India in their remarks on the last report ask when this heavy expenditure is likely to cease. It certainly will not for a year or two, as there is much to be done to make the works safe; when this is accomplished, it is hoped that these charges will be reduced.

24. The Chief Engineer has pointed out that the income of this canal has suffered from its having been the first on which the experiment of separating the land revenue dependent on the canals from the ordinary land revenue was made. The possibility of raising the water-advantage rate is under consideration, but it is doubtful whether this can be done before the termination of the present land revenue settlement in 1888.

25. The unrealized balances at the end of the year were more than double, those at the end of the previous year being Rs. 17,511, against Rs. 7,010; the increase is said to be due to the bad season.

UPPER SUTLEJ.

26. The profit on these canals was 15·05 per cent., against 7·34 in the previous year. This is due to the high level maintained by the river up to a late period of the season.

27. The area irrigated was 51,776 acres in excess of that of the previous year, but did not quite reach that of 1875-76 or 1872-73. The cost of maintenance of these canals is high when compared with the cost on other Inundation Canals.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB.

28. The profit on these canals was 140·19, against 140·25 in the previous year. The area irrigated was the largest on record—331,639 acres, being 45,994 acres in excess of any previous year. The cost to the irrigators was the lowest in the last six years—1·3 per acre.

29. There was a decrease in the area of indigo, but an increase in cotton, rice, wheat, and millets. In wheat the difference was very great—25,000 acres more than in any of the last five years.

30. The question whether these canals should be cleared by the irrigators as heretofore, or by paid labor, has been settled. It was found, after prolonged enquiry made during the Land Revenue Settlement, that the system in force could not be changed without imposing upon the people a cash assessment which they could not pay. The system which has been in force ever since the canals were constructed, which is based upon the land revenue engagements of the people and is really a co-operative association of the irrigators directed by Government, has

been maintained. The rules for working it have been revised by the Revenue and Irrigation Officers acting in concert, and it is probable that the "*chher*" system will in future work satisfactorily.

31. The new settlement will come into effect in the next year, when an increase of revenue of nearly 50 per cent. will accrue. As these canals were in existence at the time of annexation, the calculation of the profits by a percentage on the Capital is misleading, when used for comparison with the results obtained on other canals.

INDUS CANALS.

32. During the year an area of 213,948 acres was irrigated, which is the largest on record; but of this 42,364 acres were subsequently destroyed by inundation, and 5,060 were only flooded by waste-water. The river was in continuous flood for 26 days, broke through the embankments, flooded the station of Dera Ghází Khan, and destroyed the head of the Mánka Canal.

33. The result is a loss of 19·54 on the Capital, against 12·07 in the previous year, and of 5·05 in 1876-77. The amount of revenue which has to be credited to these canals on account of the allowance to Jágírdárs has been approximately ascertained, and will, after verification, be brought to account in 1879-80 for this and previous years.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

34. The area irrigated by these canals was 9,189 acres, an increase of 3,601 acres over the previous year. The profit was 28·93 per cent. on the Capital of Rs. 40,460. In the last year it was 28·06 on a Capital of Rs. 22,813. The extensions on which the extra Capital was invested have not yet had time to take full effect.

GENERAL.

35. The year has been a successful one on both inundation and permanent canals, especially on the former, which are dependent on the flood level of the rivers being high, and continuing high to the end of the season.

36. Two accidents, tending to diminish the area irrigated, occurred. The head works of the Bári Doáb Canal were damaged, and several of the Indus embankments were burst by floods, but still the irrigated area is larger than that of any previous year.

37. The establishments are still in excess of the requirements of the Province, but that is now being rectified.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

1. The expenditure on new works during the year was Rs. 8,08,602, which raised the Capital Account to Rs. 65,67,815.

The principal items were—

	Rs.
Head Works	15,146
New Main Line	3,50,426
New Delhi Branch	2,82,082
Delhi Division	61,283
ESTABLISHMENT.	
Direction	35,430
Executive	1,15,858
Tools and Plant	5,077
Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	14,225

2. The Revenue Account Current is as follows.—

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	12,974	Water-rates	11,39,365
Maintenance and Repairs	1,29,591	Miscellaneous	41,199
Compensation	4,325		
Establishment, Direction	47,760	TOTAL	11,80,564
Do. Executive	2,15,172		
Tools and Plant	5,263	Balance profit direct, being 13·28 per cent. on Capital	7,65,129
Refunds of Revenue	39	Land Revenue dependent on Canal	3,83,480
Profit and Loss	311		
	4,15,435	TOTAL REVENUE	15,64,044
Refunds of Land Revenue	2,74,109		
Total Expenditure, including Land Revenue	6,89,544	Balance, including Land Revenue, being 15·17 per cent. on Capital	8,74,500

3. The interest account shows an excess of net receipts of the year over the interest amounting to Rs. 4,85,232 excluding, and Rs. 5,94,603 including, land revenue dependent on the canals.

Up to date the excess of receipts amounts to Rs. 89,47,522 excluding, and Rs. 2,46,72,432 including, the land revenue.

4. Extensions and improvements consisted in the building of a new inspection bungalow; collection of material for a bridge in place of one carried away; the cost of a well and of a bridge over a distributary.

5. There is little difference between the maintenance charges of the two last years; they were—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head Works	50,216	58,529
Main Canal and Branches	57,047	57,877
Plantations	3,642	3,362
Distributaries	18,410	21,315
Drainages	276	1,936

The only large difference is on the head works, where the variations are due to the state of the river being favorable or not. In the present year the works in the river-bed for protecting the river-banks were less costly than in the previous year.

6. In the item "compensation" there is an increase of Rs. 2,718 over that in the previous year, the amounts being Rs. 4,325 and Rs. 1,607 respectively. This was principally due to breaches in the Hánsi Canal, caused by the cultivators shutting off their water-courses on a sudden rainfall occurring. This branch has long been in an unsatisfactory state, but seasons of drought and other causes have prevented a closure of the canal for some years. The first opportunity will be taken advantage of to put it in proper order. Some damage was also done on the Delhi Branch.

7. The establishment charges for the past three years have been—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	61,470	51,140	47,760
Executive	1,93,425	2,12,713	2,15,172
TOTAL	2,54,895	2,63,853	2,62,932

This small variation needs no explanation, nor does the decrease of Rs. 1,000 on tools and plant.

8. The refund of land revenue, amounting to Rs. 2,74,109, is due to an adjustment made during the year on account of the sum credited for the Hissár District. Rs. 69,175 had been entered annually in former accounts; but on a revision being made, it was found that the proper amount was Rs. 46,866, and the adjustment of accounts was accordingly made. The sum has now been reduced to Rs. 46,761, which will be the amount credited annually until owners' rates are introduced at the next revision of settlement.

9. The direct revenue of the year, according to the Examiner's accounts, amounted to Rs. 11,80,564; of this Rs. 11,39,365 are water-rates, and Rs. 41,199 miscellaneous revenue.

These figures are those of the collections for the rabbi crop of 1877-78 and kharíf of 1878-79. They would have been larger, but for the balances left uncollected at the end of the season, which amounted to Rs. 67,599, against Rs. 16,352 in the previous year. The balances were almost entirely in the Karnál District. The Deputy Commissioner explained that this was due to agricultural distress and delay caused by the Settlement Officers requiring the demand statements for use with reference to the assessments of owners' rates. The matter was brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner, and the balances were realized in the first months of the current year.

The collections of the last five years have been—

1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,80,564	9,92,106	8,78,133	10,08,707	9,12,905

The increase in the current year is entirely due to the heavy rabbi crop of 1877-78, the largest ever recorded, as pointed out in the report of that year.

10. The amount of land revenue credited is the share of the assessment which is dependent on the canals, and varies but little year by year. Arrangements are in progress for substituting owners' rates for this fixed sum.

11. Up to this point I have been treating of the collections of the year, and not of the assessments dependent on the year's operations. In the latter there has been a falling off in water-rate of Rs. 1,74,411, owing to the fact that the cold weather crop (rabbi) of the previous year was abnormally increased by the immigration of the people of the unirrigated villages who crowded in and cultivated every available piece of ground; while in 1878-79 a heavy fall of rain at the end of the rainy season enabled them to cultivate some crops in their own villages without canal-water. But the Superintending Engineer reports that the main cause of the falling off was the excessive sickness and mortality which prevailed over the district at the time of the rabbi sowings. The people were simply prostrated with fever, and unable to till the ground.

12. The following table shows the assessments of the last four years:—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	10,17,451	11,91,862	9,16,244	7,64,809
Miscellaneous receipts for sale of water	1,700	2,726	3,161	3,170
Water-supply for domestic purposes	2,095	2,036	676	216
Plantations	14,829	16,394	14,233	5,420
Other canal produce	2,404	2,041	3,883	11,766
Water-power	112	11,648	15,287	16,937
Navigation tolls	8,709	10,364	8,341	8,015
Rent of buildings	842	936	812	607
Fines	6,291	7,124	6,150	7,333
Miscellaneous	4,217	2,847	2,359	3,103
TOTAL	41,199	56,116	54,902	56,567
GRAND TOTAL	10,58,650	12,47,978	9,71,146	8,21,376

13. There is a falling off in miscellaneous revenue of Rs. 14,917.

Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water has fallen off owing to the charge for watering cattle having been abandoned by orders of Local Government.

Water-supply of towns.—This is entirely in the Delhi Division, and is nearly the same as for last year.

Receipts from plantations are Rs. 1,565 less than in 1877-78. The principal decrease is in the Karnál Division, where it is Rs. 3,511 less than the average of the past five years. The demand for timber and fuel for works at Tájawála and New Main Line has ceased, and similarly in the Delhi Division there is less fuel, &c., required for the New Delhi Branch.

The mango gardens also did not bear well last year. In the Hánsi Division there was increased sale of fuel and timber.

Other canal produce.—In the Karnál Division there is an increase owing to larger areas having been leased out for grazing, &c.

In Hánsi and Delhi there was a less demand for grass owing to there being plenty in the zamíndárs' fields after rain in August, &c.

Water-power.—The small native mills at the head of the canal paid rent as usual. The mills at Delhi were unlet; no one would come forward to take them, as in the previous year, owing to drought, no water had been available, and the contractors had lost heavily from their inability to fulfil their agreements to grind grain.

Navigation Receipts.—There has been a falling off in this, almost entirely due to reduction of rates. A separate and detailed report on the subject has been submitted by the Superintending Engineer.

Fines.—There is a decrease of Rs. 833. The demand for water was less, and there was therefore less inducement to break the rules.

Miscellaneous.—There is an increase of the Rs. 1,370. In the Karnál Division extra land was leased for cultivation, and in the Hánsi Division Rs. 1,130 were realized by allowing saltpetre to be made in the Landa Khera chauki compound.

14. The following are the details of the working of the canal for the last four years:—

	1878-79.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
AREA IRRIGATED—	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Kharíf	204,388		215,135		175,729		188,189	
Per cent.	51·29		42 34		47 95		60 78	
Rabbi	194,072		292,839		190,753		121,406	
Per cent.	48 71		57·65		52·05		39·22	
TOTAL	398,460		507,974		366,482		309,595	
Rainfall	20·8″ to 33·5″		14″ to 21″		19 3″ to 40 6″		23 3″ to 42″	
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Twice-cropped land	57,075		85,202		39,298		28,309	
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT—	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kharíf	103	302	81	228	78	257	73	243
Rabbi	91	197	149	324	97	237	61	195
	Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.	
SUPPLY ENTERING CANAL—								
Kharíf	2,026		2,579		2,204		2,511	
Rabbi	2,152		1,930		1,937		1,911	
SUPPLY UTILIZED—								
Kharíf	1,976		2,505		2,009		2,125	
Rabbi	2,124		1,913		1,684		1,262	
LOSS OF WATER—								
Kharíf	50		74		195		386	
Rabbi	38		17		253		649	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED—								
Kharíf	677		693		654		650	
Rabbi	669		680		626		617	
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED—	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Kharíf	2·92		2·66		2·94		2·75	
Rabbi	2·16		2·12		2·09		2·04	

15. The decrease in the area irrigated has already been explained in para. 11. The area of twice-cropped land forms a larger percentage of the area when the crop itself is greater; this would be the natural result, as, when there is an inducement to cultivate a larger area, the same cause will tend to increase the twice-cropped land. This is a most undesirable result, and measures are under consideration to restrict it. It has increased of late years, because the charge formerly made on the second crop has been remitted.

The area irrigated, it will be seen, increases and decreases with the rainfall.

The duty of the water in the kharíf on this canal is not reliable, as much drainage enters the canal, except in such a year as 1877-78. The cause of the decrease in the rabbi has already been explained.

The supply entering the canal in the kharíf was much less than in the previous year, when, on account of the drought, an abnormal quantity of water was forced down at great risk; but what entered was nearly all utilized, and there was little loss either in kharíf or rabbi.

The water-rate per acre irrigated varies with the nature of the crop. In a dry year many of the minor crops are irrigated, which only pay a small water-rate, and the average rate is consequently lower.

16. The following table shows the area of the principal crops irrigated for four years. There is an increase in sugarcane, rice, and cotton during the present year, but a falling off in wheat.

Crops.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	44,006	42,135	34,602	26,555
Rice	48 383	34,733	46,047	51,827
Cotton	76,286	65,989	76,616	69,577
Wheat	140,374	206,361	143,072	80,040

17. The usual table of times of sowing, reaping, and periods of watering, is given below :—

Crops	Time of sowing.	Time of reaping.	Earliest date of watering.	Latest date of watering.
Sugarcane	February to April	Nov. to February	1st March	28th February.
Cotton	March to June	Sept. to December	Ditto	31st March.
Rice	May to July	Sept. to October	1st May	31st October.
Jowár	June to August	Ditto	1st June	15th September.
Indian-corn	May to August	October	Ditto	Ditto.
Wheat	October to December	April to May	1st October	31st March.
Barley	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gram	Sept. to December	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

18. The total working expenses of the canal for this year were Rs. 4,15,435, or 1·04 per acre irrigated. For the three previous years the rates were ·82, 1·06, and 1·21 respectively.

19. Cost of measurement and preparation of demand statements :—

Particulars.	Measurements.				Cost and area measured.				Demand statements.					
	Kharíf.		Rabbi.		Kharíf.		Rabbi.		Last batch submitted.		Kharíf.		Rabbi.	
	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
	1878.	1878.	1879.	1879.		Rs.		Rs.	1878.	1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karnál	1st Sep.	17th Nov.	15th Feb.	9th April	170 / 18,093	0·93	114 / 16,588	0·69	15th Dec.	17th May	72	0·39	61	0·36
Hánsi	10th Sep.	10th Dec.	11th Feb.	8th May	1,408 / 113,016	1·25	963 / 92,450	1·04	20th Dec.	21st May	556	0·49	550	0·60
Delhi	15th June 16th Sep.	24th Aug. 16th Nov.	1st Feb.	24th April	891 / 73,279	1·21	918 / 85,034	1·08	14th Dec.	29th May	470	0 64	523	0·61
Whole Canal	...	...	...	...	2,469 / 204,388	1·20	1,995 / 194,072	1 02	..	...	1,098	0·53	1,140	0·58

The rate of measurement is less, but that of preparing demand statements greater. The cost of the two together is Rs. 426 less than last year.

There is a marked improvement in the work done by measuring parties in the Karnál and Delhi Divisions, but a falling off in Hánsi, which is attributed to great sickness among the measurers, and to the crop being smaller, and consequently more scattered—

Karnal Division.		Hansi Division.		Delhi Division.	
Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
121	127	126	167	126	142

20. The value of the crops irrigated during the year is estimated at Rs. 1,55,03,292.

21. The following table shows the rainfall at some of the principal stations during the year. It will be seen that the cold weather rain was very light; and had the sickness not been so great at the time of sowing the crops, there would probably have been a much larger area irrigated:—

Statement showing the Rainfall at some of the principal stations on the Western Jumna Canal during the year 1878-79.

Months.	Umballa District.			Karnal District.		Rohtak District.			Hissar District.		Delhi District.	
	Hathnikund.	Dádúpur.	Kanjrún.	Karnál.	Pánipat.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	Gohána.	Hissár.	Hánsi.	Delhi.	Sonepat.
Kharif.												
April 1878	1·72	1·15	1·70	4·66	3·20	1·40	10·30	2·80	1 20	3·20	1·50	1·70
May "	3·28	2·00	0·60	2·09	1·70	0 50	0·60	1·20	1·70	0·60	0·50	1·80
June "	0·88	0·26	...	2·49	0 40	0·70	2·50	1·00	1·40	0·80	0·50	0·50
July "	6·18	5·16	3·22	2·86	3·30	5·20	4·80	4·90	4·30	8·20	11·70	1·60
August "	24·04	18·35	14·08	10·39	14·50	9·30	11·20	9 80	10·60	11·60	16·90	11·30
September "	3·41	3·59	0·82	1·86	...	0·70	0·90	2·00	0·80	...	0·50	1·80
Total	39·51	30·51	20·42	24·35	23·10	17·80	31 30	21·70	20·00	24·40	31·60	18 70
Rabbi.												
October 1878	0·10	0·10	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
November "		...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
December "	0·27	1·15	0·70	0·96	0·60	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...
January 1879	0·05		..	1·05	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
February "	0·28	0·28	0·62	0·92	.	0 50	0 50	0·55	0·10	...	...	0·10
March "	0·87	1·50	1·12	0·62	0·50	1·20	0·40	0·45	0·30	...	0·90	0·60
Total	1·57	3·03	2·44	3 55	1·10	1·70	0·90	1·00	0·80	...	0·90	0·70
Grand Total, 1878-79	41·08	33·54	22·86	27·90	24·20	19·50	32·20	22·70	20·80	24·40	32·50	19·40
Grand Total, 1877-78	25·60	20·80	18·60	21·20	16·90	14·20	16·50	17·70	14·00	12·80	14·90	16·10

Najafgarh Jhil, and Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.

22. The expenditure on the Najafgarh jhíl was Rs. 634. This was divided into Rs. 182 for petty repairs, Rs. 395 executive establishment, and Rs 57 direction and accounts.

23. The receipts of the year were Rs. 3,375. The balance unrealized only amounted to Rs. 170.

24. The earnings were Rs. 3,974, against Rs. 4,958 of the previous year, showing a falling off of Rs. 984. The following table gives details and compares them with similar items of 1877-78.—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79 + or —
Water-rate	3,851	3,261	+ 590
Plantations	...	1,695	—1,695
Other canal produce	115	...	+ 115
Navigation	3	...	+ 3
Fines	...	2	— 2
Miscellaneous	5	...	+ 5
Total	3,974	4,958	— 984

25. The kharíf crop was a poor one, but the rabbi was good. There was no income under plantations, but the sale of grass brought in Rs. 115.

26. The areas irrigated for two years are given below. It is of no use comparing the area of Najafgarh jhíl irrigation with that of the whole of the bunds which are included in previous reports under the head Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.

	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	227	24
Rabbi	4,297	2,074
Total	4,524	2,098

27. The rains during the kharíf were moderate, but there was practically no rain during the rabbi.

28. The cost of measurement is given below :—

	Measurement.				Cost and area measured.				Demand Statements.					
	Kharif, 1878.		Rabbi, 1878-79.		Kharif.		Rabbi.		Last batch of khataonis submitted.		Kharif, 1878.		Rabbi, 1878-79.	
	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Kharif, 1878.	Rabbi, 1878-79.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres
	1878.	1879.	1879.	1879.	Acres.		Acres.		1879.	1879.				
Najafgarh Jhíl Works ...	26th Decr.	3rd Jan.	24th Apl.	23rd May.	227 Rs. 2	0·88	4,207 Rs. 28	0·65	March	June	1	0·44	18	0·42

29. The chief crops grown are shown below and compared with last year :—

Crops.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Sugarcane	...	...
Cotton	10	17
Rice	...	...
Wheat	3,388	267

There were only 10 acres of cotton, and only one other of these four crops was grown, *viz.*, wheat. Sugarcane and rice find no place in either of the years.

30. The remainder of the bunds and streams which formed the Delhi and Gurgáon Works have been transferred to the District Officers. The Najafgarh jhíl drain will form the principal outlet for the country drainage when the completion of the remodelling works allows of the natural channels being opened. The area irrigated consists of that portion of the land flooded during the kharíf, which is dry sufficiently early to allow of a rabbi crop being planted on it; consequently, as the rains were moderate this year and the rabbi dry, there was a larger area available for cultivation than in the previous year.

31. The value of the crops irrigated during the year is estimated at Rs. 2,86,305.

Bari Doab Canal.

32. The Capital account was increased during the year by the sum of Rs. 1,17,943, which raised the total cost of the canal to Rs. 1,49,54,439.

The details were as follow :—

	Rs.
Main Canal and Branches.	38,029
Distributaries	77,319
Establishment	29,696
Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	4,185
	1,49,229
Deduct—	
Receipts and decrease of Suspense Balances	31,286
	1,17,943

On the Main Canal and Branches the expenditure was incurred on the completion of the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches, and the adjustment of the account of the lock gates constructed many years ago.

The expenditure on the distributaries was mainly on those of the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches. A small sum was spent on those of the Main Branch Lower.

33. The Revenue account is as follows :—

Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		20,732
Maintenance and Repairs		2,19,174
Establishment—		
Direction	54,205	
Executive, &c.	1,99,100	
		2,53,305
Tools and Plant		15,985
Compensation		134
Refunds of Revenue		5,028
Total .		5,14,358

Receipts.	Rs.
Water-rates	7,33,976
Miscellaneous	71,857
Total .	8,05,833
Balance profit, excluding Land Revenue, 1·96 per cent. on Capital	2,91,475
Land Revenue dependent on the works .	1,77,380
Balance profit, including Land Revenue, 3·16 per cent. on Capital	4,68,855

34. The interest charge for the year amounts to Rs. 6,70,077, so that there is a balance against the canal on the year's transactions of Rs. 2,01,222, and up to date of Rs. 60,66,298.

35. Of the expenditure on extensions and improvements, nearly half is an adjustment of charges for water-course heads transferred from the Capital account: Rs. 2,926 was on account of mills, Rs. 2,481 for completing bridge parapets, and the remainder for minor improvements.

36. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—There is a decrease of Rs. 28,939 on the expenditure of last year; this is due to the fact that owing to the drought in the cold season it was not possible to close the canal for repairs.

The decrease is on all items except on the head-works, where, owing to the action of the river in eroding the right bank and damaging the outlet (or weir sluices), the sum of Rs. 1,40,930 had to be spent, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole amount.

There is a slight reduction in the charge for establishments, and an increase on tools and plant, due to adjustments made by the Examiner during the year. Last year the amount of compensation, Rs. 342, was included in the cost of the works. The decrease in the present year was due to less damage having been done by flooding crops. Refunds of revenue are brought forward for the first time, having formerly been deducted from the receipts.

37. With regard to the revenue, there was an increase of Rs. 2,26,121 on the water-rates, and Rs. 10,675 on the miscellaneous revenue. The increase in water-rates is due partly to the development of irrigation from the new distributaries at the lower end of the canal, partly to the commencement of irrigation from the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches, and in some measure to the increase of irrigation due to a dry season.

The increase in miscellaneous revenue is almost entirely due to mill-rent, which increased by Rs. 10,214.

In the item (Land Revenue dependent on the canals) there is an increase of Rs. 58,352 in the collections, and of Rs. 40,255 in the assessments.

38. The following table shows the results of the operations for five years both according to the collections and assessments of the year :—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
INCOME—COLLECTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	7,33,076	5,07,855	5,19,461	7,01,724	5,77,562
Miscellaneous	71,857	61,182	73,235	70,161	69,118
Land Revenue	1,77,380	1,19,028	1,07,302	1,66,533	146,249
TOTAL	9,83,213	6,88,065	6,99,998	9,38,418	7,92,929
INCOME—ASSESSMENTS.					
Water-rates	8,22,524	6,28,451	5,25,296	5,53,336	6,91,486
Miscellaneous	71,857	61,182	73,235	70,161	69,118
Land Revenue	2,54,502	2,14,277*	1,53,865	1,79,367	2,30,992
TOTAL	11,48,883	9,03,910	7,52,396	8,02,864	9,91,596
Capital invested	1,49,54,439	1,48,36,496	1,46,97,271	1,45,16,124	1,41,27,792
Working expenses	5,14,358	5,23,987	5,53,652	4,80,939	3,37,458
Area irrigated . . . . . acres	327,558	266,995	202,712	214,599	279,813
Working expenses per acre irrigated	1·57	1·96	2·73	2·24	1·21
Profit on Capital— By collections	4,68,855	1,64,078	1,46,346	4,57,479	4,55,471
Per cent.	3·16	1·12	1·01	3·24	3·31
By assessments	6,34,525	3,79,923	1,98,744	3,21,925	6,54,138
Per cent.	4·28	2·58	1·37	2·28	4·76
Interest Charges	6,70,077	6,64,980	6,58,913	6,13,912	6,27,096

	Rs.
* Amount shown in para. 42 of Revenue Report for 1877-78	2,00,102
Add—Additions made in 1878-79 by Civil Officers on account of rabbi crop of 1877-78	14,175
TOTAL	2,14,277

It will be seen that both in collections and assessments there has been great progress, and the financial state of the canal, as far as revenue is concerned, is better than in any previous year.

39. The Land Revenue dependent on the canals requires some remarks. This was the first canal on which the attempt was made to separate this item of canal revenue from the ordinary Land Revenue assessment. The arrangement was made by Mr. Prinsep, when Settlement Commissioner, who fixed a rate for the lands of each village at which this rate was to be assessed on all lands which were irrigated during the year.

These rates vary from Re. 1-8 per acre on a small area to Re. 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 12 annas, with half rates charged on irrigation by lift.

Remissions are given for lands which were irrigated by wells at the time of settlement, and for lands belonging to Jagírdárs; but this latter item will be adjusted in the ensuing year, as it is now to be credited to the canal.

On the Agra Canal the owner's rate has been fixed at one-third the occupier's rate. This is also being done on the Western Jumna Canal. Had the same arrangement been made on the Bári Doáb Canal, it would now, under all its disadvantages, have paid a return in excess of the interest accruing annually, and the results of the present year would have been a profit in excess of the interest charge amounting to Rs. 1,21,208. The re-arrangement of these rates will be considered at the first opportunity. In this year, out of 287,269 acres assessed, 134,692 could only be charged 12 annas, and 126,147 one rupee per acre. Nearly the whole of this land is situated on the lower portion of the canal where, until water was available, cultivation was very uncertain.

The Land Revenue for the year is as follows :—

Acres in each Class.			Rs.
358	264 acres @ Re. 1-8	396	
	94 „ „ half rate	70	
			466
4,009	3,922 „ „ Re. 1-4	4,902	
	87 „ „ half rate	55	
			4,957
22,063	19,924 „ „ Re. 1-2	22,415	
	2,139 „ „ half rate	1,204	
			23,619
126,147	111,611 „ „ Re. 1	1,11,611	
	14,536 „ „ half rate	7,268	
			1,18,879
134,692	122,839 „ „ 12 annas	92,149	
	11,853 „ „ half rate	4,445	
			96,594
287,269	Average rate 85 Re. or 13 annas 7 pies per acre.		2,44,515 or
	Add—Additions made by Civil Officers for kharíf crop		9,987
			2,54,502

The remissions are as follow :—

	Rs.
For Jagírdári lands	40,642
For land irrigated from wells at time of settlement	25,578
Miscellaneous	582
	66,802

The amount assigned to Jagírdárs will in future years be shown as a separate item of canal credit, but the arrangements were not completed in time to take effect before the closing of this year's accounts. The total amount remitted to them up to date is calculated at Rs. 5,21,374; but this may not be absolutely correct.

40. The next item to be considered is the working expenses. In the review of the last year's Revenue Report the Government of India remarked that the decrease in the profits of the last three years was mainly due to the large increase in this item, and asked when the expenditure on special repairs was likely to cease.

The principal items of these repairs are—

The head-works.
The rapids and falls.
Silt-clearance.

The Head Works.—When the canal was first opened, there were no permanent head-works on the river; the supply was forced in annually by temporary bunds. This not only caused an annual expenditure, but the river frequently fell so rapidly in the month of September that it was impossible to make the bunds quick enough to keep up the canal-supply, and the safety of the whole of the kharíf crops was endangered just at the time that they required their last watering.

In the cold season, too, a freshet would often sweep away the bunds, and the canal-supply was cut off until they could be re-made. On these grounds it was decided to make a weir across the river and permanent head-works. When these were damaged in 1875-76, it was earnestly considered whether it was advisable to re-construct them, and the only conclusion we could arrive at was, that the safety of the irrigated area would annually be endangered if we reverted to the temporary bunds. Such works had long been in use in the sandy beds of the rivers in Madras, and had been constructed in Orissa, Midnapore, and on the Sone; but they had not been tried in the boulder beds of the rivers in Northern India.

The construction of this work at the head of the Bári Doáb Canal was thus an experiment, and it was an exceptionally difficult one, for the great declivity of the bed, which averages 32 feet per mile, causes the water to flow with very great velocity, and there is no heavy stone

to work with. The whole of the work had to be constructed of boulders, and the outlet or escape sluice has twice been damaged severely, and thus necessitated heavy expenditure on repairs as follows :—

	Head-Works.	Other Repairs.	TOTAL.
1878-79	1,40,930	78,244	2,19,174
1877-78	56,212	1,91,901	2,48,113
1876-77	1,47,945	1,02,429	2,50,374
1875-76	1,25,362	90,302	2,15,664
1874-75	...	...	1,12,395

The outlet was destroyed in the floods of 1875, and the cost of re-construction was charged partly in 1875-76 and partly in the following year. It was also damaged in 1876, and bunds on the right bank of the river were rendered necessary by a change in the course of the main stream which began to impinge on that bank. In 1877 the outlet stood, but was again damaged in 1878. It has been repaired, and has withstood the floods of the present year. Some expenditure will have to be incurred in securing it, and on protective bunds on the right bank. I should be glad if I could say that I had any certainty that this heavy expenditure was likely to cease; but with so dangerous a current and no heavy material at hand, this work must always be a source of anxiety, and, I fear, expense; but without it I consider, as I have said above, that there would be annually danger of the whole crop being lost.

41. The other principal sources of expense in repairs have been due to the floorings of the rapids, and the protection of the bed from the effects of the high velocity.

Rapids formed of slopes of boulders packed on end were, in the original construction of the canal, substituted in some places for overfalls as a matter of economy, the difference in point of cost being from Rs. 15 to 20,000 for an eight-feet descent.

It has been found necessary to substitute boulders set in mortar for the packed boulders; this can only be done during closures of the canal, which have of late years been rare owing to drought. Much was done in 1877-78, but much still remains to be done; and I am afraid that these special repairs will have to be continued during every canal closure for the next four or five years. But the execution of the repairs will enable us to increase the quantity of water sent down the canal, and thus give a larger revenue. Every attention will be given to economy consistent with the effective working of the canal.

42. The following table gives information on various points connected with the working of the canal in the last four years :—

	1878-79.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
AREA IRRIGATED—	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Kharíf	116,463		85,664		75,748		92,335	
Per cent.	35·6		32·1		37 0		43	
Rabbi	211,095		181,331		126,964		122,264	
Per cent.	64 4		67·9		63·0		57	
TOTAL	327,558		266,995		202,712		214,599	
Double-cropped land	33,436		28,062		26,288		25,260	
Rainfall	17·85—31·78		17 12—31·89		26 85—45·38		31·53—61·43	
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT—	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kharíf	58·20	181·13	46·99	134·46	43·33	145 62	49 14	153·69
Rabbi	107·81	234·96	160 47	339·22	94·61	201·75	80·17	173·48
SUPPLY ENTERING CANAL—								
Kharíf	2,001		1,823		1,748		1,879	
Rabbi	1,958		1,130		1,342		1,525	
SUPPLY UTILIZED—								
Kharíf	1,821		1,552		1,500		1,607	
Rabbi	1,926		972		862		1,393	
LOSS OF WATER—								
Kharíf	180		271		248		272	
Rabbi	32		158		480		132	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATING—								
Kharíf	1,042		951		898		952	
Rabbi	1,053		975		870		888	
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED—								
Kharíf	3·11		2·86		3·36		3·13	
Rabbi	2·18		2·12		2·14		2 16	

The area irrigated was increased in both crops; this is principally due to the opening of the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches and development of irrigation on the new distributaries at the lower end of the Main Line. The double-cropped land is in nearly the same proportion to the total area.

The duty obtained from the water in the kharíf was large, but in the cold season was small in comparison with that of the year before. Although a much larger proportion of the water was utilized than in the previous year during the rabbi, the result per cubic foot is very much less.

This is due to the extreme drought of the season, which rendered necessary more frequent watering of the crops,—practically no rain fell until March. The escape of water unutilized was much less than in previous years; but this really depends on the season. A heavy shower of rain stops irrigation, and the water flows out of the canal unused; while, when there is no

rain, as was practically the fact in the rabbi of this season, the whole of the water is used. The rate per acre depends on the nature of the crops grown: with plentiful rain in the kharíf there is no temptation to irrigate the minor crops which only pay a light water-rate; but in dry years the greatest increase of irrigation is in these crops.

43. The percentage of each class of crops grown is as follows:—

	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
Class I .	8,903	3·18	8,730	4·07	7,499	3·7	6,339	2·3	8,746	2·6
„ II .	28,170	10·07	24,994	11·65	27,806	13·7	24,705	9·3	37,114	11·4
„ III .	177,814	63·55	132,911	61·93	121,835	60·1	156,884	58·8	217,065	66·3
„ IV .	63,216	22·60	47,211	22·00	44,570	22·0	72,536	27·2	62,515	19·1
„ V .	1,710	0·60	753	0·35	1,002	0·5	6,531	2·4	2,118	0·6
TOTAL .	279,813	100·00	214,599	100·00	202,712	100·00	266,995	100·00	327,558	100·00

44. The area of the principal crops has been as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice	27,638	24,511	27,468	24,245	36,719
Cotton	17,612	33,215	19,676	10,545	23,036
Sugarcane	8,900	8,729	7,498	6,339	8,746
Wheat	145,593	91,218	96,486	136,279	171,936

45. The statement below shows the percentage of irrigation in each tahsíl of the districts affected by the canal on the gross area of the villages irrigating. It is given as the nearest approximation at present obtainable, but is incorrect, as the gross area of the new villages irrigating from the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches, and from the new distributaries of the Main Branch Lower, has not yet been ascertained.

DISTRICT.	TAHSIL.	Gross area of villages irrigating from Bári Doáb Canal, in acres.	IRRIGATED AREA.		PER CENT. ON GROSS AREA.	
			1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Gurdáspur . . .	Pathánkot . .	22,254	4,347	4,009	19·53	18·01
	Gurdáspur . .	108,357	13,747	12,861	12·70	11·87
	Batála . . .	84,613	8,045	9,212	9·51	10·89
	TOTAL .	215,224	26,139	26,082	12·14	12·12
Amritsar . . .	Ajnála . . .	148,154	34,909	37,517	23·57	25·32
	Amritsar . .	148,887	33,488	38,595	22·50	25·92
	Tarn Táran . .	118,913	34,130	44,132	28·70	37·11
	TOTAL .	415,954	102,527	120,244	24·65	28·91
Lahore . . .	Lahore . . .	255,735	74,157	87,072	28·99	34·05
	Kasúr . . .	155,709	42,144	58,916	27·07	37·84
	Chúnián . .	99,490	22,028	35,244	22·14	35·42
	TOTAL .	510,934	138,329	181,232	27·07	35·47
	GRAND TOTAL .	1,142,112	266,995	327,558	23·38	28·70

46. The cost of measurement compared with last year was as follows:—

	Chain or Map.	KHARIF.						RABBI.					
		1878-79.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1877-78.		
		Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.
		Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	
1ST DIVISION— Bári Doáb Canal.	Map	15,201	210 6 9	1·38	10,286	157 13 6	1·53	21,984	672 7 8	3·06	11,897	148 11 7	1·31
2ND DIVISION— Bári Doáb Canal.	Chain	30,000	480 4 1	1·60	25,178	482 4 3	1·85	55,000	534 9 5	0·97	47,000	501 7 0	1·07
	Map	71,262	729 4 6	1·02	50,200	478 7 3	0·95	134,111	1,147 3 0	0·85	122,934	817 0 0	0·66
TOTAL	...	101,262	1,209 8 7	1·19	75,378	960 11 6	1·28	189,111	1,681 12 5	0 89	169,934	1,318 7 0	0·79
GRAND TOTAL	...	116,463	1,419 15 4	1·22	85,664	1,118 9 0	1·31	211,095	2,354 4 1	1·11	181,331	1,467 [illegible] 7	0·81

The cost for preparing demand statements compared with last year is given below :—

	Kharif.						Rabbi.					
	1878-79.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1877-78.		
	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	
1st Division—Bári Doáb Canal .	15,201	184 10 0	1·21	10,286	136 10 0	1·33	21,984	286 15 1	1·30	11,397	133 14 8	1·17
2nd Division—Bári Doáb Canal .	101,262	1,507 2 9	1·49	75,378	1,232 1 5	1·65	189,111	2,692 7 6	1·42	169,934	2,440 12 10	1·44
Total .	116,463	1,691 12 9	1·45	85,664	1,368 11 5	1·59	211,095	2,979 6 7	1·41	181,331	2,574 11 6	1·42

The reasons assigned by Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Bári Doáb Canal, for the excess in rate of cost of measuring 100 acres are: during kharíf crop, to measuring a portion of the irrigation by chain; and that during rabbi crop, to distribution of *parchas* at time of measurements. The 2nd Division rate is slightly less during kharíf and more during rabbi.

The rates for preparing demand statements compare very fairly with those of the previous year.

46. The balance outstanding on 1st April 1879 amounted to Rs. 17,511 against Rs. 7,010 in the previous year. The reason assigned by the Deputy Commissioners of the three Districts is, that it is attributable to the scarcity which prevailed and the increase in the number of irrigating villages.

47. The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at Rs. 1,32,77,621.

48. The following table shows the rainfall during the year at the principal stations on the canal with its distribution through the year :—

	Gurdaspur District.					Amritsar.	Lahore District.		
	Mádhopur.	Bhímpur.	Tibri.	Kalair.	Aliwál.		Bhuchar.	Meean Meer.	Vahn.
April 1878 . .	2·40	1·98	2·23	2·49	1·90	2·00	2·05	1·50	0·70
May " . .	3·90	3·26	3·07	1·49	2·50	2·05	1·95	2·05	2·30
June " . .	...	0·31	0·55	0·61	0·70	0·70	0·90	0·90	1·30
July " . .	7·25	6·07	4·25	10·65	5·20	5·80	5·40	8·65	5·10
August " . .	30·80	24·28	7·95	17·82	12·50	11·45	5·20	4·90	5·20
September " . .	4·75	0·96	1·95	3·43	4·10	1·00	...	0·30	1·30
Total .	49·10	36·86	20·00	36·49	26·90	23·00	15·50	18·30	15·90
October 1878 . .	0·90	0 10	...	0·21	0·30	...	...	...	...
November " . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December " . .	0·45	...	0·34	...	...	...	0·30	0·40	...
January 1879 . .	0·10	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February " . .	0·10	0·12	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
March " . .	2·25	1·75	2·10	...	1·80	1·05	0·65	2·10	0·40
Total .	3·80	2·07	2·50	0·21	2·10	1·05	0·95	2 50	0·40
GRAND TOTAL .	52·90	38 93	22·50	36·70	29·00	24·05	16·45	20·80	16·30
Total, 1877-78 .	47·74	35·32	35·49	32·55	24·19	22·65	18·40	20·60	12·35
Difference { More .	5·16	3·61	...	4·15	4·81	1·40	...	0·20	3·95
Difference { Less .	...	...	12·99	...	...	...	1·95	...	...

Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.

49. The Capital debit of these canals, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs. 691, due to fluctuations under suspense balances, as follows :—

	Rs.
Stock	145
Miscellaneous Advance	546
Total .	691

The Capital debit at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,68,818, exclusive of interest.

50. The Revenue account current for the year was as follows :—

REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		483
Maintenance and Repairs	51,426	
Plantations	237	
		51,663
Establishment, Direction	11,774	
Ditto Executive	38,419	
		50,193
Tools and Plant		1,281
Refunds of Revenue		10
		1,03,630

RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Water-rates from irrigation	12,853
Miscellaneous	3,500
TOTAL	16,353
Balance loss, at 15·36 per cent. on Capital of Rs. 5,68,127, excluding Land Revenue	87,277
TOTAL	1,03,630
Receipts as above	16,353
Land Revenue due or dependent on the works	3,732
Fluctuating Land Revenue, Montgomery District	1,32,059
GRAND TOTAL	1,52,144
Balance profit or 8·54 per cent. on Capital, including Land Revenue.	48,514

51. The interest account shows that there has been a gain on this year's operations of Rs. 22,954, and up to date a loss of Rs. 4,82,109; this is an improvement on last year's returns when the balance against the canals was Rs. 5,05,063. In both cases land revenue is included, as on these canals by far the larger proportion of the returns consist of fluctuating land revenue.

52. The expenditure on improvement and maintenance is in excess of that in 1877-78 by Rs. 23,178, the amounts being Rs. 52,146 and 28,968 respectively. This was due to incomplete silt-clearance in the previous year owing to want of funds, and to the heads of the Sohág canals being much damaged by the floods of this year.

53. In the establishment charges there is an increase of Rs. 6,166 on Direction due to the increase in the expenditure, the distribution of the charges under that head being made by a percentage. The difference of Rs. 8,460 in Executive is mainly due to Rs. 7,377 on account of fees paid to Patwáris and Lambardárs in the Montgomery District and charged in Civil Department accounts.

54. The following table shows the variations in the income of the two last years by assessments :—

	Irrigated area.			Water-rate.	Gross income from all sources.		Difference.	
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.		1878-79.	1877-78.	More.	Less.
DIRECT WATER-RATES.								
Class I.	10	2	12	6				
„ II.	2,179	90	2,269	1,134				
„ III.	3,514	2,083	5,597	2,798				
„ IV.	22,114	4,743	26,857	13,429				
„ V.	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL	27,817	6,918	34,735	17,367	17,367	8,559	8,808	..
I. Fixed Water-rates, Montgomery District					146	146	...	...
II. Water-advantage rates, Lahore District					16,452	8,525	7,927	...
					33,965	17,230	16,735	...
V. Receipts from Plantations					...	1,440	...	1,440
VI. Ditto other Canal Produce					2,011	910	1,101	...
IX. Ditto Rents of Buildings					203	180	23	...
X. Ditto Fines					152	72	80	...
XI. Ditto Sundry Collections					1,134	1,632	...	498
TOTAL V TO XI					3,500	4,234	...	734
Fluctuating Land Revenue					1,51,413	85,748	65,665	...
GRAND TOTAL					1,88,878	1,07,212	81,666	...

The increase of Rs. 8,808 in direct water-rate, Rs. 7,927 in water-advantage rates, and Rs. 65,665 in fluctuating land revenue, is due to the largely-increased area irrigated. The decrease of Rs. 734 on miscellaneous revenue is due to fluctuations in the sale of canal produce.

55. The area irrigated in the two years is shown below :—

	Lahore District.			Montgomery District.			Grand Total.
	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Total.	
1878-79	16,355	18,380	34,735	67,902	30,324	98,226	132,961
1877-78	6,380	10,738	17,118	38,244	25,823	64,067	81,185
Difference { More	9,975	7,642	17,617	29,658	4,501	34,159	51,776
Difference { Less	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

There was an increase of 39,633 acres in the kharíf and of 12,143 acres in the rabbi, or 51,776 acres in all. This was due to the early rise of the rivers, and to their late subsidence, but in some measure also to the cultivators having cleared out their water-courses thoroughly, which they had not done in the previous year in hope of getting the water-rates lowered by neglecting their irrigation for a time.

56. The areas irrigated in the last eight years are shown in the following table :—

Years.	Area irrigated in acres.	Remarks.
1871-72	87,043	
1872-73	135,350	
1873-74	65,233	
1874-75	84,120	
1875-76	138,937	
1876-77	74,243	
1877-78	81,185	
1878-79	132,961	

It will be seen that every third year the area is much larger than in the two intervening years; this is entirely due to the fluctuations in the rise of the river.

57. The percentage of flow to lift irrigation was also greater than in the preceding year, being 88·8 of the whole area in place of 83·7; this also is due to the more favorable state of the river.

58. The number of villages whose lands were irrigated also increased from 947 to 1,121.

59. The areas in the principal crops irrigated in the last eight years are shown below :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice	14,101	9,906	5,304	8,922	7,776	3,933	7,380	17,471
Cotton	10,357	13,773	7,645	14,380	11,721	6,076	15,906	34,835
Sugarcane	36	40	34	57	43	55	129	155
Jowár	22,993	23,279	4,498	4,951	4,482	4,079	4,925	1,955
Wheat	13,260	37,944	18,582	19,566	57,793	25,617	18,934	25,714
Charri	...	...	...	...	14,273	7,114	11,711	16,800

It will be seen that the valuable crops, rice and cotton, are in the present year largely in excess of any previous crop.

The area under *jowár* has decreased and the area under *charri* increased; this is due to the difference in rates, which are Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 per acre respectively, while the plant is the same; only the latter is supposed to be used for fodder. The alteration of this rate is under consideration.

60. The incidence on the acre of Lahore water-rates and the fluctuating land revenue of the Montgomery District is given below :—

	Lahore District.		Montgomery District.	
	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Kharíf	Rs. 8,177 / Acres 16,355 = 0·5	3,190 / 6,380 = 0·5	Rs. 1,26,767 / Acres 67,902 = 1·9	65,096 / 38,244 = 1·7
Rabbi	Rs. 9,190 / Acres 18,380 = 0·5	5,369 / 10,738 = 0·5	Rs. 24,792 / Acres 30,324 = 0·8	20,798 / 25,823 = 0·8
Whole year	Rs. 17,367 / Acres 34,735 = 0·5	8,559 / 17,118 = 0·5	Rs. 1,51,559 / Acres 98,226 = 1·5	85,894 / 64,067 = 1·3

There is no material change in the rates compared with those of previous year. The value of the crops raised is calculated at Rs. 25,29,577.

61. The cost of measuring per 100 acres was in the kharíf 0·87 and in the rabbi 1·23, against 1·03 and 1·20 respectively in the previous year. That of preparing the demand statements was 0·38 and 0·52, against 0·46 and 0·55; but in both cases the cost of the necessary forms had not been adjusted within the year, which caused the rates in the present

year to be somewhat less than they otherwise would have been. The work was done by the District Patwáris.

62. The remissions granted for the two crops of this year were as follows :—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Total.
Lahore District	228	720	948
Montgomery District	15,689	634	16,323
Total	15,917	1,354	17,271
Total, 1877-78	4,560	319	4,879
Difference	+ 11,357	+ 1,035	+ 12,392

The remissions during the year were chiefly for floodings and short supply at the end of the season ; Rs. 1,360 were remitted on account of wrong measurements.

The balance uncollected at the end of the year only amounted to Rs. 1,113.

63. The results of the year have been very satisfactory, but on these canals there is a large element of chance, as their working well depends on an early rise of the river and on its remaining at a fair level until the crops are ripened : a late rise or an early fall are both equally fatal to the success of the year's operations.

64. The following table shows the rainfall at three stations in the districts watered by these canals :—

	Lahore.	Montgomery.		Remarks.
	At Mámoki.	At Dipálpur.	At Pákpattan.	
April 1878	0·79	0.50	0·50	
May "	1·19	0·60	2·50	
June "	1·40	0·50	0·90	
July "	5·05	1·70	4·20	
August "	4·89	1·90	2 90	
September "	0·38	...	..	
Total	13·70	5·20	11·00	
October 1878	...	...	...	
November "	...	...	..	
December "	0·18	...	0·10	
January 1879	...	...	...	
February "	0·46	...	...	
March "	0·78	0·10	0·90	
Total	1·42	0·10	1·00	
GRAND TOTAL, 1878-79	15·12	5·30	12·00	
Total for 1877-78	19·52	9·60	8·30	
Difference More	...	...	3·70	
Difference Less	4·40	4·30	...	

Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.

65. The addition to the Capital Account of these canals during the year amounted to Rs. 1,472, bringing the total Capital to Rs. 1,09,554.

The expenditure of the year was on purchase of stock.

66. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Revenue.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements		33,193	Water-rates	681
Maintenance and repairs		23,292	Miscellaneous	6,036
Establishment—			Contributions—	
Direction	22,231		Zarnágha Fund	44,393
Executive	36,976		Statute labor	89,535
		59,207		1,40,645
Tools and plant		241	Balance deficiency	64,823
Statute labor		89,535	Land revenue dependent on the canals	2,16,340
Total		2,05,468	Balance profit, 140·18 per cent. on Capital	1,51,517

67. The interest account shows a charge for the year amounting to Rs. 4,849, which leaves a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,46,668, including the land revenue. There is practically no direct revenue on these canals, the items shown being merely account charges.

68. The expenditure on extensions and improvements was on a new head for the Díwánwah Canal, and the excavation and bridges of the Khairpur cut. Some improvements of the main channels of the Shekhwah, Bahá̄walwah, Mubárakwah and Khánwah were also carried out. The *chers* or laborers supplied by the cultivators were also paid on several of the canals where the work was so heavy that they had to be detained beyond the 90 days for which they are liable.

Considerable progress was also made in obtaining correct maps and levels of the canals.

69. The water-rates from irrigation on this canal are very small, varying from Rs. 678 to 685 only. The miscellaneous receipts are less by Rs. 532 than in the previous year. The great decrease is on the sale of canal produce, Rs. 845, which was due to less timber having been felled: there was an increase of Rs. 575 on miscellaneous receipts.

70. The amount, Rs. 44,393, entered as contributions, is the expenditure from the Zarnágha or Fine Fund. This year nearly as much as was assessed has been expended in giving assistance to the laborers (*chers*) supplied by the villagers, and this is what should be done, as the money is levied in commutation of labor which should have been given.

The account at the end of the year stood as follows :—

	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1878	2,98,073
Assessed during the year	48,305
TOTAL	3,46,378
DEDUCT—Expenditure of year	44,393
Balance on 1st April 1879	3,01,985

71. The number of defaulters, 96,609, was large. It was explained by the high cost of provisions; the laborers stated that at home, and not working, they could live on less than when working, consequently they preferred to pay the fine.

72. The numbers called out were somewhat in excess of the previous year.

The following table gives a detailed comparison :—

DETAIL.	1878-79.			1877-78.			1878-79.	
	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	More.	Less.
Called out	399,247	184,880	584,127	296,094	179,602	475,696	108,431	...
Present	319,723	140,099	459,822	243,402	132,120	375,522	84,300	...
Remitted to Panchâyats	16,698	10,998	27,696	16,893	11,028	27,921	...	225
TOTAL	336,421	151,097	487,518	260,295	143,148	403,443	84,075	...
Actually absent	62,826	33,783	96,609	35,799	36,454	72,253	24,356	...

73. The following statement gives the percentage of labor present, remitted, and absent for the last nine years :—

YEARS.	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fines in rupees.
				Rs.
1878-79	78·72	4·74	16·54	48,305
1877-78	78·94	5·87	15·19	36,127
1876-77	78·53	6·04	15·43	35,755
1875-76	80·71	6·09	13·20	33,604
1874-75	81·45	5·44	13·11	42,566
1873-74	83·53	6·19	10·28	28,315
1872-73	82·49	5·72	11·79	36,942
1871-72	83·47	5·20	11·32	36,465
1870-71	79·99	5·46	14·55	41,051

74. The value of the labor is calculated below at the rate of 6 annas per man, though the average obtaining in the district is probably nearer 6·6 annas :—

			Rs.
Sutlej Canals	319,723	at 6 annas	1,19,896
Chenab "	140,099	"	52,537
TOTAL	459,822		1,72,433
Add amount of Zarnágha			48,305
Share of land revenue			2,10,069
Water-rate			683
TOTAL COST TO IRRIGATORS			4,31,490

or Rs. 1·3 per acre irrigated.

The cost to the irrigators was—

1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
1·3	1·36	1·36	1·45	1·66	2·09

75. The areas irrigated during the last five years were as follows :—

Crops.	Area irrigated in acres in the year.					Average.
	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	
Kharíf . . .	178,266	165,639	154,998	134,280	163,605	159,358
Rabbi . . .	153,373	119,041	130,647	143,603	110,083	131,349
Total .	331,639	284,680	285,645	277,883	273,688	290,707

The area irrigated is by far the largest on record. The rivers were unusually high, and there were no serious accidents from the bursting either of canal banks or protective embankments. The crops suffered severely in September from destructive flights of locusts.

76. The proportion of kharíf to rabbi irrigation for the past five years is given below :—

Crops.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
Kharíf	53·75	58·18	54·26	48·32	59·77
Rabbi	46·25	41·82	45·74	51·68	40·23

77. The statement below shows the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the past five years :—

Description of Crops.	Area irrigated in acres.				
	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
Indigo	41,474	69,322	54,862	33,189	51,399
Cotton	37,806	28,280	24,178	25,127	30,480
Rice	12,605	9,197	8,100	7,732	9,563
Sugarcane . . .	3,295	3,473	3,176	2,923	3,497
Millets	45,295	39,307	40,316	41,698	50,337
Wheat	89,188	51,686	60,422	64,406	60,261
Turnips	20,419	23,894	20,046	25,324	19,331

The decrease in indigo is due to the extreme cold in the winter which killed the old plants. The increase in cotton and rice is satisfactory. The area under sugarcane generally remains the same from year to year. The turnip crop suffered much from grasshoppers.

78. The statement below gives the areas of lands on which double crops were grown for five years. The lands are chiefly those around the city of Mooltan which are very highly manured and cultivated with several crops during the year :—

Years.	In acres.			Percentage.
	Sutlej Canals.	Chenab Canals.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1878-79	39	3,784	3,823	1·15
1877-78	629	14,368	14,997	5·27
1876-77	870	9,648	10,518	3·68
1875-76	2,217	6,650	8,867	3·19
1874-75	2,262	10,602	12,864	4·70

79. The percentages of flow and lift irrigation are compared below with those of the previous year, and the average of the last five years :—

Description.	1878-79.		1877-78.		Average percentage of five years.
	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	
Flow	270,785	81·65	226,599	79·60	81·53
Lift	60,854	18·35	58,081	20·40	18·47
Total .	331,639	100·00	284,680	100·00	100·00

80. The following table compares the cost of measuring the areas irrigated and of preparing the revenue papers in the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

Detail.	1878-79.			1877-78.		
	Areas in acres.	Cost in rupees.	Rate per 100 acres.	Areas in acres.	Cost in rupees.	Rate per 100 acres.
Kharíf—Chain . . .	178,266	2,362 7 11	1·32	165,639	2,693 9 6	1·62
Rabbi „ . . .	153,373	2,032 9 7	1·32	119,041	1,935 13 0	1·62
Total .	331,639	4,395 1 6	1·32	284,680	4,629 6 6	1·62

The expenditure in the present year is less than the previous year, and reduction in the rate per hundred acres is satisfactory.

81. The following table shows a comparison of the rainfall of the two last years : but it must be remembered that the fall in 1877-78 was much in excess of the average :—

	On Chenab Canal.			On Sutlej Canal.	
	Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Sarai Sidhu.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.
1878-79	10·7	9·2	8·6	5·7	7
1877-78	13·4	36·2	11·9	1·5	11·6
Difference, 1878-79 .	—2·7	—27·0	—3·3	+4·2	—4·6

82. The estimated value of the crops grown was Rs. 94,98,115.

Indus Inundation Canals.

83. There was an addition to the Capital Account during the year of Rs. 3,482, which consequently amounted to Rs. 5,80,957 at the end of the year. The alteration was in the suspense balances.

84. The Revenue Account of the year is as follows :—

Expenditure.		Rs.
Extensions and Improvements . . .		23,404
Maintenance and Repairs		1,71,130
Establishment, Direction . .	42,046	
Do. Executive . .	63,216	
		1,05,262
Tools and Plant		1,195
Total .		3,00,991

Revenue.	Rs.
Half share of clearance.	48,411
Miscellaneous	1,580
Contribution	2,500
Total .	52,491
Balance loss, excluding land revenue, Rs. 2,48,500.	
Land revenue	1,39,055
Total .	1,91,546

Balance loss, or 18·95 per cent. on the Capital, including land revenue, Rs. 1,09,445.

N. B.—The amount which has been credited to Jagírdárs has not yet been brought to credit in the account, but arrangements are being made for bringing it forward in next year's accounts. The amount is stated to be Rs. 84,275, but this requires verification.

85. The interest account shows a balance against these canals up to date amounting to Rs. 87,572. The charge for the year was Rs. 25,934.

86. On the expenditure side of the account the only great difference was in the charge for Direction, Rs. 9,241 less than last year. This was due to the different method of distributing the charge between this Division and the Mooltan Canals.

Extensions and Improvements were principally on the Shoria Canal, where Rs. 8,918 was spent on regulators and a new head channel; on passing drainage across the Mánka Canal, Rs. 6,501; on regulator on the Gámúnwála Canal, Rs. 1,436; on a chauki, &c., on the Dhundi, Rs. 3,887.

87. The maintenance and repairs were heavy both to embankments and canals. Both were breached extensively owing to the very exceptional state of the Indus, which remained in continuous flood for 26 days, and carried away a portion of the main Kála bund, destroyed the head of the Mánka Canal, and damaged 42,364 acres of the irrigated crops. The station of Dera Ghází Khan was also severely damaged by the inundation.

The hill torrents were also unusually destructive, cutting across the Mánka, Shoria and Dhingána Canals.

88. In the Revenue Account the clearance rate is Rs. 35,987 in excess of last year, but this is due to the collection of arrears. Only a small balance of the old charge remains uncollected, but none of the current year's dues have been brought to credit. The miscellaneous revenue is in excess of last year's, principally in plantation, where the increase amounts to Rs. 343.

The district authorities contributed Rs. 2,500 towards the cost of one of the regulators on the Shoria Canal, as a bridge for the Kot Chatta and Choti road was much required.

89. The rainfall was more than during the previous year, it having been :—

	1878-79. Inches.	1877-78. Inches.	More by Inches.
At Sangar	12·8	7·0	5·8
„ Dera Ghází Khan	9·3	6·1	3·2
„ Rájanpur	4·8	2·3	2·5

90. The river was much higher than in the previous year; the average difference was in June 0·47 feet; in July 1·11 feet; in August 2·83 feet; in September 1·49 feet; hence the area irrigated was large, as will be seen from the following table. In this year 208,888 acres were irrigated, but of this 42,364 acres were subsequently destroyed by inundation. In the Examiner's return 213,948 acres are shown as irrigated, but 5,060 acres of this was only overflowed by waste water :—

1878-79	213,948
1877-78	171,604
1876-77	166,574
1875-76	144,960
1874-75	171-822

91. The following table compares the areas of the principal crops during 1870-71 with the present and previous years :—

Crops.	1870-71.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79. More.	1878-79. Less.
Millet	50,925	33,117	34,203	.	1,086
Wheat	43,785	62,402	37,479	24,923	..
Cotton	27,970	22,643	35,158	...	12,515
Indigo	9,881	6,697	28,711	...	22,014
Rice	13,157	10,143	11,245	...	1,102

92. The following table gives the comparative working of each canal for the two years, after deducting the loss by floods of 42,364 acres :—

No.	Name of Canal.	Area watered in acres. 1878-79.	Area watered in acres. 1877-78.	1878-79. More.	1878-79. Less.
1	Massúwah	2,588	2,072	516	...
2	Mánka	29,824	29,554	270	...
3	Kot Dáúd	3,165	3,208	...	43
4	Shoria	27,487	32,916	...	5,429
5	Kastúri	15,250	16,753	...	1,503
6	Dhingána	19,025	15,790	3,235	...
7	Chibri	7,290	5,186	2,104	...
8	Sáhiba	11,571	14,932	..	3,361
9	Gámúnwála	2,892	2,991	...	99
10	Sohan	7,534	6,966	568	...
11	Núr	10,243	9,328	915	...
12	Dhundi	20,432	20,398	34	...
13	Kutab	5,916	6,872	..	956
14	Kádra	3,307	4,638	..	1,331
	Total	166,524	171,604	7,642	12,722
	Decrease, 1878-79	...	...	...	5,080

This shows a decrease in the present year; but taking the actual area irrigated, there were 32,928 acres more than that recorded for the most favorable previous year.

93. The area of irrigated crops destroyed by the floods from the river and hill torrents amounted to 42,364 acres, spread over 256 mauzahs and amongst 3,022 wells. It is impossible to distinguish how much was due to the river and how much to the torrents.

The following is a list of crops destroyed :—

	Acres.
Jowár and bájra	15,875
Cotton	18,550
Indigo	2,287
Rice	4,715
Miscellaneous	937
Total	42,364

94. *Measurements of area irrigated by Patwáries.*—The area measured was larger than that of the last year, and the sum spent more by Rs. 940. The rate has thus increased from Rs. 2·18 to Rs. 2·23 per hundred acres.

The following are the rates :—

	Per hundred acres by Canal Patwáries.
1878-79	2·23
1877-78	2·18
1876-77	2·49
1875-76	2·54
1874-75	2·34

The time over which the work extended was 107 instead of 153 days, as last year, though the difficulties were much greater.

95. The following table shows the loss to the canal by the fixed sum of Rs. 45,000 allowed for the half clearance rate :—

	Rs.
I.—Half cost of excavation	35,432
II.— Ditto supervising establishment	1,750
III.— Ditto repairs to banks	15,341
IV.—Whole cost of distributing establishment	3,702
V.—Half cost of measuring establishment	1,274
TOTAL	57,499
DEDUCT—Fixed contribution	45,000
Loss to Government during the year	12,499
Loss during 1877-78 was	9,199

The fixed sum will be raised to Rs. 54,000 from kharíf of 1880.

96. The estimated value of the crops irrigated was Rs. 1,08,40,795.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

97. These are small inundation canals taken from the River Jhelum, and are managed entirely by the district authorities.

98. The capital was increased during the year by Rs. 2,884, which was spent on extending the Station Canal. The total capital now amounts to Rs. 40,460.

99. The income of the year amounted to Rs. 15,542, and the working expenses to Rs. 8,391, which shows a return to Government of Rs. 7,151, or 19·03 on the capital invested.

100. The interest account shows a balance in favor of revenue of Rs. 5,374 for the year and of Rs. 22,077 up to date.

101. The area irrigated was 9,189 acres; the following table shows a comparison for the last five years :—

	Acres.
1874-75	6,335
1875-76	4,041
1876-77	9,123
1877-78	5,588
1878-79	9,189

As in all other inundation canals, there are great variations due to the state of the river.

102. A comparison of the revenue assessed is shown below—

	Amount.	Rate per acre.	
	Rs.	Water-rate.	Maintenance.
1874-75	8,112	1·28	·58
1875-76	6,314	1·56	1·29
1876-77	15,101	1·66	·63
1877-78	12,403	2·22	1·07
1878-79	19,262	2·01	·91

It will be seen that this has been a very successful year, the revenue having been large and the working expenses small.

103. The principal crops grown in the last four years have been—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
Cotton	5,453	3,667	4,059	1,642
Jowár	1,087	659	1,466	621
Wheat	1,728	916	1,739	759
Gram	361	59	670	516
Sugarcane	12	...	...	...

The Deputy Commissioner estimates their value at Rs. 66,785.

GENERAL.

104. The capital invested in canals in the Punjab up to the end of the year 1878-79 was—

	Rs.
On canals in operation	2,35,38,296
On works under construction and in abeyance	1,27,72,374
Contributions from Native States	69,17,355
TOTAL INVESTED	4,32,28,025

105. The interest charged against the capital amounted to Rs. 15,66,393 for the year, and to Rs. 2,12,73,919 up to the end of the year; but the net receipts, after deducting working expenses, amounted to Rs. 3,97,30,043, showing a balance of Rs. 1,84,56,124 in favor of the canals in excess of the accumulated interest.

106. The estimated value of the crops irrigated during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	1,55,03,292
Najafgarh Jhíl	2,36,305
Bári Doáb Canal	1,32,77,621
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	25,29,577
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	94,98,115
Indus	1,08,40,795
Shahpur	66,785
TOTAL	5,19,52,490

107. The following statement shows the rainfall and area irrigated by the permanent and inundation canals for five years :—

SERIES OF CANALS.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
RAINFALL.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna Canal	77·60 to 9·90	52·70 to 23·30	51·80 to 3·90	25·60 to 12·80	41·08 to 19·40
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	31·30 „ 16·80	46·40 „ 23·60	31·40 „ 16·60	18·20 „ 9·80	26·50 „ 13·40
Bári Doáb Canal	50·18 „ 10·30	68·09 „ 23·16	81·97 „ 17·70	47·74 „ 12·35	12·80 „ 3·90
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	9·40 „ 7·10	35·75 „ 7·00	14·22 „ 7·50	19·52 „ 8·30	15·12 „ 5·30
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	7·90 „ 0·60	3·70 „ 0·60	10·60 „ 5·00	36·20 „ 1·50	10·70 „ 5·70
Indus Inundation Canals	9·90 „ 1·30	9·20 „ 0·60	13·20 „ 1·30	7·00 „ 2·3	52·90 „ 16·30
AREAS IRRIGATED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals	662,660	523,194	569,194	774,969	726,018
Inundation Canals	545,413	574,235	544,888	549,511	692,261
TOTAL	1,208,073	1,097,429	1,114,082	1,324,480	1,418,279

REMARKS ON ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Home officiated as Chief Engineer up to 7th January 1879 during the year under review, and Captain Ottley relieved Captain Broadfoot as Assistant Secretary on 12th November 1878.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R. E.,*

Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

Dated 28th October 1879.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN OPERATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1878-79, THE REVENUE ACCOUNT BEING BASED ON THE ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR 1878-79.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Assessments, 1878-79.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of Year.				Acres irrigated.
	To end of 1877-78.	To end of 1878-79.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
						Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal .	57,59,213	65,67,815	10,58,650	14,42,130	4,15,435	6,43,215	...	10,26,695	...	11·17	...	17·82	...	398,460
Delhi and Gurgáon and Najafgarh Jhíl Works .	1,83,410	1,83,410	3,974	3,974	634	3,340	...	3,340	...	1·82	...	1·82	...	4,524
Bári Doáb Canal . .	1,48,36,496	1,49,54,439	8,94,381	11,48,883	5,14,358	3,80,023	...	6,34,525	...	2·56	...	4·28	...	327,558
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,68,127	5,68,818	21,013	1,88,878	1,03,630	...	82,617	85,248	...	...	14·54	15·05	...	132,961
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals . .	1,08,082	1,09,554	1,40,647	3,56,987	2,05,468	...	64,821	1,51,519	...	...	59·97	140·19	...	331,639
Indus Inundation Canals .	5,77,475	5,80,957	49,080	1,88,135	3,00,991	...	2,51,911	...	1,12,856	...	43·62	...	19·54	213,948
Shahpur Canals . .	37,576	40,460	19,262	19,262	8,391	10,871	...	10,871	...	28·93	...	28·93	...	9,189
Total, 1878-79 .	2,20,70,379	2,30,05,453	21,87,007	33,48,249	15,48,907	10,37,449	3,99,849	19,12,198	1,12,856	2·89	...	8·15	...	...
Add—Mádhopur Workshops . .	5,43,411	5,32,843	225	225	16,412	..	16,187	...	16,187	..	2 98	...	2·98	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,26,13,790	2,35,38,296	21,87,232	33,48,474	15,65,319	6,21,913	...	17,83,155	...	2·75	...	7·88	...	1,418,279

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN OPERATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1878-79, THE REVENUE ACCOUNT BEING BASED ON THE COLLECTIONS OF THE YEAR 1878-79.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Collections, 1878-79.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of Year.				Acres irrigated.
	To end of 1877-78.	To end of 1878-79.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
						Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal .	57,59,213	65,67,815	11,80,564	12,89,935	4,15,435	7,65,129	...	8,74,500	...	13·28	...	15·17	...	398,460
Delhi and Gurgáon and Najafgarh Jhíl Works .	1,83,410	1,83,410	3,375	3,375	634	2,741	...	2,741	...	1·50	...	1·50	...	4,524
Bári Doáb Canal . .	1,48,36,496	1,49,54,439	8,05,833	9,83,213	5,14,358	2,91,475	...	4,68,855	...	1·96	...	3·16	...	327,558
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,68,127	5,68,818	16,353	1,52,144	1,03,630	...	87,277	48,514	...	...	15·36	8·54	...	132,961
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals .	1,08,082	1,09,554	1,40,645	3,56,985	2,05,468	...	64,823	1,51,517	...	...	59·97	140·18	...	331,639
Indus Inundation Canals .	5,77,475	5,80,957	52,491	1,91,546	3,00,991	...	2,48,500	...	1,09,445	...	43·03	...	18·95	213,948
Shahpur Canals . .	37,576	40,460	15,542	15,542	8,391	7,151	...	7,151	...	19·03	...	19·03	...	9,189
Total, 1878-79 .	2,20,70,379	2,30,05,453	22,14,803	29,92,740	15,48,907	10,66,496	4,00,600	15,53,278	1,09,445	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Mádhopur Workshops . .	5,43,411	5,32,843	225	225	16,412	...	16,187	...	16,187	...	2·97	...	2·97	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,26,13,790	2,35,38,296	22,15,028	29,92,965	15,65,319	6,49,709	...	14,27,646	...	2·87	...	6·31	...	1,418,279

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1878-79.

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contributions.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contributions.	Total.	REVENUE. During year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works.	Total.	To end of year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During year.	To end of year.	NET REVENUE. During year. Direct income.	Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works.	Total.	To end of year. Direct income.	Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.																						
Western Jumna Canal	233	8,08,369	...	8,08,602	23,42,963	42,24,852	..	65,67,815	11,80,564	A 1,09,371	12,89,935	2,34,02,632	1,57,24,910	3,91,27,542	4,15,435	98,83,346	7,65,129	1,09,371	8,74,500	1,35,19,286	1,57,24,910	2,92,44,196
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	...	...	.	..	1,83,410	...	...	1,83,410	3,252	...	3,252	77,486	5,31,435	6,08,921	...	2,63,240	3,252	...	3,252	-1,85,754	5,31,435	3,45,681
Najafgarh Jhíl Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	123	123	...	123	634	634	-511	...	-511	-511	...	-511
Bári Doáb Canal	-15,401	1,33,344	...	1,17,943	1,15,01,196	34,53,243	...	1,49,54,439	8,05,933	1,77,380	9,83,213	1,03,06,425	-36,30,175	1,39,36,600	5,14,358	73,54,188	2,91,475	1,77,380	4,68,855	29,52,237	36,30,175	65,82,412
L. S. and Chenab Inundation Canals	1,472	...	...	1,472	1,09,554	...	...	1,09,554	1,40,645	2,16,340	3,56,985	23,27,755	-44,80,456	68,08,211	2,05,468	31,15,551	-64,823	2,16,340	1,51,517	-78,796	44,80,456	36,92,660
Indus Inundation Canals	3,482	...	...	3,482	5,80,957	...	...	5,80,957	52,491	1,39,055	1,91,546	7,66,565	23,93,231	31,59,796	3,00,991	28,99,328	-2,48,500	1,39,055	-1,09,445	-21,32,763	23,93,231	2,60,468
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	2,884	...	...	2,884	40,460	...	...	40,460	15,542	..	15,542	77,447	..	77,447	8,391	45,920	7,151	...	7,151	31,527	...	31,527
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	691	...	...	691	5,33,169	35,649	...	5,68,818	16,353	B 1,35,791	1,52,144	7,33,767	9,11,384	16,45,151	1,03,630	16,87,554	-87,277	1,35,791	48,514	-9,53,787	9,11,384	-42,403
TOTAL	-6,639	9,41,713	...	9,35,074	1,52,91,709	77,13,744	...	2,30,05,453	22,14,903	7,77,937	29,92,740	3,76,92,200	2,76,71,591	6,53,63,791	15,48,907	2,52,49,761	6,65,896	7,77,937	14,43,833	1,24,42,439	2,76,71,591	4,01,14,030
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																						
Sirhind Canal	...	13,16,276	8,28,831	21,45,107	35,357	1,11,78,674	69,17,355	1,81,31,386	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Swát River Canal	...	4,63,072	..	4,63,072	4,955	7,69,863	...	7,74,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey, Deraját Canals	592	...	...	592	3,07,544	...	...	3,07,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto L. B. D. Canals	2,890	..	.	2,890	2,27,210	2,13,676	...	4,40,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	..	..	.	...	35,095	..	...	35,095	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...
TOTAL	3,482	17,79,348	8,28,831	26,11,661	6,10,161	1,21,62,213	69,17,355	1,96,89,729	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops	-10,568	...		-10,568	5,32,843	.	...	5,32,843	225	...	225	36,584	...	36,584	16,412	4,20,571	-16,187	..	-16,187	-3,83,987	...	-3,83,987
GRAND TOTAL	-13,725	27,21,061	8,28,831	35,36,167	1,64,34,713	1,98,75,957	69,17,355	4,32,28,025	22,15,028	7,77,937	29,92,965	3,77,28,784	2,76,71,591	6,54,00,375	15,65,319	2,56,70,332	6,49,709	7,77,937	14,27,646	1,20,58,452	2,76,71,591	3,97,30,043

A. Amount for 1878-79, *vide* Joint-Secretary Irrigation Branch Nos. 2962 A.-I. and 3116 A.-I., dated 28th June and 5th July 1879 . . . . . Rs. 3,83,480

DEDUCT—

Amount written back as per Joint-Secretary Irrigation Branch No. 1206 I., dated 14th March 1879 . . „ 2,74,109

TOTAL . Rs. 1,09,371

B. Lahore District . . . . . Rs. 3,732
Montgomery District . . . . . „ 1,32,059

TOTAL . Rs. 1,35,791

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1878-79.

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary	Total.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Excluding Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	Including Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding Land Revenue.	Including Land Revenue.	AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR. Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CANALS IN OPERATION.															
Western Jumna Canal	1,05,410	1,74,487	2,79,897	38,97,576	6,74,188	45,71,764	4,85,232	89,47,522	5,94,603	2,46,72,432	13·28	15·17	204,388	194,072	398,460
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	...	...	...	2,43,100	...	2,43,100	3,252	—4,28,854	3,252	1,02,581	1·77	1·77	..	...	...
Najafgarh Jhíl Drainage	...	...	...	...	.	...	—511	—511	—511	—511	..	...	227	4,297	4,524
Bári Doáb Canal	5,17,905	1,52,172	6,70,077	1,17,04,745	9,43,965	1,26,48,710	—3,78,602	—96,96,473	—2,01,222	—60,66,298	1·96	3·16	116,463	211,095	327,558
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	4.849	...	4,849	85,861	...	85,861	—69,672	—8,73,657	1,46 668	36,06,799	—59 97	140·18	178,266	153,373	331,639
Indus Inundation Canals	25,934	...	25,934	3,48,040	...	3,48,040	—2,74,434	—24,80,803	—1,35,379	—87,572	43 03	—18 95	142,505	71,443	213,948
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	1,777	...	1,777	9,450	...	9,450	5,374	22,077	5,374	22,077	19 03	19·3	7,059	2,130	9,189
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	23,958	1,602	25,560	4,25,146	14,560	4,39,706	—1,12,837	—13,93,493	22,954	—4,82,109	15·31	8·54	84,257	48,704	132,961
TOTAL	6,79,833	3,28,261	10,08,049	1,67,13,918	16,32,713	1,83,46,631	—3,42,198	—59,04,192	4,35,739	2,17,67,399	3·01	6·54	733,165	685,114	1418,279
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.															
Sirhind Canal	1,591	4,73,520	4,75,111	28,519	23,02,497	23,31,016	—4,75,111	—23,31,016	—4,75,111	—23,31,016	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	222	23,436	23,658	1,810	47,566	49,376	—23,658	—49.376	—23,658	—49,376	..	...	...	...	...
Special Survey, Deraját Canals	13,816		13,816	78,074	...	78,074	—13,816	—78,074	—13,816	—78,074	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Lower Bari Doab Canals	10,112	9,618	19,730	61,379	57,748	1,19,127	—19,730	—1,19,127	—19,730	—1,19,127	...	...	...	...	...
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	1,578	..	1,578	5,264	.	5,264	—1,578	—5,264	—1,578	—5,264	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL	27,319	5,06,574	5,33,893	1,75,046	24,07,811	25,82,857	—5,33,893	—25,82,857	—5,33,893	- 25,82,857	...	...	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops	24,406	...	24,406	3,44,431	...	3,44,431	—40,593	—7,28,418	—40,593	—7,28,418	—2·97	—2 97	...	...	..
GRAND TOTAL	7,31,558	8,34,835	15,66,393	1,72,33,395	40,40,524	2,12,73,919	—9,16,684	—92,15,467	—1,38,747	1,84,56,124	1·63	3·59	733,165	685,114	1,418,279

D H. TRAIL, *Major, R.E.,*
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1878-79.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE.						WORKING EXPENSES.		NET REVENUE.					
	DURING YEAR.			TO END OF YEAR.			DURING YEAR.			TO END OF YEAR.					DURING YEAR.			TO END OF YEAR.		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	TOTAL.	Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.	Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.	During year.	To end of year.	Direct income.	Increased Land Revenue.	TOTAL.	Direct income.	Increased Land Revenue.	TOTAL.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	44,983	74,891	1,19,874	1,50,42,631	74,891	1,51,17,522	16,45,585	8,64,480	25,10,065	1,62,88,930	1,74,68,262	3,37,57,192	9,68,816	1,14,66,286	6,76,769	8,64,480	15,41,249	48,22,644	1,74,68,262	2,22,90,906
1868-69	34,431	2,95,190	3,29,621	1,50,77,062	3,70,081	1,54,47,143	15,01,829	9,87,644	24,89,473	1,77,90,759	1,84,55,906	3,62,46,665	9,42,425	1,24,13,711	5,54,404	9,87,644	15,42,048	53,77,048	1,84,55,906	2,38,32,954
1869-70	—49,313	5,45,000	4,95,687	1,50,27,749	9,15,081	1,59,42,830	21,40,383	9,24,269	30,64,652	1,99,31,142	1,93,80,175	3,93,11,317	11,51,410	1,35,65,121	9,88,973	9,24,269	19,13,242	63,66,021	1,93,80,175	2,57,46,196
1870-71	—30,510	7,12,320	6,81,810	1,49,97,239	16,27,401	1,66,24,640	23,69,414	9,80,669	33,50,083	2,23,00,556	2,03,60,844	4,26,61,400	11,81,329	1,47,46,450	11,88,085	9,80,669	21,68,754	75,54,106	2,03,60,844	2,79,14,950
1871-72	28,985	6,91,243	7,20,228	1,50,26,224	23,18,644	1,73,44,868	20,94,981	9,69,650	30,64,631	2,43,95,537	2,13,30,494	4,57,26,031	11,91,336	1,59,37,786	9,03,645	9,69,650	18,73,295	84,57,751	2,13,30,494	2,97,88,245
1872-73	—34,889	4,46,601	4,11,712	1,49,91,335	27,65,245	1,77,56,580	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	2,64,08,214	2,22,32,911	4,86,41,125	12,32,476	1,71,70,261	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	92,37,953	2,22,32,911	3,14,70,864
1873-74	8,147	5,15,241	5,23,388	1,49,99,482	32,80,486	1,82,79,968	19,53,109	9,37,838	28,90,947	2,83,61,323	2,31,70,749	5,15,32,072	11,76,470	1,83,46,731	7,76,639	9,37,838	17,14,477	1,00,14,592	2,31,70,749	3,31,85,341
1874-75	56,292	8,67,926	9,24,218	1,50,55,774	41,48,412	1,92,04,186	17,59,185	7,85,185	25,44,370	3,01,17,180	2,39,55,934	5,40,73,114	11,62,289	1,95,09,020	5,96,896	7,85,185	13,82,081	1,06,08,160	2,39,55,934	3,45,64,094
1875-76	2,14,400	8,18,932	10,33,332	1,52,70,174	49,67,344	2,02,37,518	19,46,494	10,52,640	29,99,134	3,20,63,674	2,50,08,574	5,70,72,248	13,40,664	2,08,49,684	6,05,830	10,52,640	16,58,470	1,12,13,990	2,50,08,574	3,62,22,564
1876-77	—7,434	7,48,535	7,41,101	1,52,62,740	57,15,879	2,09,78,619	16,98,767	9,69,589	26,68,356	3,37,62,441	2,59,78,163	5,97,40,604	14,09,066	2,22,58,750	2,89,701	9,69,589	12,59,290	1,15,03,691	2,59,78,163	3,74,81,854
1877-78	23,528	10,08,685	10,32,213	1,52,98,348	67,72,031	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	9,15,491	26,30,447	3,54,77,397	2,68,93,654	6,23,71,051	14,42,104	2,37,00,854	2,72,852	9,15,491	11,88,343	1,17,76,543	2,68,93,654	3,86,70,197
1878-79	—6,639	9,41,713	9,35,074	1,52,91,709	77,13,744	2,30,05,453	22,14,803	7,77,937	29,72,740	3,76,92,200	2,76,71,591	6,53,63,791	15,48,907	2,52,49,761	6,65,896	7,77,937	14,43,833	1,24,42,439	2,76,71,591	4,01,14,030
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																				
1867-68	22,211	..	22,211	36,433	...	36,433	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	82,215	1,78,731	2,60,946	1,18,648	1,78,731	2,97,379	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	33,826	4,66,009	4,99,835	1,52,474	6,44,740	7,97,214	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	92,655	10,74,511	11,67,166	2,45,129	17,19,251	19,64,380	...	...	...	...		..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	5,459	24,14,210	24,19,669	2,50,588	41,33,461	43,84,049	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	—66,880	46,964	—19,916	1,83,708	41,80,425	43,64,133	..	.	.	...			...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	1,39,016	8,72,855	10,11,871	3,22,724	50,53,290	53,76,004	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	30,861	12,46,975	12,77,836	3,53,585	63,00,255	66,53,840		.		...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	1,30,843	14,84,543	16,15,386	4,84,428	77,84,798	82,69,226	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	87,208	11,09,976	11,97,184	5,71,636	88,94,774	94,66,410	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	—52	13,48,528	13,48,476	6,06,679	1,03,82,865	1,09,89,544	..	...	.		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	3,482	17,79,348	17,82,830	6,10,161	1,21,62,213	1,27,72,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADHOPUR WORKSHOPS.																				
1867-68	50,438	25,627	76,065	4,13,476	25,627	4,39,103	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	3,94,436	27,788	4,22,224	8,07,912	53,415	8,61,327	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1869-70	—30	..	—30	8,07,882	53,415	8,61,297	..		...	.		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
1870 71	63,715	—50,000	13,715	8,71,597	3,415	8,75,012	.	.	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	167	...	167	8,71,764	3,415	8,75,179		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
1872-73	3,707	—3,415	292	8,75,471		8,75,471	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	.	...
1873-74	—2,71,478	.	—2,71,478	5,78,366	...	5,78,366	35,343	...	35,343	35,343	...	35,343	3,26,437	3,26,437	—2,91,094	...	—2,91,094	—2,91,094	..	—2,91,094
1874-75	—12,155	.	—12,155	5,66,211	...	5,66,211	240	...	240	35,583	...	35,583	19,425	3,45,862	—19,185	...	—19,185	—3,10,279	...	—3,10,279
1875-76	18,717	...	18,717	5,84,928	..	5,84,928	341	...	341	35,924	..	35,924	21,462	3,67,324	—21,121	...	—21,121	—3,31,400	...	—3,31,400
1876-77	—23,065	...	23,065	5,61,863	..	5,61,863	355	...	355	36,279	..	36,279	14,747	3,82,071	—14,392	...	—14,392	—3,45,792	...	—3,45,792
1877-78	—18,452	...	—18,452	5,43,411	...	5,43,411	80	..	80	36,359	...	36,359	22,088	4,04,159	—22,008	..	—22,008	—3,67,800	..	—3,67,800
1878-79	—10,568	...	—10,568	5,32,843	...	5,32,843	225	...	225	36,584	...	36,584	16,412	4,20,571	—16,187	...	—16,187	—3,83,987	...	—3,83,987
Outlay from Contributions on Sirhind Canal to end of 1878-79.	...	...	.	..	..	69,17,355	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL																				
1867-68	1,17,632	1,00,518	2,18,150	1,54,92,540	1,00,518	1,55,93,058	16,45,585	8,64,480	25,10,065	1,62,88,930	1,74,68,262	3,37,57,192	9,68,816	1,14,66,286	6,76,769	8,64,480	15,41,249	48,22,644	1,74,68,262	2,22,90,906
1868-69	5,11,082	5,01,709	10,12,791	1,60,03,622	6,02,227	1,66,05,849	15,01,829	9,87,644	24,89,473	1,77,90,759	1,84,55,906	3,62,46,665	9,47,425	1,24,13,711	5,54,404	9,87,644	15,42,048	53,77,048	1,84,55,906	2,38,32,954
1869-70	—15,517	10,11,009	9,95,492	1,59,88,105	16,13,236	1,76,01,341	21,40,383	9,24,269	30,64,652	1,99,31,142	1,93,80,175	3,93,11,317	11,51,410	1,35,65,121	9,88,973	9,24,269	19,13,242	63,66,021	1,93,80,175	2,57,46,196
1870-71	1,25,860	17,36,831	18,62,691	1,61,13,965	33,50,067	1,94,64,032	23,69,414	9,80,669	33,50,083	2,23,00,556	2,03,60,844	4,26,61,400	11,81,329	1,47,46,450	11,88,085	9,80,669	21,68,754	75,54,106	2,03,60,844	2,79,14,950
1871-72	34,611	31,05,453	31,40,064	1,61,48,576	64,55,520	2,26,04,096	20,94,981	9,69,650	30,64,631	2,43,95,537	2,13,30,494	4,57,26,031	11,91,336	1,59,37,786	9,03,645	9,69,650	18,73,295	84,57,751	2,13,30,494	2,97,88,245
1872-73	—98,062	4,90,150	3,92,088	1,60,50,514	90,01,139	2,50,51,653	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	2,64,08,214	2,22,32,911	4,86,41,125	12,32,475	1,71,70,261	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	92,37,953	2,22,32,911	3,14,70,864
1873-74	—1,24,315	13,88,096	12,63,781	1,59,00,572	1,08,78,687	2,67,79,259	19,88,452	9,37,838	29,26,290	2,83,96,666	2,31,70,749	5,15,67,415	15,02,907	1,86,73,168	4,85,545	9,37,838	14,23,383	97,23,498	2,31,70,749	3,28,94,247
1874-75	74,998	21,14,901	21,89,899	1,59,75,570	1,04,48,667	2,64,24,237	17,59,425	7,85,185	25,44,610	3,01,52,763	2,39,55,934	5,41,08,697	11,81,714	1,98,54,882	5,77,711	7,85,185	13,62,896	1,02,97,881	2,39,55,934	3,42,53,815
1875-76	3,63,960	23,03,475	26,67,435	1,63,29,530	1,27,52,142	2,90,91,672	19,46,835	10,52,640	29,99,475	3,20,99,598	2,50,08,574	5,71,08,172	13,62,126	2,12,17,008	5,84,709	10,52,640	16,37,349	1,08,82,590	2,50,08,574	3,58,91,164
1876-77	56,709	18,58,511	19,15,220	1,63,96,239	1,46,10,653	3,10,06,892	16,99,122	9,69,589	26,68,711	3,37,98,720	2,59,78,163	5,97,76,883	14,23,813	2,26,40,821	2,75,309	9,69,589	12,44,898	1,11,57,899	2,59,78,163	3,71,36,062
1877-78	5,024	23,57,213	23,62,237	1,64,48,438	1,71,54,896	3,36,03,334	17,15,036	9,15,491	26,30,527	3,55,13,756	2,68,93,654	6,24,07,410	14,64,192	2,41,05,013	2,50,844	9,15,491	11,66,335	1,14,08,743	2,68,93,654	3,83,02,397
1878-79	—13,725	27,21,061	27,07,336	1,64,34,713	1,98,75,957	3,63,10,670	22,15,028	7,77,937	29,92,965	3,77,28,784	2,76,71,591	6,54,00,376	15,65,319	2,56,70,332	6,49,709	7,77,937	14,27,646	1,20,58,452	2,76,71,591	3,97,30,043

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1878-79.

	CHARGES FOR INTEREST.						DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGES FOR INTEREST.				PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.		AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR.		
	During year.			To end of year.			Excluding Land Revenue.		Including Land Revenue.						
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Excluding Land Revenue.	Including Land Revenue.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1867-68	7,49,883	...	7,49,883	74,68,768	...	74,68,768	— 73,114	—26,46,124	7,91,366	1,48,22,138	— 5·73	15·3	610,013	408,318	1,018,331
1868-69	7,52,131	3,745	7,55,876	82,20,899	3,745	82,24,644	—2,01,472	—28,47,596	7,86,172	1,56,08,310	— 8·92	46·89	549,675	598,482	1,148,157
1869-70	7,53,852	18,504	7,72,356	89,74,751	22,249	89,97,000	2,16,617	—26,30,979	11,40,886	1,67,49,196	— 7·59	46·25	689,308	562,679	1,251,987
1870-71	7,51,387	45,753	7,97,140	97,26,138	68,002	97,94,140	3,90,945	—22,40,034	13,71,614	1,81,20,810	— 6·75	45·9	624,045	572,672	1,196,717
1871-72	7,32,341	95,046	8,27,387	1,04,58,479	1,63,048	1,06,21,527	76,258	—21,63,776	10,45,908	1,91,66,718	— 5·43	34·3	...	...	1,163,203
1872-73	6,77,502	1,13,752	7,91,254	1,11,35,981	2,76,800	1,14,12,781	— 11,052	—21,74,828	8,91,365	2,00,58,083	—10·16	26·94	...	...	1,160,218
1873-74	6,74,662	1,35,404	8,10,066	1,32,67,811	4,12,204	1,36,80,015	— 33,427	—36,65,423	9,04,411	1,95,05,326	4·30	9·65	534,854	454,969	989,823
1874-75	6,75,466	1,64,547	8,40,013	1,39,43,277	5,76,751	1,45,20,028	—2,43,117	—39,11,868	5,42,068	2,00,44,066	3·26	7·56	590,251	617,822	1,208,073
1875-76	6,82,857	2,04,802	8,87,659	1,46,26,134	7,81,553	1,54,07,687	—2,81,829	—41,93,697	7,70,811	2,08,14,877	3·15	8·63	569,734	528,695	1,098,429
1876-77	7,22,612	2,41,059	9,63,671	1,53,48,746	10,22,612	1,63,71,358	—6,73,970	—48,67,667	2,95,619	2,11,10,496	1·43	6·22	572,183	541,899	1,114,082
1877-78	6,87,445	2,81,840	9,69,285	1,60,34,085	13,04,452	1,73,38,537	—6,96,433	—55,61,994	2,19,058	2,13,31,660	1·29	5·63	645,282	679,198	1,324,480
1878-79	6,79,833	3,28,261	10,08,094	1,67,13,918	16,32,713	1,83,46,631	—3,42,198	—59,04,192	4,35,739	2,17,67,399	3·01	6·54	733,165	685,114	1,418,279
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.															
1867-68	678	...	678	3,498	...	3,498	— 678	— 3,498	— 678	— 3,498	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	2,179	1,229	3,408	5,677	1,229	6,906	— 3,408	— 6,906	— 3,408	— 6,906	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	5,216	10,303	15,513	10,893	11,532	22,425	— 15,519	— 22,425	— 15,519	— 22,425	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	7,933	29,107	37,040	18,826	40,639	59,465	— 37,040	— 59,465	— 37,040	— 59,465	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	11,308	83,121	94,429	30,134	1,23,760	1,53,894	— 94,429	— 1,53,894	— 94,429	— 1,53,894	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	10,953	1,50,267	1,61,220	41,087	2,74,027	3,15,114	— 1,61,220	— 3,15,114	—1,61,220	— 3,15,114	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	19,0 6	2,10,053	2,29,109	60,143	4,84,080	5,44,223	— 2,29,109	— 5,44,223	—2,29,109	— 5,44,223	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	15,457	2,57,446	2,72,903	75,600	7,41,526	8,17,126	— 2,72,903	— 8,17,126	—2,72,903	— 8,17,126	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	18,145	3,20,548	3,38,693	93,745	10,62,074	11,55,819	— 3,38,693	—11,55,819	—3,38,693	—11,55,819	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	24,575	4,04,212	4,28,787	1,18,320	14,66,286	15,84,606	— 4,28,787	—15,84,606	—4,28,787	—15,84,606	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	27,301	4,34,951	4,62,252	1,47,727	19,01,237	20,48,964	— 4,62,252	—20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	27,319	5,06,574	5,33,893	1,75,046	24,07,811	25,82,857	— 5,33,893	—25,82,857	—5,33,893	—25,82,857	...	...	...	...	...
MADHOPUR WORKSHOPS.															
1867-68	18,152	...	18,152	58,577	...	58,577	— 18,152	— 58,577	— 18,152	— 58,577	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	20,674	1,281	21,955	79,251	1,281	80,532	— 21,955	— 80,532	— 21,955	— 80,532	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	40,396	2,671	43,067	1,19,647	3,952	1,23,599	— 43,067	— 1,23,599	— 43,067	— 1,23,599	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	40,394	2,671	43,065	1,60,041	6,623	1,66,664	— 43,065	— 1,66,664	— 43,065	— 1,66,664	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	42,485	169	42,654	2,02,526	6,792	2,09,318	— 42,654	— 2,09,318	— 42,654	— 2,09,318	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	39,386	...	39,386	2,41,912	6,792	2,48,704	— 39,386	— 2,48,704	— 39,386	— 2,48,704	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	—1,70,177	6,792	—1,76,969	71,735	...	71,735	— 1,14,125	— 3,62,829	—1,14,125	— 3,62,829	—34·25	—34·25	...	...	...
1874-75	1,71,308	...	1,71,308	2,43,043	...	2,43,043	— 1,90,493	— 5,53,322	—1,90,493	— 5,53,322	— 3·31	— 3·31	...	...	...
1875-76	25,532	...	25,532	2,68,575	...	2,68,575	— 46,653	— 5,99,975	— 46,653	— 5,99,975	— 3·73	— 3·73	...	...	...
1876-77	26,235	...	26,235	2,94,810	...	2,94,810	— 40,627	— 6,40,602	— 40,627	— 6,40,602	— 2·46	— 2·46	...	...	...
1877-78	25,215	...	25,215	3,20,025	...	3,20,025	— 47,223	— 6,87,825	— 47,223	— 6,87,825	— 3·91	— 3·91	...	...	...
1878-79	24,406	...	24,406	3,44,431	...	3,44,431	— 40,593	— 7,28,418	— 40,593	— 7,28,418	— 2·97	— 2·97	...	...	...
Outlay from Contributions on Sirhind Canal to end of 1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND-TOTAL.															
1867-68	7,68,713	...	7,68,713	75,30,843	...	75,30,843	— 91,944	—27,08,199	7,72,536	1,47,60,063	...	...	610,013	408,318	1,018,331
1868-69	7,74,984	6,255	7,81,239	83,05,827	6,255	83,12,083	— 2,26,835	—29,35,034	7,60,809	1,55,20,872	...	...	549,675	598,482	1,148,157
1869-70	7,99,464	31,478	8,30,942	91,05,291	37,733	91,43,024	— 1,58,031	—27,77,003	10,82,300	1,66,03,172	...	...	689,308	562,679	1,251,987
1870-71	7,99,714	77,531	8,77,245	99,05,005	1,15,264	1,00,20,269	— 3,10,840	—24,66,163	12,91,509	1,78,94,681	...	...	624,045	572,672	1,196,717
1871-72	7,86,134	1,78,336	9,64,470	1,06,91,139	2,93,600	1,09,84,739	— 60,825	—25,26,988	9,08,825	1,88,03,506	...	...	...	...	1,163,203
1872-73	7 27,841	2,64,019	9,91,860	1,14,18,980	5,57,619	1,19,76,599	— 2,11,658	—27,38,646	6,90,759	1,94,94,265	...	...	...	...	1,160,218
1873-74	5,23,541	3,38,665	8,62,206	1,33,99,689	8,96,284	1,42,95,973	— 3,76,661	—45,72,475	—5,61,177	1,85,98,274	...	...	534,854	454,969	989,823
1874-75	8,62,231	4,21,993	12,84,224	1,42,61,920	13,18,277	1,55,80,197	— 7,06,513	—52,82,316	78,672	1,86,73,618	2·31	5·62	590,251	617,822	1,208,073
1875-76	7,26,534	5,25,350	12,51,884	1,49,88,454	18,43,627	1,68,32,081	— 6,67,175	—59,49,491	3,85,465	1,90,59,083	2·21	6·19	569,734	528,695	1,098,429
1876-77	7,73,422	6,45,271	14,18,693	1,57,61,876	24,88,898	1,82,50,774	—11,43,384	—70,92,875	— 1,73,795	1,88,85,288	·94	4·28	572,183	541,899	1,114,082
1877-78	7,39,961	7,16,791	14,56,752	1,65,01,837	32,05,689	1,97,07,526	—12,05,908	—82,98,783	— 2,90,417	1,85,94,871	·8	3·73	645,282	679,198	1,324,480
1878-79	7,31,558	8,34,835	15,66,393	1,72,33,395	40,40,524	2,12,73,919	— 9,16,684	—92,15,467	— 1,38,747	1,84,56,124	1·63	3·59	733,165	685,114	1,418,279

D. H. TRAIL, *Major, R.E.,*
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, N.-W. PROVINCES, OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 31st MAY 1880.

Canal		Water distributed during May 1880. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges.	Northern	10·00	...	740	429	16,065	19,427
	Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	1,025	30,119	35,533
	Meerut	8·30	...	969	1,178	38,117	41.332
	Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	1,150	40,769	42,847
	Aligarh	5·50	...	994	1,069	42,697	51,456
	Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	333	33,273	43.178
	Etáwah	4·80	...	771	690	50,885	50,038
Total Ganges Canal		...	...	6,104	5,874	251,925	284,811
Lower Ganges.	Narora	...	...	...	143	4,922	3.953
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	196	9,989	2,950
	Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal		...	...	...	339	14,911	6,903
Eastern Jumna Canal		...	...	1,250	1,148	39.955	48.249
Agra Canal		...	...	2.000	884	8,295	7,613
Rohilkhand		...	...	...	...	8,839	9,744
Bijnor		...	...	...	...	963	385
Dún		...	...	...	...	2,256	2,956
Jhánsi		...	...	...	...	19	16
Hamírpur		...	...	...	...	69	300
Total of each District		...	...	...	...	327,232	360,977

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton	Other food-grain.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to 31st May 1880.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	14,140	739	658	18	48	83	1,114	16,800	1·0	·9
Muzaffarnagar	31.999	1,255	637	60	27	236	975	35.189	1·1	·9
Meerut	57,386	7.594	424	127	269	225	705	66.730	...	·8
Bulandshahr	8,457	34,512	...	293	782	155	840	45.039	·3	·6
Aligarh	824	29,622	89	169	517	2	755	31.978	·1	·2
Muttra	540	1,985	...	528	6	2	380	3.441	·3	·8
Agra	321	2.826	...	24	7	5	896	4,079	·5	1·1
Etah	2,129	13,391	47	6	655	36	831	17,095	·8	·4
Mainpuri	2.821	16,573	27	2	417	9	485	20.334	·4	·5
Fatehgarh	1,964	10.282	9	...	145	28	213	12.641	1·6	·5
Etáwah	3.834	24,033	...	...	77	3	431	28.378	...	·6
Cawnpore	5,482	25,054	259	...	630	...	670	32,095	1·0	·3
Delhi	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	·2	1·2
Gurgaon	435	236	4	142	2	7	461	1.287	...	1·2
Dehra Dún	792	...	1,146	...	...	...	318	2.256	1·9	1 7
Bijnor	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	·2	·6
Tarái	510	...	40	...	...	...	...	550	2·5	1·3
Pilibhit	4,776	...	...	...	...	...	19	4,795	1·3	1·0
Bareilly	3,202	251	.	...	...	...	41	3,494	·9	·6
Jhánsi	18	...		...	...	...	1	19	...	·2
Hamírpur	40	...	29	...	..	...	...	69	...	·6
Total	140,633	168,353	3,369	1,369	3,582	791	9,135	327,232	...	...
Total for the same period last year	161,870	166,632	5,928	5,520	7,914	1,532	11,581	360,977	...	...
Increase	...	1,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	21,237	...	2,559	4,151	4,332	741	2,446	33,745	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal—Mean volume passing through Solani aqueduct		6,660
Jani escape	118	
Biyana ,,	75	
Cawnpore tail	239	
Ditto escapes	304	
Etáwah ,,	50	
		786
Net consumption		5,874
Lower Ganges Canal—		1,328
Nadai escape	158	
Loss by percolation	653	
Kasganj escape	178	989
Net consumption		339
Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Entering canal		1,167
Leaving	19	19
Net consumption		1,148

Executive Engineer remarks demand unusually slack.

Agra Canal—		1,049
Entering canal		
Leaving	5	
Bata escape	36	
Kitam ,,	114	
Jarna ,,	10	165
Net consumption		884

Executive Engineer remarks that there was scarcely any demand for cotton-paleo during the month.

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd July 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1880.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	115	...	5,744	...	5.859	...	...	...	600	...	600	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,400	...	1.400	...
Rice	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...
Dál	2,021	...	175	...	2,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	477	...	...	...	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	122	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,756	...	6,419	...	9,175	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000	...
Cotton	...	...	1,132	...	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Oil-seeds	92	...	5,433	...	5.525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	1,182	...	28,715	...	29.897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	3,432	...	113	...	3.545	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Building materials	15,656	...	41,645	...	57,301	...	24.990	...	..	...	24.990	...
Miscellaneous goods	3,938	...	20,518	...	24.456	...	200	...	2.215	...	2,415	...
Firewood	...	...	25,186	...	25.186	...	735	...	...	...	735	...
Bamboos	235	4,700	65,262	1.305,240	65,497	1,309,940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	1,012	348	21,925	26,981	22,937	27,329	400	...	...	...	400	...
Miscellaneous timber	12	24	32	64	44	88	...	...	...	...	..	...
Live stock	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	28,315	5,072	216,380	1,332.285	244,695	1,337,357	26,325	...	2.215	...	28,540	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	35.212	18,703	249,393	780,216	284,605	798,919	3,300	...	6,274	...	9,574	...
Increase	..	...	...	552,069	...	538.438	23,025	...	...	...	18,966	...
Decrease	6,897	13,631	33,013	..	39,910	...	...	...	4,059	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	10,541	9,063	342	1,162
Ton mileage	1,315,390	973,372	30,105	114,004
Value of goods . Rs.	6,68,147	3,46,554	15,126	29,983
Number of passengers.	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	

Allahabad,
The 2nd July 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.									
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,970	10,499 8	142	490 5	63	267 15	4,530	15,754 4	11	41 8	890	2,758 9	115	404 5	606	707 12	8,327	30,923 13
Received	1,251	8,277 3	177	639 7	76	249 9	4,176	14,749 10	...	...	811	2,683 1	152	459 11	308	488 6	6,951	27,546 15
TOTAL	3,221	18,776 6	319	1,129 12	139	517 8	8,706	30,503 14	11	41 8	1,701	5,441 10	267	864 0	914	1,196 2	15,278	58,470 12
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Viâ* Madras	8	40 2	8	36 6	13	33 12	3,140	15,285 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,169	15,395 5
Received. *Viâ* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. *Viâ* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Viâ* Madras	391	1,548 0	73	355 2	6	11 10	2,772	12,767 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,242	14,682 9
Sent. *Viâ* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Viâ* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West—																		
Viâ Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	8	27 12	5	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	45 0
Viâ Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	2	5 10	4	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17 4
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13 9	...	...	...	...	2	13 9
TOTAL	399	1,588 2	86	424 14	28	74 4	5,912	28,052 14	...	...	2	13 9	...	...	...	...	6,427	30,153 11
													GRAND TOTAL				21,705	88,624 7

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Viâ* Teheran	1,251	1,970	3,221	22·02	29·38	26·01
	„ Turkey	177	142	319	3·12	2·12	2·58
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	76	63	139	1·34	·94	1·12
RED SEA	*Viâ* Suez	4,176	4,530	8,706	73·52	67·56	70·29
	TOTAL	5,680	6,705	12,385	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

UPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1052 AND 1053, AND 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF JUNE 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1142, 1143, 1240, 1241, 1248 AND 1249 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JUNE, 10TH AND 24TH JULY 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	District.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	2nd Half of May 1880.																														
Rajpootana.	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1¾	11 8	8 9¼	20 5	21 1¼	12 8	7 0¼	6 13¾	5 7¼									...			..	15 7	14 1	9 13¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15¼	9 6	8 15¾	
	1st Half of June 1880.																														
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	19 6	11 14	..			6 4	6 14	6 4	12 8	12 8	8 7	...	...			...	..				28 12	27 8	14 6	..			9 11	9 6	8 1[illegible]	
	2nd Half of June 1880.																														
Madras.	South Canara	7 5	7 5	6 11	...	..	...	8 11	8 11	7 13	11 13	11 5	9 13	...	.	.	...		.	13 3	13 10	14 11	..	...	...	95 3	94 13	104 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	
Rajpootana.	Abu	13 0	12 12	9 15	17 8	17 8	14 0	4 12	4 12	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 0			..	17 8	17 12	9 12		.	.	14 0	14 8	10 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	
	Anadra	14 4	14 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	5 8	...		...	21 0	21 0	10 12	.	..	..	15 4	16 0	11 14	..	.	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	
	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	13 7	13 12	8 4¼	..	..	.	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	9 6	7 8		...		..	.			.		20 0	20 0	10 10		...	..	9 11	10 0	12 8	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE OF £100 FOR THE BEST MANUAL OF HYGIENE.

£100 PRIZE.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English, without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work, which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica, octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881.

The prize will be adjudicated by a Committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

SIMLA,
16th July 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH JULY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been general and for the most part moderate rain during the week; but the want of rain is still felt in parts of the Deccan and of Berar, and in the Peshawar District of the Punjab. In some of the Central India States also, in parts of Madras, Bengal and Mysore, and in the Prome and Tharrawaddy Districts of British Burma the rainfall has, as yet, proved insufficient. In the Central Provinces a beneficial break has occurred.

General prospects continue fairly good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 28th)—		
Bellary ...	·88 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 27·10; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·38 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; crops require rain; fever prevalent; ulcers and guinea-worm in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·62 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 32·45.
Kistna ...	·66 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 31·82; young crops fading in some taluks; river 5·6 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·10 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 21·29; crops good.
Coimbatore ...	·44 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 23·96; crops generally fair; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, gingelly, and sugarcane in six taluks; outturn of *cumboo* and sugarcane average, others poor.
Tanjore ...	·32 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 24·66; rivers 2 to 7 feet; crops generally good; rain needed in three taluks.
Madura ...	·36 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 24·34; paddy harvested in Periacolum, yield average; standing crops fading.
Malabar ...	5·57 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 11·60.
Travancore ...	1·15	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 28th)—		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 26th 16¼ feet against 16¾ feet on the same date last year; *kharif* crops coming on well; fever in three and cattle-disease in two talukas; measles in Tatta taluka.
Hyderabad ...	Drizzle in Badin taluka.	Rice crops have been attacked by disease in two talukas; fever of mild type continues in three talukas; cattle-disease in taluka Mirpur; small-pox in Naushahro; river rising and is at much more than average height at this time.
Ahmedabad ...	·28	Sowing operations nearly completed in some talukas.
Baroda ...	·08	Total rainfall 19·08; sowing of *kharif* progressing; public health and season prospects good.
Surat ...	·17	Total rainfall 19·54; transplanting and sowing progressing; fever in two talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Rain much wanted in Yeola, Malegaon, Niphad, Satara, and part of Sinnar; prices slightly rising; health generally good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·77	Total rainfall 39·66, being 3·24 below average; abnormal temperature *nil*, except on 24th, when it was 3° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind, northerly till 25th, afterwards *nil*.
Poona ...	Maximum at Mawal, 1·32; minimum at Purandhar, ·02.	Rain wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	1·05; fall general; maximum at Jamkhed, 4·42; minimum at Rahuri, ·05.	Rain very beneficial to young crops; sowing of *kharif* progressing, except in Kopergaon and parts of Newasa, Rahuri, and Sangamner, where it is delayed for want of rain; slight ague in Karjat and Sheogaon, and slight cattle-disease in Shrigonda.
Sholapur ...	7·85	Total rainfall 14·03; *kharif* sowing continues; rain urgently required in some talukas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	1·31	Rice crops prospering; *jowari* sowing partially completed; fever prevalent.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Karwar, 10·77; minimum at Haliyal, 1·15.	Total rainfall 66·34; rice plants healthy.
Rajkot ...	·17	Total rainfall 9·38; sowing operations completed; prospects favourable; health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects unchanged, still favourable, except in parts of the Deccan, where rain is urgently wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(July 28th)—		
Chittagong ...	10·36; heavy rain on 26th and previous night.	Weather showery with strong south and south-west wind; transplanting of rice seedlings going on; prospects generally good; cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	2·47	Yield of early rice and jute average; prospects of late rice promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·47	Prospects of jute and rice crops favourable; a very good outturn expected; transplanting of late rice continues; late rice has suffered in Baripore and Diamond Harbour from excessive rain, while in Baraset, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum more rain would benefit crops on highlands; rivers full; some fever in Satkhira and a slight cattle-disease in Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	·45	Prospect of crops still good, but water wanted throughout district; public health good, except cases of fever in some thanas of Sadr.
Rajshahye ...	2·08	Weather very hot; rain much wanted; cutting of *autumn* crops commenced; a few cases of fever in Rampur Beauleah town.
Burdwan ...	1·91	Crop prospects fair; more rain wanted; public health good.
Rungpore ...	6·39	Weather showery; prospects of crops favourable; fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	1·58	Prospects of *autumn* crops excellent; more rain wanted for rice; health good.
Purneah ...	4·69	*Autumn* crop promises a twelve-anna outturn; transplanting of winter crop will be completed in a few days; rivers rising throughout district; health good for time of year.
Patna ...	6·97	Prospects of *autumn* crops excellent; paddy seedlings ready for transplantation in some places; a few cases of cholera and small-pox; general health good.
Durbhunga ...	8·96	Weather cloudy; transplanting of paddy in progress; *autumn* crops doing well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	·82	More rain wanted, though crops have not suffered yet by scanty rainfall; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·68	Rivers gone down; transplantation proceeding; prospects generally favourable.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, but in many districts less than usual at this season; prospects so far on the whole good, but more rain wanted in several places for transplanting late paddy seedlings and in some for *autumn* crops; in some places in Central and Eastern Bengal early rice and jute being reaped with prospects of an average yield except in Cooch Behar; public health still generally good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 27th)	General fall of 2·0 to 3·0 on 25th and 26th.	Prospects favourable; crops looking well; health good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	2·8; rain general save in Western Doab.	Cholera much less in interior, severe in city, 47 deaths in former, 26 in latter; wheat 19⅞ seers, coarse cleaned rice 18⅞ seers, unhusked rice 25 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)	Nearly 11·5 at Gorakhpur; heavy rain has also been general throughout district.	At present there is no appearance of a break, although one is wanted; agricultural operations for the most part stopped owing to the rain.
Jhánsi („ 29th)	Slight showers	Sowing continues; prospects favourable; prices rising slightly; health good.
Agra („ 27th)	Average ·5	South-westerly wind has dispersed the clouds since yesterday; sowings progressing; health good.
Bareilly („ 28th)	1·4 at head-quarters	Agricultural operations in progress; prospects and health good; prices steady.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather fair; strong west wind; fever in places; prices rising.
Kumaun („ 27th)	Partial light rain	Rain sufficient for crops; wind south-easterly; prospects unchanged; cattle-disease in Eastern Kumaun.
Lucknow („ 28th)	·7 at Sadr; ·8 at Mohanlalgunge; ·9 at Malihabad.	Prospects and health fair; wheat 18 and barley 28 seers.
Partabgarh („ 26th)	3·0 at Sadr; good rain throughout district.	Prospects good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	1·5	Prospects good; prices steady; wheat 22 seers, barley 34 seers; cholera slight; general health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	5·8	Tanks fairly well filled; sowing of rice and *koda* completed; prospects favourable.
		General Remarks.—Rain has continued to fall generally throughout the provinces, but rather too heavily in Gorakhpur, where agricultural operations have been stopped in consequence and where a break is needed; otherwise operations progress satisfactorily and general prospects are good; prices rising in one or two places, but on the whole steady; cholera is severe in the Allahabad city, but has decreased elsewhere; the general health continues good.
Punjab—(July 27th)—		
Delhi ...	1·6	Sowings completed; health fair; prices fluctuating with upward tendency.
Hissar ...	·3	Health good.
Umballa ...	.....	Health fair; sowings progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Jullundur ...	.....	Sowings progressing; health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Sowings progressing; health good.
Ferozepore ...	·5 to 1·5 in different parts.	Sowings progressing; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	3·0 at Pasrur; ·3 in other tahsils.	Sowings progressing; prices steady; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	4·5	Health good; agricultural prospects fair.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Slight rise in prices, which are already high; prospects bad.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; agricultural prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Sowings progressing; early sown fields thriving well; small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; agricultural prospects fair, except in Peshawar, where rain is much required.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (July 28th)	1·15	Cloudy; sowings almost completed; prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore („ „)	·15	Weather fine and settled; light clouds; rain crops cultivation nearly completed; small-pox slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	·05	Break beneficial; sowings of *jowar* and cotton finished, others vigorously pushed on; small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·72	Weather cloudy; crops flourishing.
Hoshangabad ...	·16	Sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur (July 24th)	1·13	Clear and cloudy alternately; sowings in progress; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 22nd)	3·98	Generally clear with occasional heavy showers; cotton suffering from excessive rain; rice and sugarcane doing well; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Weather fair with occasional showers, which have proved beneficial to sowing operations; prospects on the whole favourable; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevalent in some parts; prices easy.
British Burma— (July 24th)—		
Akyab ...	6·65	Total rainfall 113·98; public health good; agricultural operations proceeding; season favourable; cattle-disease decreasing.
Rangoon ...	1·79	Total rainfall 47·60; public health good.
Bassein ...	5·58	Total rainfall 52·42; public health good; cattle-disease slight; ploughing and sowing proceeding; heavy rains continue.
Prome ...	1·24	Total rainfall 27·02; public health good; rain insufficient.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	7·43	Total rainfall 96·48; public health good; crop prospect favourable.
Toungoo ...	1·34	Total rainfall 37·30; public health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease continues in Arakan and parts of Pegu, but appear to be decreasing; public health generally good; season on the whole favourable to agriculture, but floods have done damage in Hanthawaddy, while rain has been insufficient in Prome and north of Tharrawaddy.
Assam— (July 28th)—		
Gauháti ...	2·7	Weather cool; river rising rapidly; outturn of *ahsu* about 12 annas; lands being ploughed for *sali*.
Sylhet ...	14·1	Prospects very good; prices still falling.
Cachar ...	3·47	Weather seasonable; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continues, an average outturn is expected; sowing of *sail* crops continues; common rice 17¾ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	13·5	Same as last week; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	1·27	Prospects generally favourable, except in Kolar and parts of Túmkúr, where rain has been deficient; coffee prospects in Coorg poor; health good; cattle-disease abating; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	·015	
Mercara ...	10·92	
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 28th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Crops looking well at present, but rain much needed.
Akola ...	.....	Sowings stopped owing to want of rain.
Hyderabad ...	·79	Total rainfall since 1st January 12·9; *kharif* and *abi* sowings continue; no disease; prices—rice 10, wheat 10, gram 12, and white *jowar* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (July 27th)—		
Indore ...	·08	Health good; rain much needed.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Sky clear; prospects and health good; rain wanted; wheat 14¼, gram 20, *bajra* and *jowar* 28 seers.
Sutna ...	·28	*Jowar* 35 seers; cultivation progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *continued.*		
Ratlam ...	·51	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Sowing completed; public health good.
Goona ...	·14	Health and prospects good.
Bhôpal ...	·38	Warm and cloudy; prospects favourable; public health good.
Agár ...	·13	
Nowgong ...	3·77	Health fair; cultivating prospects good.
Mánpur ...	·2	Weather fair and warm; rain wanted.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 28th)	.....	Cloudy; strong high winds.
Sirohi („ 25th)	.....	Tanks about full, wells filling fast; decidedly healthy; sowings completed; rain now wanted.
Marwar („ 24th)	·88	Tanks about half full; health good; crops very favourable.
Meywar („ 23rd)	·93	Tanks and wells full; health and crops good; a break in rain has been most beneficial.
Harowtee („ 24th)	·95 in Deoli; 1·21 in Kotah; ·04 in Tonk; 1·79 in Shahpura.	Health good; ploughing and sowing active; prices stationary.
Jhallawar ...	2·09	Weather fair; prospects and health good.
Ajmere (July 28th)	*Nil*	Prospects excellent.
Jeypore, Bhurtpore („ 28th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwur („ 27th)	1·0 (average)	Fine weather lately; strong winds; health good.
Nepal— (July 20th)—		
Katmandú ...	1·97	Transplanting of rice complete.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 23rd July, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature. He said that a section had been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic., Cap. 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum, and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances.

The schedule to the Bill contained a description of Professor Abel's test, and was identical with the first schedule to 42 & 43 Vic., Cap. 47, save that it supplied an accidental but serious omission in the English law. When the oil to be tested had been placed in the petroleum cup, the schedule directed that the lid of the cup, with the slide closed, should be put on, and the cup be placed in the bath or heating vessel. The test-lamp was then placed on the lid of the cup, a pendulum was set in motion, and when the temperature had reached about 66° the test-flame was applied (once for every rise of one degree) by drawing the slide slowly open and thus exposing the vapour of the oil to the flame of the lamp while the pendulum performed three oscillations. As a short pendulum would oscillate in a given time much more frequently than a long one, it was obvious that the time thus indicated depended on the length of the pendulum. But this essential detail was omitted from the English schedule. We had been informed by Mr. Pedler, the Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College, Calcutta, that the proper length of the pendulum was two feet from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight, and a footnote to this effect had accordingly been inserted in the schedule to the Bill.

He had only to add that the opportunity would be taken to repeal the thirty-seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865, which regulated in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill would make those enactments unnecessary.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs, Aitchison and Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments thought fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Aitchison and Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT also moved that the Bill be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Government thought fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TÁJ MAHAL'S PENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the determination of claims to certain pensions in Oudh. He said that the Bill was in the nature of a private Bill, and that, in order to make the object of it intelligible to the Council, he must give a brief sketch of the facts out of which the necessity for legislation had arisen.

In the year 1829 the East India Company accepted a loan of Sikka Rs. 62,40,000 from the King of Oudh. It was agreed that interest should be paid upon this sum at the rate of five per cent. per annum to certain persons during life in specified proportions. One of these persons, known as Nawáb Táj Mahal, was one of the King's wives, and the portion of the interest assigned to her was Rs. 6,000 per mensem. It was further stipulated by article 4 of the treaty that upon the death of any of the said pensioners, leaving an heir or heirs, the English Government might continue, as before, the pension to the heirs of the deceased, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to the pension in question according to the rate before mentioned.

In the year 1847, after the death of her first husband, the King of Oudh, Nawáb Táj Mahal was said to have married one Sayyad Kalb Hossein, and to have had two daughters by this second marriage. Of those two daughters, it appears that one died young and without children. The other, known as the Muzhara Begam, was alleged to have married a relation of her step-father's, and to have had by him a daughter, who was now alive. This young lady, who was known as Kulsumnissa Begam and also as Shamsunnissa Begam, was now living in the neighbourhood of Baghdád, to which place her grandmother Táj Mahal migrated with all her family after the troubles of 1857, in order to pass the remainder of her life near the sacred shrine of Karbalá.

As long as Nawáb Táj Mahal lived, the interest due under the treaty was paid to her. But in 1875 she died, and upon her death disputes arose regarding the right to succeed her. The first of those disputes was between Kulsumnissa Begam and a claimant named Ramzán Alí, who is stated to have been a brother of Nawáb Táj Mahal's. This dispute was brought before the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow. The suit was decided in favour of Begam Kulsumnissa, and on appeal the decision of the Court of first instance was affirmed. The ordinary term for preferring a further appeal from the Superior Court in Lucknow had now elapsed, but as the Privy Council could, if good and sufficient cause were shown, admit an appeal after that period, it could not be said that the litigation even in respect of this first claim had yet been finally closed. But the claims to Nawáb Táj Mahal's succession were not confined to those made by these two litigants. Other persons had come forward with allegations to the effect that Begam Kulsumnissa was not Nawáb Táj Mahal's grand-daughter, and had advanced claims hostile to hers. So far as MR. COLVIN was aware, no judicial decision had yet been pronounced on those

claims. It was possible that other persons as yet unknown might come forward hereafter, for the family was so scattered, and the facts connected with its history so obscure, that there was no saying from what quarter a claimant might not appear. This being the case, the final determination of the issues affecting the right of succession to Nawáb Táj Mahal could not be reached until after the last of those actual and possible suits had been decided by the last Court into which an appeal could be carried. The difficulty of a final adjudication was increased by the fact that Begam Kulsumnissa, who had been the first, if she was not the best, claimant, was a female; that she was, or had been till very lately, a minor; and that she was living in Turkish Arabia, at a great distance from the Courts by which the claims to the money in dispute must be ultimately determined. There was every prospect, therefore, of great delay, and it was scarcely necessary to explain that such delay was extremely inconvenient to all the parties concerned. The Government of India could not, in common prudence, and with due regard to the public purse, pay away money to a person who might possibly be declared afterwards to have had no right to it; it must have a reasonable assurance that the person claiming payment was entitled to receive it. As soon as such assurance was given it would be the interest of the Government to release itself from its present obligations under the treaty as quickly as possible, because it was paying at present a higher rate of interest than would otherwise be necessary upon a sum of £140,000 or £150,000, which represented the portion of the King of Oudh's loan that had been allotted to Nawáb Táj Mahal. Again, it was most desirable, in the interest of the rightful heir of Nawáb Táj Mahal,—whoever that might be,—that such indefinite claims as he had described should not be kept hanging over his or her head for an uncertain period, during which the heir might be put to great inconvenience by being kept out of possession of this very considerable sum of money. It would be plain, however, from what he had said, that, as things stood, there was no possible solution of the difficulties which hindered a speedy settlement of the question, and no possible relief for the parties concerned, unless legislation were resorted to.

The Bill which he was now asking for leave to introduce was intended to remove the difficulties and to afford that relief. It would provide, if introduced, for due notice being given, on application made, to all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to succeed to Nawáb Táj Mahal's rights under the treaty, directing them to come forward, and make good their claims, if they could. Upon any one of those persons establishing his claim, a certificate would be issued which would entitle such claimant to receive payment, and at the same time would secure to the Government complete indemnity for all payments made to the person holding it. The rights of third parties against certificate-holders would be carefully guarded, and any previous decisions affecting the right to succeed Nawáb Táj Mahal, which might have already been made by a competent Court, would of course not be interfered with. Power would also be given to the Government to relieve itself immediately of the payment of interest at 5 per cent. The Government, under the terms of the treaty, was entitled at any time to pay off the principal of its debt, and would doubtless do so at once, if any person could be found competent to give a valid receipt for the money paid. It was not reasonable that it should be hindered in the exercise of this undoubted right by the disputes which had arisen among the members of its creditor's family.

There was only one other point on which explanation was necessary. The Bill which he was asking for leave to introduce was described in the list of business as a Bill for the determination of claims to certain pensions in Oudh. There were certain other pensions besides this of Nawáb Táj Mahal's which were payable in Oudh, and it was at first thought that it would be advantageous to extend the procedure which he had described so as to include them. On closer examination, however, it had been found that there were no sufficient reasons to provide for them in the legislation which was now proposed. The Bill therefore would be limited to Nawáb Táj Mahal's

pension only (if he was right in calling it a pension), and he proposed that the title should be amended accordingly and that it should be read as a "Bill to provide for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension."

The Motion, in which the title of the Bill was altered as proposed, was then put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 6th August, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 23rd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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№ 32.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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The Petroleum Bill, 1880.
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SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd August 1880.

No. 326.—The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his departure from Bombay per steamer *Teheran* on the afternoon of the 3rd July 1880.

No. 327.—The Hon'ble W. Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st June 1880.

The 5th August 1880.

No. 332.—Consequent on the promotion of the Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S., to the office of Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 17th June 1880:—

Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Officiating Commissioner, to be Commissioner.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Inspector General of Police and Jails, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. F. Venning, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Inspector General of Police and Jails, but to continue to officiate as Commissioner.

Colonel E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. L. Neill, C.S., Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Major M. M. Bowie, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps.

Major J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Major T. A. Scott, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

SANITARY.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 126.—Surgeon-Major A. Stephen is appointed to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major J. L. Bryden, M.D., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 152.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Senior Chaplains of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names :—

The Reverend P. J. Jarbo, M.A.,—2nd May 1880.

The Reverend J. W. Young, M.A.,—30th July 1880.

No. 153.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of the Reverend T. C. Shepherd, B.A., a Junior Chaplain, from the Bengal to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

FORESTS.

The 31st July 1880.

No. 463*F*.—Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 18th June, and furlough to Europe for one year, under section 8, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th July, 1880.

The 4th August 1880.

No. 470*F*.—Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, formerly attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will, on return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 463F., dated the 31st ultimo, be posted to the Central Provinces.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 6th August 1880.

No. 126-*I.-J.*—With effect from the 1st April 1880, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions the addition to paragraph 65 of the Municipal Regulations in force in Bangalore :—After the words "buildings set apart for the personal occupation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore," of the words "*and the Bangalore Government Museum.*"

POLITICAL.

The 5th August 1880.

No. 217-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 86-G.-P., dated 21st April 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur Drouin as Acting Consul for France at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur A. Vauvert de Mean, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 219-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 95-G.-P., dated 30th April 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur Blanchard de Farges as in charge of the office of the Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Chevalier J. Gallian, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 1564-*G.-G.*—Surgeon T. H. Hendley, Civil Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W. H. Beynon.

No. 1572-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant J. H. Sadler, Officiating Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from such date after the 15th August 1880 as he may avail himself of it.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August 1880.

No. 2112.

Read the undermentioned papers regarding travelling allowance for voyages by sea or in river steamers :—

Letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore, Ajmere, Assam, and the Andamans, the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Director General of the Post Office of India, and the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 3423, dated the 30th September 1875.

Letter to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, No. 3424, dated the 30th September 1875.

Office Memorandum to the Foreign, Home, Military, Public Works, and Legislative Departments, and the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 3425, dated the 30th September 1875.

Office Memorandum from the Legislative Department, No. 552, dated the 11th October 1875.

Letter from the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 4888, dated the 19th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3843-169, dated the 25th October 1875.

Letter from the Assistant to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1114-375, dated the 30th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 2126, dated the 30th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 6547-45, dated the 10th November 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, No. G. 1161-2321, dated the 8th November 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 1392A., dated the 22nd November 1875.

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 1713 E.G., dated the 29th November 1875.

Office Memorandum from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 783, dated the 22nd December 1875, and its enclosures.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4036, dated the 16th December 1875.

Endorsement from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2195 V.S., dated the 22nd December 1875.

Letter from the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1299, dated the 18th January 1876, and its enclosures.

Endorsement from the Military Department, No. 1238, dated the 25th February 1876.

Letter from the Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 8111, dated the 3rd March 1876.

Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2078, dated the 11th May 1876, and its enclosure.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1328, dated the 22nd May 1876.

Letter from the Officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint, No. 309, dated the 30th May 1876.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, No. 295, dated the 29th May 1876.

Office Memorandum to the Foreign Department, No. 720, dated the 7th June 1876.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 725, dated the 7th June 1876.

Letter from the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, Calcutta, No. 149, dated the 16th June 1876.

Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 261F., dated the 20th June 1876.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1670, dated the 21st June 1876.

Letter from the Accountant General, British Burma, No. 1691, dated the 22nd July, received under endorsement from the Comptroller General, No. 647, dated the 5th August 1875.

Endorsement to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1336, dated the 7th March 1877.

Letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 333-143, dated the 22nd March 1877.

Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 755, dated the 29th March 1877, and its enclosures.

Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 6284, dated the 18th January 1878, and its enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following in supersession of all existing rules for the grant of travelling allowance to officers in civil employ for journeys by sea or on a river :—

I.—A free passage, or refund of passage-money, may be granted at the following rates to a public servant in the civil department when travelling by sea or in a river steamer, if he would be entitled to draw travelling allowance if he were travelling on land.

II.—For the purposes of these rules—

(1) Marine officers include officers of the Marine Department holding appointments afloat or in dockyards, but not port officers, and are divided into four grades—

1st.—Commanders of vessels and Superintendents of Dockyards.

2nd.—Other executive officers, gazetted clerks, and engineers.

3rd.—Warrant officers, non-gazetted clerks, gunners, and European employés.

4th.—All others.

(2) Officers in civil employ are divided into three classes—

1st.—Covenanted civil servants, commissioned military officers, the port officers mentioned in the margin, marine officers of the 1st and 2nd grades, and other uncovenanted officers with rank not lower than that of extra assistant commissioner, deputy magistrate, or deputy collector, or with salary not less than Rs. 200 a month.

The port officers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Aden, Akyab, and Moulmein.
The deputy port officers at Calcutta and Madras.
The first assistant port officers at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
The second assistant port officer at Madras.
The conservator, river Indus.

2nd.—Marine officers of the 3rd grade, warrant officers, non-commissioned military officers, European soldiers, and uncovenanted servants in superior service as defined in the Civil Pension Code, with the exception (1) of those included in the first class; and (2) of those on monthly salaries of less than Rs. 30, who ought, in the opinion of the heads of their offices, to belong to the third class.

3rd.—All other officers.

III.—An officer of the first class is entitled—

(*a*) to free passage for himself or refund of passage-money at first class rates;

(*b*) to free passage or refund of passage-money at lowest class rates for two, or, if his salary is not less than Rs. 1,000, for three, servants;

(*c*) to the freight of such horses and tents as he would have been entitled to carry at the public expense had he been travelling by railway.

IV.—An officer of the second class is entitled to—

(*a*) a free passage for himself, or refund of passage-money at middle or second class rates;

(*b*) a free passage, or refund of passage-money at lowest class rates, for one servant.

V.—An officer of the third class is entitled—

(*a*) to a free passage for himself, or refund of passage-money at lowest or third class rates.

VI.—Except as provided in Rule III, (*c*), no more personal luggage can be carried at the expense of the State by an officer than the quantity, the freight on which, by custom, is included in the charge for passage.

VII.—If board is provided on the vessel either by its owners or its commander, table-money is recovered from an officer of the first class at the following rates for every day on which dinner is provided for him on board:—

(*a*).—If the board includes wines and liquors, three-twentieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs. 8.

(*b*).—If the board does not include wines and liquors, three-fortieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs. 4.

Provided that—

(1) table-money shall not be recovered from a native of India compelled by caste or other scruples to make separate arrangements for his board;

(2) an uncovenanted medical officer travelling between Calcutta and Port Blair in charge of convicts, is entitled to a free mess not including wine or beer;

(3) a marine officer travelling on an Indian Government vessel will join the mess and pay the usual contribution;

(4) a marine officer, who is entitled to free rations and is proceeding from one appointment to another in both of which he is messed will, if the charge for messing is included in the charge for passage, be allowed a free mess. If the messing is a separate charge, he will be reimbursed his actual messing expenses (exclusive of wines and beer) up to a limit of Rs. 4 a day.

VIII.—Table-money is not recovered from officers of the second and third classes. If such an officer makes his own arrangements for messing, he is entitled to table-money at the rate of three-tenths of salary, but not exceeding Rs. 3 and not less than 4 annas for every day on which he dines on board.

Provided that—

(*a*) a second class passenger is not entitled to be supplied at the public expense with first class mess, *i.e.*, with mess at the commander's table, unless no other mess is provided on the steamer;

(*b*) a port officer on detached duty or a warrant medical officer sent from Calcutta to Port Blair in charge of convicts during his voyage to or from Port Blair is not entitled to wine or beer.

IX.—The families of officers of the second class are conveyed at the public expense. Table-money under Rule VIII will be paid at full rates for those members of the family of such an officer who are not less than six years of age, and at half-rates for other members; but a passage will not be provided for more servants than the officer may take with himself under these rules when travelling alone.

X.—The foregoing rules do not apply to an officer, other than a marine officer as provided in the 3rd proviso to Rule VII, travelling, otherwise than on payment of passage-money, in any vessel the cost of which is borne from imperial, provincial, or local funds. Such an officer is not, without the special sanction of the Government of India, entitled to any travelling allowance unless he can certify that he has, during the voyage, incurred actual personal travelling expenses, in which case he may recover the actual sum which he has so incurred, not exceeding the amount of the daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he would have been entitled for the period of the voyage if, during that period, he had travelled by land.

ORDERED, that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to other Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to all Accountants General and to Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 444.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Robert Bellew Adams, 1st Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—16th May, 1879.

No. 445.—The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant W. C. H. Mackintosh.	2nd West India Regiment	Madras.
Lieutenant H. W. N. Guinness.	2nd Battalion, 18th Foot.	Bombay.
2nd-Lieutenant P. H. Saulez	101st Foot	Bombay.

No. 446.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, to officiate as Military Secretary on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, during the absence on field service of Major G. S. White, or until further orders.

No. 447.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant J. C. Shirres, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, and Officiating 1st Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Captain H. N. Jervois, R.A., promoted.

Lieutenant F. R. Thackeray, R.A., 3rd Subaltern, and Officiating 2nd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Shirres.

Lieutenant W. J. Honner, R.A., Officiating 3rd Subaltern, to be 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Thackeray.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 448.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Upperton, S.C., Commandant, 16th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rules IX and XV, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. L. Bryden, M.D., Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, (m. c.) for 1 year, 91 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 449.—Captain F. Galloway, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, is allowed leave in India, (p. a.) for 4 days, with effect from the 25th February, 1880, in extension of privilege leave.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 450.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd July, 1880, *page* 3760.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard D'Oyly Compton Bracken, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Emerson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Jonathan Keer, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Jeffreys Fulton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy Scudamore Cunningham, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hilhouse Firth, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Peter Sykes, of the Bombay Cavalry. Dated 29th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Rathborne Lambert, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1880.

Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 31st March, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General Francis George Joynt, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 31st March, 1880.

Surgeon-Major Edward Taylor, of the Bengal Army. Dated 15th March, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard D'Oyly Compton Bracken, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Emerson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Jonathan Keer, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Jeffreys Fulton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy Scudamore Cunningham, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hilhouse Firth, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 29th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Rathborne Lambert, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1880.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Francis George Joynt, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 31st March, 1880.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen Partridge, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st January, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 6th July, 1880, pages 3808 and 3812.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Swiney, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 12th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bose Sladen, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 14th April, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Selwood Hewett, from the 14th Foot. Dated 25th June, 1878, but to rank from 30th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Turner Severin Macleay Woolley, from the 7th Foot. Dated 11th September, 1878, but to rank from 13th June, 1874.

Lieutenant John Lamb, from the 16th Foot. Dated 22nd March, 1879, but to rank from 2nd December, 1874.

Lieutenant Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington, from the 33rd Foot. Dated 7th February, 1879, but to rank from 27th June, 1875.

Lieutenant Arthur Arnold Barrett, from the 44th Foot. Dated 17th January, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Edward William Cunliffe, from the 9th Foot. Dated 18th April, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Hugh Roddam Tate, from the 3rd Foot. Dated 17th September, 1878, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant William Richard Yeilding, from the 54th Foot. Dated 21st February, 1879, but to rank from 29th November, 1876.

* * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 451.—Conductor Andrew Gallagher, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 452.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick John Keen, C.B.,—4th August, 1880.

Major William Wheler Hume,—5th August, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas Shepherd,—4th August, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Craigie Halkett,—2nd August, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry,—1st August, 1880.

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, General List, Infantry,—4th August, 1880.

Captain William Atkins, General List, Infantry,—4th August, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hudson, Bengal S. C.,—13th September, 1879.

No. 453.—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Maumraj, to be Subadar, *vice* Resaul Singh, deceased; Color-Havildar Bahadoor Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Maumraj, promoted,—4th March, 1880.

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Kishen Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Heera Singh, deceased; Havildar Jowalla Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishen Singh, promoted,—18th June, 1880.

No. 454.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Cavalry.

Duffadar Fatteh Muhammad Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Pasaud Khan, invalided,—1st April, 1880.

No. 455.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel conferred on Mr. A. J. Lawrence, in G. G. O. No. 399 of 1880, will bear date the 1st April, 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 456.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Daunt, 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot, is appointed to command a brigade in the field, with effect from the 12th July, 1880, *vice* Major-General W. Roberts, who vacates on promotion.

While so employed, Lieutenant-Colonel Daunt will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class.

No. 457.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Rohilcund District, to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Peshâwar District, with effect from the 11th July, 1880.

No. 458.—Colonel H. M. Wemyss, S.C., to be Assistant Adjutant General, Khyber Line Force, with effect from the 11th July, 1880, *vice* Major H. Thompson, who has reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division.

No. 459.—DONATION BATTA—

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, the Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that a donation of six months' full batta will be made to the troops engaged in the present campaign in Afghanistan, including all who have served on military duty since the 3rd September, 1879.

2. Bills, with nominal rolls, should be submitted for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong.

3. The restriction notified in G. G. O. No. 856 of 1879, as well as the limits within which service was held to qualify for the first issue of batta, will apply also to the present grant.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd August, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 13th July to 2nd August, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major F. P. Worthy ...	18th July, 1880.	Bombay.		
Indian Medical Department.	Surgeon C. H. Murray ...	10th July, 1880.	Peshawar.		
Army Medical Department	Surgeon W. A. Burges ...	23rd July, 1880.	Meerut.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 27th July to 2nd August, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service. C. G. B. Saunders (*a*) ...	2nd-Lieutenant.	10th Hussars	28th April, 1880.	Intestate ..	Rs. A. P. 2,874 7 11	...	2nd October, 1880.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Father,*—Colonel W Saunders, Royal Artillery, Culverlands, Farnham, Surrey.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 251.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 4th August 1880.

No 252.—*Erratum*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 250 of 30th July 1880, *for* "Lieutenant W. W. B. Whitford," *read* "Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford."

No. 253.—Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Central India, and Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel Russell, or until further orders.

Major E. Swetenham, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomason, or until further orders.

The 5th August 1880.

No. 254.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Class II, with effect from 8th April 1880.

No. 255.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 4th December 1879.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 256.—Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., of the Military Works Branch, is appointed Assistant Director of the Persian Telegraph Department, subject to the approval by Her Majesty's Government of the creation of the post.

No. 257.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, employed temporarily in the Military Works Branch, is transferred to Assam.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 31st July 1880.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. J. Gordon, on his return from leave, has resumed his appointment as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

Mr. W. Westland has been appointed Inspector of Branches.

Mr. J. W. Russell has been appointed Superintendent of the Depositors' Department.

The 2nd August 1880.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. F. A. Gillam, on his return from furlough, has resumed charge of the Rangoon Branch, and Mr. Thos. Smith has reverted to his substantive appointment of Agent at Moulmein.

Mr. David Fraser, lately Acting Agent at Moulmein, has been appointed Agent at Dacca, *vice* Mr. MacBean.

Mr. G. H. Edmunds has been transferred from the Lahore to the Allahabad Branch as Accountant, and Mr. H. Gray, from Head Office, has been appointed Accountant at Lahore.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 6.—Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two

months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September next.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 16th July 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 188 of the 14th June 1880, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 19th idem, Surgeon W. Beatson reported his arrival at Port Blair on the afternoon of the 15th and assumed charge of his duties on the morning of the 16th July 1880.

No. 7.—Surgeon J. Routh, in medical charge of the Detachment, Her Majesty's 89th Foot, officiated as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, from 28th May to the 15th July 1880, inclusive.

T. CADELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Chief Commr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, during the absence of Mr. W. H. King, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

The 29th July 1880.

No. 34.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 29th July 1880.

No. 10.—Captain J. F. Garwood, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on his return from the three months' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 3 of 23rd March 1880, resumed charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from Mr. T. H. Jewett, C.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of 29th July 1880.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 2nd August 1880.

No. 77.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, received, charge of the Lahore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th July 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command. Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th July 1880.

No. 105.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sukkur Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway, to the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 30th July 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Notification No. 12, dated 16th July 1880, by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. J. R. H. Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Adamwahan on the forenoon of the 11th July 1880.

No. 15.—With reference to Notification No. 13, dated 16th July 1880, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. N. M. Carnell, Candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 21st July 1880.

No. 16.—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated 17th July 1880, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the afternoon of the 15th July 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 29th July 1880.

No. 27.—CORRIGENDUM.—Instead of the word "5th" instant in this Office Notification No. 23, dated 8th July 1880, *read* "1st instant," as the date of assumption of charge of the Southern Section, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, by Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Lahore to Jhelum.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 30th July 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Notification No. 13, dated 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. N. M. Carnell, Candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, reported his arrival on this Railway on the forenoon of the 23rd July 1880, and is posted to the Traffic Department.

No. 15.—With reference to Notification No. 14 of 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, transferring Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Traffic Department of this line, to the Indus Valley State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 14th July 1880.

No. 16.—With reference to Notification No. 12, dated 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, transferring Mr. J. R. H. Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of this Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880.

No. 17.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notifications Nos 9 and 12 of 6th and 9th July 1880, respectively, *for* "three months," *read* "two months and twenty-nine days."

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 2nd August 1880.

No. 7.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 195, dated 17th June, Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, returned to duty on the forenoon of 20th July.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dholpur, the 2nd August 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2, dated 21st April 1880, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Officiating Executive Engineer, Construction Division, on his return from privilege leave, assumed charge of the Division from Mr. H. D. LaTouche, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1880.

No. 5.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted examination leave for two months from 1st August 1880. He has been relieved of his duties as Officiating Executive Engineer, Construction Division, on the same date by Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, who will hold charge of the Division in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Gahan on examination leave, or until further orders.

H. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Sindia State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1880-81 will be held on the under-mentioned dates:—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 29th November, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 3rd January, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 29th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 3rd December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th July 1880.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examinations in Engineering:—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.
Sen, Bámácharan ...	Ditto.
Basu, Surendrakumar ...	Govt. Engrg. Col., Howrah.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Abhayacharan ...	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabadeb ...	Ditto.
Guha, Radharaman ...	Ditto.
De, Jnanendranath ...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan	Govt. Engrg. Col., Howrah.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd August 1880.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1878-79		25,55,995 7 7
Deposits in 1879-80	15,04,114 14 11	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1879-80	90,642 10 7	15,94,757 9 6
TOTAL Rs.		41,50,753 1 1
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1879-80	11,96,340 0 4	
Investment in Government Loans, 1879-80	40,558 13 2	12,36,898 13 6
Balance		29,13,854 3 7
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1879-80		29,13,854 3 7
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books	28,23,211 9 0	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1879-80	90,642 10 7	29,13,854 3 7

R. HARDIE,
Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK;
Calcutta, 29th July 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
July 26	..	..	...	...	72,72,168	37,12,031
" 27	...	...	...	...	71,71,112	37,12,031
" 28	...		...	.	70,71,221	37,12,031
" 29	...	56,014	...	...	69,73,675	36,57,072
" 30	...	1,01,798	...	...	68,83,609	35,61,169
" 31	.	1,19,453			67,91,790	34,40,400

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 2nd Aug. 1880.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 5th August 1880 ... Rs. 1,24,36,500-2-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th August 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd August 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,72,57,703 1 2)			
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,12,11,321 10 2)	3,84,69,024	11	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,82,61,944	15	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,51,891	9	9
Sundries	10,77,258	13	4
RUPEES	9,06,49,735	1	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,34,94,828	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,29,508	13	9
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	70,76,107	0	7
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,93,27,246	0	0
Balances with other Banks	2,76,300	12	11
Bullion	55,805	1	10
Dead Stock	10,45,409	11	9
Stamps	8,853	9	0
Sundries	4,59,755	8	2
	4,79,78,814	10	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,70,34,716 3 6)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,56,36,204 4 4)	4,26,70,920	7	10
RUPEES	9,06,49,735	1	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 5th August 1880.* } J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.* R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that about the 15th May 1880 (exact date unknown), 11 pieces of silver valued at about Rs. 36-12 were found in the field of one Gopalrao Luxman Deshmukh of Erandol, in the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 6th December 1880, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

———,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-6th Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 3rd day of August 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2426, Private John Peckham.
Age,—21 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 4 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—31st July 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore (when on pass to Naini Tal.)
Date of Enlistment,—7th May 1873.
At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Newington, London, Surrey.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Musician (Clarionet.)
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals
REMARKS,—Walks slightly bow-legged. Deserted while on pass to Naini Tal. Under 8 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. 2-6th Regt.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
134	D 17—13665	50	Sookhlall Singh Ojha, Basti.
135	D 12—01614	5	Baboo Hem Chunder Chatterjee, Agra.
136	D 17—02405	50	Dr. C. H. Day, Mogul Serai.
	„ —11039	50	

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th August 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W47	M 36—25461	100	Merwanji Dossabhoy Jassawalla, Sealkote.
W48	M 46—02363	50	Pestonji Framji, Surat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H121	M 8—11752	5	Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee, Cawnpore.
H122	M 50—41349	10	Lieutenant E. C. Kelley, Sibi.
M43	M 34—52811	20	Shapoorji Framji, Bombay.
	„ —52809		
M44	M 34—69210	20	Nagapah Ramswamee, Belgaum.
	„ —69211		

BOMBAY,
The 3rd August 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
153	O 70—73694	500	Ram Dhari Sahai.
154	O 31—71640	50	Babu Radhamadhub Burral.
	„ —71641	50	
	„ —71642	50	
155	O 73—74211	1,000	Mr. E. B. Goodall.
156	O 80—85632	10	Babu Nilrutton Mukerjee.
	O 81—59894	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
163	O 68—50315	100	Babu Anund Chundra Chakravarti.
	„ —52696	100	
164	L 31—59274	5	Babu Rai Churn Das.
165	O 52 23875	10	Mr. C. Faulder.
166	O 50—64477	10	Babu Denonath Das.
167	L 33—94992	10	Babu Chundermohan Paul.
168	O 53—21829	10	Babu Chunderkishore Sen.
	L 56—83506	5	
169	O 72—06048	1,000	Babu Protulchunder Chatterjee.
170	L 88—91237	10	Babu Ganeshi Lal.
	L 75—70350	10	
171	O 55—32959	20	Babu Nobin Krishna Bosu.
	O 56—14023	20	
	O 52—47673	10	
	L 54—08566	5	
172	O 79—21925	10	Babu Jogendranath Ghose.
	O 36—64584	5	
173	O 77—08161	10	Rohim Bux.
174	O 43—97491	10	Mungoli Gazi.
175	L 56—84531	5	Babu Jugbundun Lal.
100	L 75—56293	10	Babu Modhusooden Dey.
	L 87—46376		
101	L 39—28987	10	Babu Purnachandra Banerjee.
	L 35—42651		
	L 62—10392	10	
	„ —10389		
102	O 67—11126	100	Babu Kailaschandra Biswas.
	„ —11127		

CALCUTTA,
The 6th August 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
62	E 16—11056	10	The Agent, *Indian Jurist* Office, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
84	E 15—52639	50	Lieutenant J. L. Bradshaw, 24th P. N. Infy., Cabul.
107	E 8—86071	5	Kally Kishen Banerji, Simla.
101	E 18—72124	100	Messrs. Petter & Co., Merchants, Naini Tal.

LAHORE,
The 30th July 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
34	B 62—93269	100	Peddi Reddi Krishna Reddi, Ganga Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
42	B 62—59264	100	Odivapa Chanabasapa, Dharwar.
73	B 56—73160	10	T. Ram Rao, Deputy Collector, Madura.
	B 57—35382	20	
74	B 61—36456	50	T. Appadarai Mudali, Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office, Fort St. George.
75	B 47—17178	5	K. A. Ponnuswami, Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi, Tanjore District.
76	B 60—26837	10	Messrs. J. A. Smith & Co., Popham's Broadway, Madras, for Mr. E. R. Vanderputt, Store-keeper, Madras Railway Co., Podanur.
	„ —63420	10	
14	B 60—63185 *	10	Revd. B. Rice, Secretary, Tract and Book Depôt, Bangalore.
	„ —63186 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 26th July 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
M2	F 8—59541	20	Gunnoo Missur Dullal, of Burhanpur.
	„ —59542		

NAGPUR,
The 29th July 1880.

W. D. COWIE,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1880.

The remitter of an Inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post-card which will be delivered to the payee with the Money Order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post-card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 6th August 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	7th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	9th „	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies .	6-30 „	10th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	6-30 „	11th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	10th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6-30 „	12th „	Str. *Pemba.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 „	13th „	Str. *Madras.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	6-30 „	13th „	Strs. *A. Apcar* and *Suez.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	14th „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 6th August 1880.

Abraham, Miss R. S.
Ackland, W. H.
Adams, Mrs. E. S.
Addy, P. N.
Alexander, A.
Alexander, G.
Allans, J. A.
Allen, R. C.
Allen, Thomas.
Anderson, J.
Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Aspa, H.
Bailly, Harris.
Barlow, C.
Bernett, William J.
Blair, Thos.
Bradwell, Joseph.
Brown, Robert.
Buckler, Mrs.
Burgess, Miss A.
Caley, W. H.
Caraeghead, J.
Carrigan, S. A. L.
Case, S. F.
Cayde, Mrs.
Christianna, Miss D.
Codd, Mrs. M. T.
Cooper, W. J. M.
Corcoran, J.
Cornelius, C.
Cosgrove, G. H.
Coyne, E. H.
Crawford, Major C.
Croft, Dr. W.
Crook, H. J. J.
Corbitt, W. L.
Cullen, A.
Cummings, Miss.
Dacosta, W.
Dahl, C.
Daniel, J. H. D.
Daniell, G.
Davis, E. H. S.
Davies, W. R.
Day, E. M.
D'Cruz, H.
D'Cruz, J. M.
Dundas, P. A. C.
Findley, Capt. J.
Gordon, Mrs.
Heart, Mrs.
Holt, Mrs. J.
James, W.
Jones, T.
Joseph, Mary Magdalen.
Ketter Mohun Chatterjee.
Koch, Mrs. Emmie.
Large, Frank J.
Lawdy, Lilly.
Legget, J.
Lima, T. C.
Lyell, Mrs. J. E.
Mayne, J. H.
McLean, L. W.
McDonel, Dr. J. C.
McLeod, —.
Mircado, Mrs.
Morrison, C. S.
O'Lever, A. S.
Palmer, R.
Pearson, H.
Perkins, Master W.
Peters, Miss M.
Powell, J. F.
Ransome, Jas.
Ricker, Charles J.
Roberts, C. F.
Snelling, T. R.
Stewart, E.
Thompson, H. D.
Thompson, W.
T. F.
Tucker, W. F.
Walkins, Mrs.
Weston, H. J.
Wills, Mr.
Windle, Mrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, C.
Anson, Capt.
B. F.
Blockton, J. W.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Coombs, J. W.
DeBell, Geo.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Gleeson, Mrs.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hewett, Lt. W. T.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.
Innis, G. B.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Johnston, J. D.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Littlewood, Alf.
Mann, Alex.
Matheson, Alex.
Mecklen, Geo.
McWilliams, J.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Norton, Miss A.
Owbridge, H.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Rourke, G.
Seecunder.
Seth, A.
Schemidt, C.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Sterling, William.
Stevens, C.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Temple, Miss E.
Thomson, Geo.
Thomson, John.
Twiner, H. D.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wilkinson, W. T.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Ellnera Bullo, Signor.
Gasper, C. G.
Manuel, Mrs. M.
Peppo Goldstein, Madame.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اوسكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٬

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1¼ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
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No. 11 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL, 1880.

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Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of an amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared by Mr. F. Cockerell.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and to the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880":

B. 1. Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may appoint in this behalf.

B. 2. Cf. Act XX of 1875, s. 2, proviso. Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, and all rules, regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue, are repealed.

B. 3 Pending proceedings brought under Act.

3. All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been commenced hereunder.

B. 4. Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

"Assistant Commissioner."

(1) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner:

"Legal Practitioner." Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

(2) "Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakíl or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent:

"Village-cess."

(3) "Village-cess" means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village;

and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid:

"Village-servants."

(4) "Village-servants" does not include the patwári:

"Recognized agent." Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 37.

(5) "Recognized agent" means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf, and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf:

"Agricultural year." New.

(6) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe:

"Sír-land." Cf. B. 161. No. 2, ¶ 2 to 7.

(7) "Sír-land" means (*a*) land recorded as "sir" in the papers of the last preceding settlement; or (*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years; or (*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years;

Provided that such land has not, after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been, continuously for a period of three years, unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation 1st.—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights:

Explanation 2nd.—Sír-land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr:

"Mahál." New.

(8) "Mahál" means—

any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty-three or section one hundred and thirty-three, clause (*c*):

"Village."

(9) "Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

"Málik-makbúzá." New.

(10) "Málik-makbúzá" means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahál and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál:

"Provincial cess."

(11) "Provincial cess" means the road-cess, school-cess and dák-cess assessed under this Act:

"Málguzár."

(12) "Málguzár" means a person who, under section fifty-five, has accepted, or under section fifty-six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahál.

New. (13) "Lambardár" means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with the Government:

"Lambardár."

New. (14) "Sub-lambardár" means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with superior proprietors:

"Sub-lambardár."

New. (15) "Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village, appointed in manner prescribed by this Act:

"Mukaddam."

Taken from Tenancy Act. (16) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but it does not include a farmer, thekadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof.

"Tenant."

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

Do. (17) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

"Rent."

Do. (18) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable":

"Pay" and "payable."

Do. (19) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act, or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat," or in terms equivalent thereto:

"Absolute occupancy-tenant."

(20) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act.

"Record-of-rights."

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

B. 5. **5.** The Chief Commissioner shall, subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council, be the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

B. 6. **6.** Besides the Chief Commissioner, there shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers (namely):—

Revenue-officers.

(*a*) Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective divisions;

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective districts;

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners, who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached;

(*d*) Tahsíldárs, who, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be the chief executive Revenue-authorities in the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached;

(*e*) Náib Tahsíldárs, who shall be subordinate to the Tahsíldárs, of the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached.

B. 7. **7.** Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from their appointments, by the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.

B. 8. **8.** The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsíldárs; and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsíldárs.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.

New. **9.** All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

Persons holding office when Act comes into force.

B. 11. **10.** The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsíldár in any tahsíl, or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Tahsíldár appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár as the case may be.

B. 9: Act XIX of 1873, s. 12. **11.** The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners.

Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

B. 13: Act XIX of 1873, s. 21. **12.** Whenever any Assistant Commissioner, Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár is transferred from one district or tahsíl to another, he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, exercise in the district or tahsíl to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was under any provision of this Act invested in the district or tahsíl from which he is transferred.

Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.

B. 14: Act XIX of 1873, s. 20. **13.** If a Deputy Commissioner dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer taking, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf, executive charge of his district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled is appointed and such successor takes charge of his office, or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office.

Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

B. 12: Act XIX of 1873, s. 14. **14.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsíl, and create new tahsíls, or abolish existing tahsíls.

Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.

B. 260, 261: Act II of 1876, ss. 57 and 58.

Power to make rules—

15. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(a) conferring upon any Revenue-officer, for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act, any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees:

conferring certain powers;

(b) determining the Revenue-officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of; and

determining by whom cases to be disposed of;

(c) empowering any Revenue-officer to delegate to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act.

allowing delegation of powers.

B. 17.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.

16. Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, a Deputy Commissioner may—

(a) refer any case to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him for investigation and report, or, if such officer has power to dispose of such case, for disposal; or

(b) direct that any Revenue-officer subordinate to him shall, without such reference, deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area, and either investigate and report on such case or class, or, if he has power, dispose of it himself.

The subordinate Revenue-officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise, as may be directed in the order of reference; and the officer receiving such report may, if he has power to dispose of the case, dispose of the same, or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report, or may hold such investigation himself.

B. 19.

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.

17. The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and having power to dispose of the same.

Power of Revenue-officers to enter on lands, &c.

18. Revenue-officers and persons acting under their orders may, in the performance of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land, and demarcate boundaries, and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged.

No. 2, ¶ 16.

Power to make rules to regulate procedure.

19. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in matters not provided for by this Act, and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers.

B. 21.

Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.

20. All appearances before, applications to, and acts to be done before Revenue-officers under this Act may be made or done—

(a) by the parties themselves;

(b) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents; and

(c) with the like permission, by any legal practitioner:

Obligation of parties to attend in person.

Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue-officer.

B. 22: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed unless for special reasons.

21. The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed.

B. 20.

Appeals.

22. Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act —

(a) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the power of a Deputy Commissioner,—to the Deputy Commissioner;

(b) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division;

(c) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed:

New.

Provided also that, if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient, it may reject the same without notice to the respondent.

B. 44, 45: Act XIX of 1873, s. 245.

Limitation of appeals.

23. No appeal shall be brought—

(a) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of; or

(b) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date; or

(c) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from such date.

In computing such periods of limitation, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

B. 41.

Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

24. Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of, such officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit: Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested, or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons.

B. 42.

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.

25. The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit.

B. 43: No. 2, ¶¶ 19, 20.

Review of orders.

26. Every Revenue-officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office:

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed, and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order, whether passed by himself or by any predecessor, he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate:

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order:

(3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed, unless such appeal has been withdrawn:

New.

(4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceedings, and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order, or good cause is shown for the delay.

For the purposes of this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue-officer, and to whom there is no successor in office.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

B. 47.

Notification of revenue-survey.

27. When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue-survey should be made in any local area, he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made, and cause translations of such notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area; and thereupon all officers in charge of such survey, their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may enter upon the lands to be surveyed, and erect survey-marks, and do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the survey.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

Effect thereof.

B. 49: Act XIX of 1873, s. 36.

Notification of settlement.

28. When any local area is to be put under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, issue a notification of settlement, and in such notification shall—

(*a*) define the local area to be put under settlement;

(*b*) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area. No. 3, ¶ 6.

Power to amend notification.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, amend or alter such notification. B. 50: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 12.

Power to appoint Settlement-officers; and to suspend and remove them.

29. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called "Settlement-officers") to make the settlement; and when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called "the Chief Settlement-officer") to control such settlement, and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him. B. 49 and 50.

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section.

Power to enter on and survey land, &c.

30. When any land is under settlement, all Settlement-officers and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it, and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement. B. 70: Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

31. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement-officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, to be exercised by him in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct. B. 54, 136.

Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.

32. The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty-six both inclusive shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Settlement-officers and to proceedings before them, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the expression "Settlement-officer" being read for "Assistant Commissioner" and "Revenue-officer," and the expression "Chief Settlement-officer" for "Deputy Commissioner," wherever they occur: B. 61.

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement-officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement-officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order.

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement-officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court.

Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner; delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.

33. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, B. 58.

(*a*) appoint a Settlement-Commissioner, and invest him, within any local area under settlement, with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division, if the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division, would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement; and

(*b*) delegate to the Settlement-Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit.

B. 53. Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 11 (2): No. 2, ¶¶ 24 to 27.

Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.

34. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area, being

(a) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, or

(b) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement-officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record-of-rights, and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance, or

(c) suits relating to land, or the rent, profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, and the Chief Settlement-officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

B. 53.

Appeals in suits heard under section 34.

35. When the Chief Commissioner invests any Subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of a Civil Court, with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty-four, the Chief Settlement-officer to whom such Settlement-officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits.

B. 55 (a).

Other appeals in local area under settlement.

36. When any local area is under settlement and Settlement-officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty-four in such local area, the Chief Commissioner may, with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section, declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsildárs not being Settlement-officers, shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement-officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

B. 57: No. 3, ¶ 7.

Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.

37. When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement-officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty-four, the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement-officers have power to dispose of under that section, or he may direct that, in respect of such suits, the Settlement-officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts:

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken before one of the above classes of Courts shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that, by the Chief Commissioner's order, they should have been taken before another class.

Appeal, reference and revision.

38. Except as hereinbefore provided, the decrees and orders of a Settlement-officer passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall, for the purposes of appeal, reference and revision, be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 7.

Duration of settlement-operations.

39. A settlement notified under section twenty-eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed.

B. 52: Act XIX of 1873, s. 259.

Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed, all the powers exercised by the Settlement-officers in such area shall cease, and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs, or, if there are no such Courts, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 58.

Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.

40. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Settlement-officer may make lists of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner, and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such lands as the property of the State, and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification.

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 59.

Application of Act XXIII of 1863.

41. (a). Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one;

(b) the demarcation of such lands shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act;

(c) the Chief Settlement-officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act; and

(d) claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act.

B. 68.

Procedure when limited right over land established.

42. When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established, either before the Settlement-officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, section seven, the Settlement-officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land, or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, he may otherwise compensate the claimant: and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claims on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid.

Mahâls.

B. 69, 75, 10[illegible]

Power to form mahâls.

43. The Settlement-officer may declare any land to be a mahâl.

Excluded lands.

B. 73: No. 2, ¶¶ 29-31.

Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahâl from settlement-operations.

44. For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahâl from which the owner can derive no profit, the Settlement-officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land:

Provided that no land on which land-revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty-eight shall, under this section, be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

B. 71. **45.** When any local area is under settlement, the Settlement-officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary-marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary, in order to define the limits of the maháls or fields in their possession, or to repair boundary-marks already existing, and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order;

Erection of new, and repair of existing, boundary-marks.

and if his order is not complied with within such time, may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders, and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

B. 74. **46.** When the limits of maháls and fields have been defined under section forty-five, the Settlement-officer shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, prepare for each mahál or for any group of neighbouring maháls one or more maps, showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary-marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided, and also all the fields comprised in such mahál or group. In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered.

Preparation of maps.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 82. **47.** On every mahál, a definite and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land-revenue; but, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the sum so assessed upon any mahál may be reduced, in such manner as he thinks fit, for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

Separate sum to be assessed on every mahál.

Progressive assessments.

B. 82 (*b*): Compare Act XIX of 1873, section 39. **48.** The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, give instructions to the Settlement-officer laying down the principle on which land-revenue is to be assessed, and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income, whether denominated Sáír or Sawáí or otherwise, to be taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made.

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.

No. 3, ¶ 7.

B. 46, 83 (*a*): Act XVII of 1876, section 41: Reg. XXXVII of 1793, preamble: No. 1, ¶¶ 17-18. **49.** In assessing a mahál all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say:—

What land taken into account in assessing mahál.

(*a*) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste-lands;

(*b*) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations or other similar purposes;

(*c*) land excluded from assessment under section forty-four;

(*d*) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue-free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(*e*) land which the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may exempt from assessment.

50. The settlement of every mahál shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahál: Provided that, when superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist in the same mahál, the Settlement-officer may, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, determine—

Settlement with whom to be made.

B. 86, 137 (*c*): Act XIX of 1873, sections 43, 44 and 53.

(*a*) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors: and

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the proprietary profits of the mahál shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors.

A mortgagee in possession shall, for the purposes of this section, stand in the place of a mortgaging proprietor.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 43: No. 3, ¶ 9.

51. When in a mahál in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist the Settlement-officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors, he shall make on their behalf a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietors, binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land-revenue and provincial cesses and the profits to which they are entitled under section fifty, clause (*b*).

Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 54.

52. When in any such mahál the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors, the Settlement-officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (*b*) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietors, or shall be collected as if it were Government land-revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury.

What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 55.

53. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement-officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment, and no assessment shall be offered to the persons permitted to engage until its amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.

See s. 45, N.-W. P.

54. All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council, and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received.

Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.

B. 89.

55. It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahál is offered to accept or refuse the same.

Option to accept or refuse assessment.

B. 90, 91.

If they are willing to accept it, they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

Mode of acceptance.

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement-officer.

B. 91.

Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.

56. Any proprietor who, within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner, fails to sign and deliver such acceptance, or to inform the Settlement-officer that he refuses the proposed assessment, shall, if the Settlement-officer by an order in writing so directs, be deemed to have accepted such assessment.

B. 92, 134.

Effect of acceptance of assessment.

57. The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty-eight or, if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect, until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect: Provided that—

Act XIX of 1873, s. 191.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 33.

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner;

1st—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council;

or by Governor General in Council.

2ndly—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation;

Act VIII of 1846, s. 4.

Málguzárs may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.

3rdly—if any málguzár, six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty-eight, applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term, the assessment shall, on the expiry of such term, cease to be in force;

Saving of right to partition mahal.

4thly—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained.

B. 94: Act XIX of 1873, s. 48.

Procedure when assessment is declined.

58. Where there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty-five the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exclude them from settlement, and may settle the mahál with any other persons, or may take it under direct management:

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement.

B. 95: Act XIX of 1873, s. 49.

Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.

59. If some of the proprietors are willing so to accept and others are not willing so to accept the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consists entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors, form such lands into a separate mahál, and deal with such mahál under section fifty-eight:

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered.

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty-eight.

B. 96: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 30: Settlement Code, p. 51.

Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.

60. When an assessment is offered in a mahál in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist—

(*a*) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered, the settlement shall be offered to the other class; and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement, the settlement-officer shall proceed as in section fifty-eight;

(*b*) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment, he may either proceed as if all refused or may deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine:

Provided that if, in the latter case, the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it, such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons.

B. 97: See s. 54, N.-W. P.

Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.

61. If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub-settlement offered under section fifty-one, the Settlement-officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement.

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub-settlement, the Settlement-officer may in his discretion either—

(*a*) proceed as if all had refused it; or

(*b*) deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine as if the sub-settlement had been a settlement.

B. 98: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 48, 51: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 37 No. 3, ¶ 10.

Allowance to excluded proprietors.

62. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty-eight or section sixty, clause (*a*), shall be entitled to receive, from the Government, an annual allowance, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not be less than five per cent. or more than ten per cent. on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement-officer.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 50: No. 3, ¶ 10.

Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír land.

63. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty-eight to sixty-one, inclusive, shall be entitled to retain possession of his sír-land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant; and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 56.

Sub-settlement with málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.

64. The Settlement-officer may make, on behalf of málik-makbúzás or other like holders of land, such a sub-settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights; and may provide that, in addition to the land-revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent., as

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land-revenue, and to meet fees to lambardárs and mukaddams.

B. 99.

Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

65. The amount of revenue payable under a sub-settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub-settlement.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 76: Act XIX of 1873, s. 62.

Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.

66. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahál.

B. 108.

To determine extent of sír-land.

67. The Settlement-officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sír in each mahál.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 65 and 67: Settlement Code, p. 74, para. 7.

To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.

68. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahál are mutually bound as regards the introduction and ejectment of tenants, the granting of pattás, the realization and distribution of rents and other profits, the payment of land-revenue, village expenses and other charges, and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahál; and shall decide disputes or record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matters.

B. 100 and 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 46.

To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.

69. When the whole or part of the land of a mahál is held in severalty the Settlement-officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement or a sub-settlement over the lands of such mahál, and such distribution shall be binding upon the málguzárs as among themselves.

B. 101.

To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.

70. The Settlement-officer shall determine through which of the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor, sub-proprietor or málik-makbúzá shall be paid.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1873, s. 68.

To determine status and rents of tenants.

71. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and record for each mahál the status of all tenants occupying land therein, the lands held by them, the conditions of their holdings, and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively.

B. 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 47.

To re-distribute land according to custom.

72. When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahál is subject to periodical re-distribution, the Settlement-officer may, in his discretion, on the application of the proprietors, make such re-distribution according to such custom.

B. 112, 113: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 85-87.

Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government.

73. The Settlement-officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment, or to receive the whole or part of the land-revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue.

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement-officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section.

B. 112: Act XIX of 1873, section 79.

Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against málguzárs.

74. When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue-free as against the Government is held by a proprietor, whether himself a málguzár or not, who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the málguzárs of the mahál, the Settlement-officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land; and, if he decides that the claimant is so entitled, shall also determine the conditions under which, and the term for which, the claimant is entitled to such exemption:

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahál in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue.

B. 113.

Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement-officers in dealing with cases under this section.

B. 116.

Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect.

75. When the Settlement-officer decides, under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, that land which has been held free of revenue, or at less than full revenue, shall pay revenue, or pay the same at enhanced rates, such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing; unless the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized.

No. 3, ¶ 12.

B. 117, 118 (a): Act XIX of 1873, s. 66.

Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.

76. The Settlement-officer shall determine and record the village-cesses, if any, which are leviable in accordance with village-custom, and the persons by and from whom, and the rates at which, they are leviable; and such cesses shall, if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, be leviable accordingly.

To determine certain disputes.

77. The Settlement-officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely):—

B. 118 (b), 120.

(a) the right of any lambardár, mukaddam, patwárí, village-watchman or other village-servant to any customary dues or other remuneration, and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration;

(b) the rights of persons resident in the village, or holding lands in the mahál, in or to the common land of the mahál and its produce, and the village-site;

(c) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights-of-way and other easements;

(d) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration-paper.

New.

Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77, clauses (b), (c) and (d).

78. If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-one and seventy-seven, clauses (b), (c) and (d),

the Settlement-officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party; but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute, his decision thereon, the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit.

B. 119, 120.

Record-of-rights.

79. The Settlement-officer shall prepare for every mahál, or, if he thinks fit, for any group of neighbouring mahále, a Record-of-rights, and shall include in it—

(a) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter; and

Act XIX of 1873, ss. 62 and 63, and s. 65, clause (e).

(b) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may, by rules in this behalf, direct to be entered in such paper.

B. 137 (f).

Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of-rights.

80. The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record-of-rights shall be drawn up, the form of the papers of which it shall consist, and the manner in which such papers shall be signed and attested by the Settlement-officer and the parties interested.

B. 52: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 17.

Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.

81. When the Settlement-officer has completed a Record-of-rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed, he shall, subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody.

B. 197: Act XIX of 1873, s. 91.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

82. All entries in the Record-of-rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown, or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act.

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.

83. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy-eight, or by any decision of the Chief Settlement-officer in appeal therefrom, or by any entry made in the Record-of-rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section, may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended:

Provided that—

B. 199 (b).

(a) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry, the Government, if it so desires, and all persons interested in the entry, shall be made parties to the suit;

(b) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record-of-rights was signed, or by any persons claiming through them, and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty-eight or section seventy-seven, clause (b), (c) or (d), shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

B. 199 (c).

(c) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement-officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry.

Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.

84. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council, exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty-three made in a Record-of-rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty-five and thirty-two, unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently. B. 121, proviso (1), 199 (f).

Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

85. In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government, the Settlement-officer shall, instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided, conduct such operations, and prepare such record, as the Chief Commissioner may direct. B. 135.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

Assessment of provincial cesses.

86. The road-cess, the school-cess and the dâk-cess shall be assessed by the Settlement-officer on all lands whether land-revenue be assessable on the same or not. B. 84, 85: No. 1, ¶ 18.

In the case of lands fully assessed to land-revenue, the road-cess and school-cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent., and the dâk-cess at the rate of one half per cent., on such revenue;

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which, in the opinion of the Settlement-officer, would be assessed on such lands if they were assessable to land-revenue at full rates.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.

87. Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been made under this Part; and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement-officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act. B. 128.

Effect of awards of proprietary right at such settlements.

88. When a Settlement-officer or Settlement Court has, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, made an award of proprietary rights in any land, all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid, or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made, shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned; and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court. B. 148: No. 1, ¶¶ 19-21.

When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts.

89. Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force, to establish such claim; and, if he can prove that, when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed B. 149, 150: No. 1, ¶¶ 19-21.

by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded, the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands.

B. 133.

Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to malik-makbúzas entitled thereto.

90. When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, málik-makbúzás have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste-lands of any mahál, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement, prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them; and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 171: Act XIX of 1873, section 147.

Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.

91. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Record-of-rights of any village, the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, shall be paid.

See section 147, N.-W. P.

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, all such payments shall be made on the dates, in the instalments, in the manner and at the places on, in and at which they are now payable.

B. 172: Act XIX of 1873, section 148.

"Arrear." "Defaulters."

92. When any sum payable under a settlement or sub-settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety-one, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear, and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub-settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it, and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act.

B. 90.

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Málguzárs.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 149: No. 3, ¶ 18.

Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.

93. Except as hereinafter provided, a statement of account, certified by the Tahsíldár, shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government, of its amount, and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters.

B. 173 (a): Act XIX of 1873, s. 150 (a).

Notice of demand.

94. The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may, if he thinks fit, before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such an arrear, cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters.

B. 173: Act XIX of 1873, s. 150.

Processes for recovery of arrears.

95. An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes:—

(*a*) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter;

(*b*) by attachment and sale of his moveable property;

(*c*) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue which, as between him and the other málguzárs, is payable by him, and taking the same under direct management;

(*d*) by transferring the share or land of any málguzár as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid; or if all such málguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same; B. 178.

(*e*) by annulling the settlement of the mahál in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahál under direct management or farming the same;

(*f*) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid;

(*g*) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred:

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (*a*) shall not be issued against any female;

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

(3) that no land shall be sold, and the settlement of no land shall be annulled, on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment, or under charge of the Superintendent of Government wards, or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management, or let by him in farm. Act XIX of 1873, ss. 158, 166.

The processes specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*g*) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made, or in any other district.

B. 174.

Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.

96. The process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*a*), may be executed by issuing a warrant directing the officer named therein, if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant, to bring him to the tahsíl.

If, when the defaulter arrives at the tahsíl, the arrear is still unpaid, the tahsíldár may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsíl for a period not exceeding ten days, and may then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner. Act XIX of 1873, s. 152.

B. 175: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.

97. If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period, not exceeding three months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit, unless within such period the arrear is paid.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

Procedure in sales of moveable property.

98. Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court.

B. 176: No. 3, ¶¶ 19-20.

Management of share or patti attached under section 95, clause (c).

99. After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety-five, clause (c), the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment, and shall place the attached mahál, share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose.

B. 176: Act XIX of 1873, s. 155.

Effect of attachment.

100. During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety-nine, the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached, and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position, being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors, incumbrancers or tenants of, or on, such land.

B 177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

Profits of land how applied.

101. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment, and next, to discharging the arrear.

B 176-177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

Attachment when to cease.

102. The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession:

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement.

B. 178.

Transfer under section 95 (d).

103. When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (d), the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear, or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzárs of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding, except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzár whose holding is transferred.

B. 179: Act XIX of 1873, s. 159.

Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.

104. When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahál, the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment, and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession, and either manage the mahál or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner directs: and all liens, leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled:

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement.

B. 180: Act XIX of 1873, s. 165.

Settlement on expiry of farm or management.

105. After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate; and, if such offer is refused, may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person, or manage it himself or through an agent for such period.

New.

Case of a portion of a mahal being farmed or managed.

106. When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four, the rest of such mahál shall be separately re-settled for the remainder of the term of settlement.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 190.

Saving of rights in sír-land.

107. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no defaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sír-land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (c), (d) and (e); but any such defaulter shall, while such process is being enforced, be entitled to retain possession of, and pay rent for, such land as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

B. 182: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.

108. Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs, a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it, as the case may be, free of all liens, leases and incumbrances; and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser.

Nothing in this section shall—

(a) affect the rights of any proprietor, superior or inferior, to the defaulters or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim; or — No. 3, ¶ 20.

(b) apply to lands held under leases for the erection of dwelling-houses or manufactories, or for mining purposes, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship or burying-grounds, whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases; or

(c) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sír-land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 58.

Rules for sale of immoveable property.

109. When immoveable property is sold under this Act, the procedure provided in sections 287 (except

the last two clauses), 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed, except in the following particulars, that is to say:—

(a) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, and on such payment the sale shall be stayed.

(b) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall, when the sale is under clause (f), section ninety-five of this Act, declare that, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight, the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, is to be sold free of all liens, leases and incumbrances, and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement.

(c) An appeal from any order under section 212 of the said Code for confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division, and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 172.

(d) The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, postpone a sale which he has notified, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

(e) Section 309 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if, after the words "for such payment," the words "and every sale of such property made after a postponement" were added.

(f) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety-five, clause (f), of this Act.

(g) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words "The Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser possession of the lands which he has purchased" were added thereto.

Act XIX of 1873, section 188.

Pre-emption at sales.

110. (a) When the land of one or more of the málguzárs is sold under section ninety-five, clause (f), any málguzár who has paid the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him, and

(b) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold, any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may, if the property has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take it at the sum last bid:

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held, and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (a) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (b).

B. 183: Act XIX of 1873, section 185.

Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.

111. The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be applied, first, in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale; secondly, to the payment of any other arrear of land-revenue due by the defaulter; and the surplus, if any, shall then be payable to him, or, in the case of more than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold.

B. 187.

Costs recoverable as part of arrear.

112. The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety-four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued.

B. 188.

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.

113. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(a) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety-four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety-five;

(b) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs;

(c) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (a) and (b), may be enforced;

(d) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety-five shall be executed.

B. 195.

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

114. Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety-three, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government, the person against whom such proceedings are taken may, if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent, and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 189.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Málguzárs.

B. 190.

Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.

115. In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardár to recover the amount of any Government revenue or provincial cess payable through him, the defendant shall not, except with the permission of the Court,—

(a) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff, or

(b) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due.

B. 192; Act XVII of 1876, s. 158.

Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

116. Any lambardár or sub-lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue, or any malguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue.

The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, comply with such application, but shall, before compliance therewith, give to the persons who would be defendants, if a suit were brought, opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make.

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section.

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears; and shall forfeit their claim to the collection-charge, or, if no separate collection-charge has been fixed, to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf; and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government.

B. 151-154: No. 2, ¶¶ 40-43.

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.

117. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act, shall bar the right of the málguzárs of any mahál assessed to land-revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which, having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue; but the Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion, exempt any case from the operation of this section.

Limitation in suits for revenue.

118. The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub-settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Interest on arrears.

B. 193: Act XIX of 1873, s. 148: No. 3, ¶ 21.

Interest on arrears.

119. Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs; but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub-settlement.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 198.

Correction of Record-of-rights.

120. An entry in the Record-of-rights may, after such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner, be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds:—

Act XIX of 1873, s. 94.

(*a*) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected; or

(*b*) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty-three it has been declared to be erroneous; or

(*c*) that, being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court, or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement-officer, it is not in accordance with such decree or order; or

(*d*) that, being founded on such decree or order, the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review, or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner.

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.

121. The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record-of-rights when such revision is provided for in such record.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.

122. When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record-of-rights, he shall exercise, with respect to the matter to which such entry relates, all the powers which the Chief Settlement-officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress.

B. 155, 156: No. 2, ¶¶ 46, 48.

Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government.

123. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in the Record-of-rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government.

Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub-settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule, custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may, if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, for such violation or neglect, impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.

124. The Chief Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall, for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record-of-rights, prepare, or, where there is a patwári, cause to be prepared, and furnish, annually for such village, papers in such form, at such time, containing such particulars, and attested in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe;

B. 147, 201: No. 3, ¶ 24.

(*b*) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred, and the nature of such change.

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints, and not in the Record-of-rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that, before any specified changes are recorded, the order of a specified Revenue-officer shall be obtained.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 97.

Possession of proprietary rights to be notified.

125. All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which such land is situated.

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section, the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 100.

Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.

126. Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty-five shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues.

Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.

127. All persons having proprietary rights in land are, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village-papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty-four.

B. 202: Act XIX of 1873, s. 96.

Fees for mutations.

128. The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty-four, and may fix the amount of such fees.

From whom leviable.

129. All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings.

130. The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue; and, if the term of any grant has expired, or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue-free, or at less than full revenue-rates, has died, shall assess the same, and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Procedure on expiry of term of grant.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

Procedure on breach of condition of release.

131. If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit.

B. 203: Act XIX of 1873, s. 106.

Inspection of revenue-records.

132. All records kept under this chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times, and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.

133. The Deputy Commissioner shall, when a settlement is not in progress, exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement-officers for the following purposes:—

(a) causing boundary marks to be erected;

(b) assessing land-revenue on lands which are liable to assessment, but have not been assessed;

B. 165.

(c) forming new mahâls from land not previously settled;

(d) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be re-admitted;

(e) settling mahâls in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty-seven;

(f) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzârs;

(g) assessing lands gained by alluvion;

(h) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act, but have not been recorded at the settlement.

B. 166: Act XIX of 1873, s. 93.

Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.

134. The Chief Commissioner may, during the currency of a settlement, invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement-officer by sections forty, forty-one and forty-two; or

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement-officer; but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty-seven.

B. 159: B. 10: Act XIX of 1873, s. 142.

Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.

135. Any person wilfully erasing, removing or damaging a boundary-mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsildár or Naib Tahsildár empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same, and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure, damage or removal.

B. 160: Act XIX of 1873, s. 143.

Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.

136. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

New.

Partition of a mahâl into two mahâls.

137. Any málguzárs of a mahâl who are not co-sharers with the other málguzárs of such mahâl in any lands of such mahâl except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other málguzárs a separate mahâl; and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such lands and the lands held separately by the remaining málguzárs separate mahâls, and shall apportion between the two new mahâls thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahâl.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

B. 204.

Power to make rules as to officers.

138. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of lambardárs, sub-lambardárs and mukaddams.

No. 1, ¶ 38 Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43.

Provided that proprietors other than málik-makbúzás shall not be liable to pay, on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardárs or sub-lambardárs and mukaddams, a sum exceeding five per cent. on the land-revenue which is

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue-free would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment.

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub-lambardárs under this section, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims, and to entries on the subject in the Record-of-rights of any mahál.

B. 205. Duties of lambardárs.

139. It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub-lambardár—

(*a*) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land-revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub-lambardárs;

(*b*) to collect and pay to the mukaddam, or into the Government treasury, as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, all sums payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs, or sub-lambardárs, from the mahál to which he is appointed, on account of cash-allowances to patwáris or village-watchmen, or on account of any expenses which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál;

(*c*) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village-papers, or to report under this Act.

B. 205; Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors.

140. Lambardárs and sub-lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land-revenue—

(*a*) any remuneration to which they are entitled;

(*b*) the sum which, under section one hundred and thirty-nine, they are bound to pay to mukaddams;

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik-makbúzás paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardárs.

B. 168. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which málik-makbúzá pays revenue.

141. On the application of any málik-makbúzá or other like holder of land or of the lambardár or sub-lambardár through whom such málik-makbúzá or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding, the Deputy Commissioner may, for sufficient cause shown, direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub-lambardár, or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury.

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government.

When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury, such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty-four as the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, may determine, shall be paid to the Government; and the málik-makbúzá or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village-expenses.

Duties of mukaddams.

142. It shall be the duty of every mukaddam— B. 206: No. 1, ¶¶ 35 *et seq*: No. 2, ¶¶ 60 62.

(*a*) to control and superintend the village-patwári and watchmen; to report their deaths or absence from duty; to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office; to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled; and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties;

(*b*) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village, at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf;

(*c*) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways;

(*d*) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government-surveyor as may be made over to his care;

(*e*) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, to keep his village in good sanitary condition;

(*f*) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government-pensioners;

(*g*) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood, forests and trees growing on the village-lands; and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood, and enjoy other privileges in the waste-lands of the village, the rights to which they are entitled;

(*h*) to collect, or aid in the collection of, all Government taxes and dues.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules— B. 207.

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section; and

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (*e*), in respect of such village and for apportioning such charges among such persons.

Liabilities imposed by law on landholders to attach to mukaddams.

143. When, by any enactment for the time being in force, any public duties are imposed on, or public liabilities are declared to attach to, landholders, their managers and agents and the like, such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on, and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act: B. 206.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders, their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law. No. 3, ¶ 24.

Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred.

144. Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration, together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties. B. 206.

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwáris.

145. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules— B. 208: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6.

(*a*) regulating the manner in which patwáris are to be selected; prescribing the condi-

tions under which they may be appointed, and fixing the limits of their circles, and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration;

(b) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwárí, when they are unable to act themselves;

(c) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwárís and their substitutes for neglect of their duty, and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed:

Provided that, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwárís a sum exceeding six per cent. on the revenue assessed on his land, or which, when his land is revenue-free, would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment.

B. 209: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6.

In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c.

146. In making rules under section one hundred and forty-five, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration-papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwárís; but in no case shall such conditions or customs or claims be deemed to require the appointment of any patwárí who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwárí who would otherwise be liable to dismissal.

B. 210.

Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters.

147. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where, at the time of the last preceding settlement, the maintenance of a patwárí was made optional, and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwárí should be maintained, and for dealing with cases where no patwárí is, under such option, maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwárí.

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(a) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors, and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default;

(b) to appoint patwárís in the villages of such proprietors, either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term, and to fix the remuneration of such patwárís.

B. 211.

Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwárís.

148. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules prescribing the duties of patwárís—

(a) towards the Government; and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish, the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared, the mode of their preparation and attestation, and the dates on which they are to be furnished;

No. 1, ¶ 38.

(b) towards the members of the village-community; and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office, which the patwárís may demand in respect of the performance of such duties.

Patwárís' papers to be public documents.

All records and documents which patwárís are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government.

B. 212: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 95 (b).

Patwárís to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled.

149. Patwárís shall produce at all reasonable times, for the inspection of all persons interested therein, all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep.

B. 213.

Existing officers confirmed.

150. All existing lambardárs, sub-lambardárs, mukaddams and patwárís shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act. Any sums which officers of these classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may, if the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government.

B. 164.

Holders of sír-land in Sambalpúr to provide for remuneration of mukaddams.

151. In each village of the district of Sambalpúr all persons, other than mukaddams, holding sír-land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village; and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules for the enforcement of this obligation.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act.

152. Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided,—

(a) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted, or application made, to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement-officer is, by this Act, empowered to determine or dispose of; and

B. 170: Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, section 119.

Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached.

(b) everything done, ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done, ordered or decided.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 66.

For what village-cesses suit lies.

153. No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement, or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty-three (h) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

B. 129.

Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government.

154. When, at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act, waste-lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to, or in respect of, such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation.

B. 158: Act XIX of 1873, s. 141.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

155. All persons in possession as proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

B. 257: Bombay Land-revenue Code, section 94.

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement-officers trading and holding land.

156. No Revenue or Settlement-officer, and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement-office, shall, except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner,—

(*a*) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the purchase or hiring of land, in the district to which he is appointed, or in which he is employed;

(*b*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, or in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-authority in such district.

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section, in the case of any specified class of officers.

B. 184: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 161, 162.

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.

157. When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety-nine and one hundred and four has been made, and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty-eight, all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner, his agent or lessee; and no payment made to such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner, or his agent or lessee.

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.

B. 185: Act XIX of 1873, s. 163.

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.

158. All sums which, under section one hundred and fifty-seven, become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government.

B. 186: Act XVII of 1876, s. 127.

Recovery of balances due by farmers.

159. When any land has been let in farm under section fifty-eight or one hundred and four, any revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force.

Recovery of money payable under Act.

160. All land-revenue due at the time this Act comes into force, and all money payable to the Government under this Act, shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties.

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised.

161. All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land-revenue, or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken.

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.

162. In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.

163. The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

B. 262.

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof.

164. The Chief Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for, and may attach to the breach of any such rule, or of any other rule made by him under this Act, a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, or when such breach is a continuing breach, to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues.

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

All such rules, when so published, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section* 34.)

	Description of suits.
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like, not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.
2	Suits by lambardárs, for arrears of Government-revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent.
3	Suits by proprietors, for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts.
4	Suits by máfidárs or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such máfidárs or assignees.
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors.
6	Suits by zamíndárs and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents, or against the trustees of such agents, for money received or accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Regulation, order, &c.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XII of 1841.	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1858.	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Land-revenue Administration of the Central Provinces as at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis. Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage. In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies, and elsewhere the only law is either the "spirit" of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half-forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils' Act.

2. No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule, when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers; but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arm's-length; the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way; and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire, has come to be felt.

3. To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared. It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land-revenue administration, strictly so called, to the exclusion of certain subjects, such as partition and Courts of wards, which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land-revenue Acts.

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land-revenue Acts, which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion; and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel, or otherwise appear to require special notice.

4. It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875, and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue which were saved by it; and, as any remnant of these old rules and regulations would, if kept alive, be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty, the clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills, maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law, has been omitted. It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty, as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation, and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue.

5. Chapter II, relating to Revenue-officers, their powers and procedure, it will be seen, contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North-Western Provinces Act. Most of the Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts, and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure. The provisions of that Code, though copious, are simple and untechnical, and it accordingly seems the most convenient course to adopt it as a basis for the procedure of Revenue-officers, as has been done in sections 15(*a*) and 19 of the Bill, power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary.

6. In section 34 the Panjáb system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement-officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed, but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

7. Section 49, following the principle which it is believed has, from a remote period, been recognized throughout India, and which will be found embodied in the preamble to Regulation XXXVII of 1793 and elsewhere in the Bengal Code, declares that all land, with certain definite exceptions, is liable to be assessed to land-revenue. An express provision of this sort seems desirable in the Central Provinces, where a question has been recently raised as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitations. There is of course no general intention of assessing the lands in towns or old village-sites. They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 44; but it is obviously desirable that, where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon, and yield, as they probably would, a larger profit to their owners than before, they should still remain liable to assessment.

8. In sections 78 and 83 an attempt is made to specify the acts and decisions of a Settlement-officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court, all other such acts and decisions being by section 152 protected from being so challenged; and as, when a matter is liable to be taken in the last resort before a Civil Court, it would be waste of time for the Settlement-officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it, section 78 provides that the investigation in the cases to which it refers shall be a summary one, the Settlement-officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit, and not being *bound* to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered.

9. Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which, at settlements made before the passing of the Act, the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement-officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who, of all others, had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership. They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement-officer shall be permitted to impeach his award; but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it; and that, if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded, the Court may declare him to be a proprietor.

10. Section 108 states, somewhat differently from the Land-revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it. The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be "the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c.; but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are "the rights of any proprietor "superior or inferior to the defaulters, or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant, who does not "derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through "whom they claim."

11. Section 116, following and enlarging upon section 158 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876, provides that any lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue, or any málguzár entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government. It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit, and he will probably comply with it, as a rule, in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear, and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it.

12. Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North-Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the málguzárs to resume revenue-free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest. It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him. The Government revenue might, no doubt, ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál, but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process.

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration; but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces, and may safely be left to their operation. As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law, there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable, and this is in effect what the Bill does.

13. Section 119 of the Bill follows the 148th section of the North-Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub-settlement.

14. Section 123, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in a Record-of-rights shall be enforced by fine, is new. It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the persons for whose benefit a provision of a Record-of-rights is intended might, owing to their not being parties to such record, or for some other reason, not be in a position to enforce it, or where, in order to enforce such a provision by a suit, it would be necessary to join, perhaps, all the inhabitants of a village as parties.

15. Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition, and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land-revenue Act, namely, the separation into two separate mahále of two portions of a mahál which are held in severalty.

When two parties in a mahál, holding their lands in common, desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue, they must, under the Bill, as under the law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, first obtain a partition of their lands; but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue-administration has no direct concern. It might be, and sometimes is, sought like a partition of house-property or any other property, without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government, and, accordingly, though it is intended that partitions of revenue-paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue-officers, as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation, it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill, which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council, and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzárs.

16. The office of mukaddam, which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish, is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty. Up to the period of the recent settlements, villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer, with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village; but now, as Mr. Jones has observed, "the zamíndárí tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattídárí with its several heads," and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up. Moreover, in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town-capitalists, and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all. To remedy this, the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a "mukaddam"), to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land, and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it. When there are resident lambardárs, the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily, but not necessarily, be one of them.

C. GRANT.

The 6th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 12 of 1880.

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881. Committee's recommendations, para. 1.

Local extent.

The provisions of this Act relating to—

(*a*) dangerous petroleum, and

(*b*) the importation of first class and second class petroleum,

extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-seven, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Petroleum."

"Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 3, with additions from Committee's report.

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Committee's recommendations, para. 3.

Explanation.—The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed. Committee's recommendations, para. 4

"First class petroleum."

"First class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: Committee's recommendations, para. 6.

"Second class petroleum."

"Second class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty-three, but below one hundred and three, degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

"Dangerous petroleum."

"Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

"Import."

"Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

and "importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid.

"Transport."

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India:

"Ship."

"Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"Master."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class: and

"Magistrate."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned.

"Owner."

First class and second class Petroleum.

Committee's recommendations, paras. 12 to 20.

Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum; and in particular—

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship.

(*b*) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship;

(*c*) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed; and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum.

Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.

5. No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons, and

no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons,

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act.

Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

6. The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required.

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(*b*) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed, the mode of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit;

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted;

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it;

(*g*) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover;

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it;

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force; and

(*k*) the renewal of the license.

Dangerous Petroleum.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

7. No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided.

Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.

Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare—

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be;

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used; and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose.

Power to grant license.

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose, it may grant such license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 10 gallons.

8. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass, earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 8.

Applications of sections 4 and 6.

9. Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions contained in sections four and six in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum.

Petroleum generally.

Vessels containing petroleum to be marked.

10. All petroleum— 34 & 35 Vic. c. 105, s. 6.

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported,

(*b*) which is transported, or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters, stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is. Cf. Act I 1878, s. 9.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.

11. Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place, and any of the vessels, in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples 34 & 35 Vic. c. 105, s. 11.

of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

12. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed, at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing.

Ibid.

Certificate as to result of such testing.

13. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class, second class, or dangerous petroleum, such officer or other person may certify such fact, and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found; and shall be *primâ facie* proof of the fact stated therein.

Penalties.

Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.

14. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 63.

Penalty for keeping, transporting or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10.

15. Any person keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked as prescribed by section ten shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 12.

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.

16. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place, or any of the vessels, in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 11.

Confiscation of petroleum.

17. In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting, or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated.

Miscellaneous.

Rules when to have force of law.

18. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law:

Provided that no such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 14.

Power to extend this Act to other substances.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five, seven and eight, the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply.

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section.

THE SCHEDULE.

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus.

Committee's recommendations, para. 5, and 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47.

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus:—

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2″ diameter, $2\frac{2}{10}$″ height (internal), with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{10}$″ wide, $\frac{3}{8}$″ from the top, and $1\frac{7}{8}$″ from the bottom, of the cup. It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B. W. G.), tinned inside. A bracket, consisting of a short stout piece of wire, bent upwards and terminating in a point, is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge. The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{2}$″. The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B. W. G.) which carries the thermometer and test lamp. The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions, upon which it may be made to oscillate: it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{10}$″ in diameter. The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle, and its length is so adjusted, that the bulb of the thermometer, when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$″ below the centre of the lid.

The cover is provided with three square holes, one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$″ by $\frac{4}{10}$″, and two smaller ones, $\frac{3}{10}$″ by $\frac{2}{10}$″, close to the sides and opposite each other. These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves, and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid.

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position.

Upon the cover, in front of, and in line with, the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used.

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B. W. G.), an inner one of 3″ diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$″ height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$″ height; they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B. W. G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to inclose the space between the two cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder. The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about ⅜″, that is, its diameter is about ¾″ greater than that of the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder. To the inner projection of the top is fastened, by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite, the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup. The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath of the oil lamp is 1½″. A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set at a right angle, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders. The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two loop-handles.

The bath rests upon a cast-iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B. W. G.), flanged at the top, and of such dimensions that the bath, while firmly resting on the iron ring, just touches with its projecting top the inward-turned flange. The diameter of this outer jacket is 6½″. One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp, attached to it by means of a small swing bracket. The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is 1″.

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus, the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing point. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top. Its range is from about 90° to 190° Fahrenheit. The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way; it is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket, and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about 3½″ measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described. It has a round bulb, a space at the top, and ranges from about 55° F. to 150° F.; it measures from end of ivory back to bulb 2¼″.

NOTE.—A model apparatus is deposited at the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

Directions for applying the Test.

1. The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts.

2. The heating vessel or water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel. The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath, or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

If the water has been heated too highly, it is easily reduced to 130° by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading.

When a test has been completed, this water-bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath, and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested. The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus, and the next test is proceeded with.

3. The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candlewick, and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube. The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0·15 of an inch diameter, and this size of flame which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer.

When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp.

4. The bath having been raised to the proper temperature, the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup, being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance, and if it exceeds 65°, the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60°) by immersing the bottle containing them in cold water, or by any other convenient method. The lid of the cup, with the slide closed, is then put on, and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel. The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid, and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered. When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator.

5. The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup, the lead line or pendulum,* which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator, is set in motion, and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched. When the temperature has reached about 66°, the operation of testing is to be commenced, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner:—

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation.

NOTE.—If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility, the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows:—

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water, to a depth of 1½ inches, and the heating vessel or water-bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation. If a very heavy oil is being dealt with, the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120°, instead of with cold water.

* This pendulum is two (2) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government. In November, 1878, the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay, with a view, if necessary, to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils. On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings. This Committee, which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade, has presented its report, in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation, and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed.

2. These recommendations follow, with certain modifications, introduced to meet the special circumstances, climatic and otherwise, of India, the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47), which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom. They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely, practical security of life and property, with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade.

3. The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee :—

1st.—All petroleum should be divided into three classes, namely,—

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103° F.;
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83° and 103° F.;
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83° F.

} According to Abel's close test.

2ndly.—All petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test, which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, the Petroleum Act, 1879), for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act.

3rdly.—As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83°, or 10° higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic., Cap. 47), and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe, the importation, storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum, should be left reasonably free, while the importation, storage and transport of dangerous petroleum, if not actually prohibited, should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be so for purposes of ordinary use.

4. The Government of India has considered this report, and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations. As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, are in favor of legislation, the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General, and accordingly the present Bill, which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee, has been prepared.

5. As it seems desirable to check at once, and generally, the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum), the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India; but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government.

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort, where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered.

6. A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum, and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances.

7. The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel's test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, has been inserted in a foot-note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr. Pedler.

8. The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty-seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865, which regulates in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 13 of 1880.

A Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244, Hijrá, corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company, it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned;

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension;

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty, and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "Táj Mahal's Pension Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 2.

No obligation to pay except on production of certificate.

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same, except on the production by such person of a certificate, granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same.

Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 3.

Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court.

3. Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same.

Form of application.

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it.

4. The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application, with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application.

Procedure at hearing when no opposition.

5. On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application; and if, after recording the evidence produced by the applicant, in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate.

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court, established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application.

Procedure in case of opposition.

6. In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly.

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim, the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter-claim.

Appeal to the High Court.

7. When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made, an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court, which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate, or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit.

Period of limitation for appeal.

8. The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. See Act V of 1880, s. 200.

Form of certificate.

9. A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Effect of certificate. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 5.

10. (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five, or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or

(*b*) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescision, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 2.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 5.

Court may take security from grantee of certificate.

12. The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted, such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted, for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 3.

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate.

13. The District Court may, on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession, wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate.

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Act X of 1865, s. 238.

Effect of fresh certificate.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be).

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure.

14. In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure: Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding.

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as *res judicata*.

15. The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal, having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court.

Indemnity as to payments already made.

16. All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made.

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension.

17. The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided, invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty.

On capitalization, all claim to pension barred.

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán, 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the 1st day of March, 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan.

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty-two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin. The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is called in the document a "pension" to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life, and on her death, in certain events, to her heirs, with the option, however, of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension.

2. Táj Mahal is now dead; and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs, and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward. Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir, the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir; for the family is so scattered, and there are such contradictory accounts of its history, that some other claimant might at any moment start up.

3. The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty. It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Táj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment; it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made. A simple procedure is prescribed for

the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate; and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, whose decision is to be final. All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate. The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest, but might, under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once. As the Government certainly would do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is; the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 24th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 14 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1880.

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Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of the amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared while Mr. F. Cockerell had charge of the Bill.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880."

Local extent. B. 1.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf.

Enactments repealed. B. 2.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act.

B. 3. Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is some thing repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say :—

"Land." (1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes, or for purposes ancillary to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land :

"Tenant." (2) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person. But it does not include a farmer, thikadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one half.

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

"Landlord." (3) "Landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom such tenant is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land; but when the right to receive rent, or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to exercise, is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held, such other person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested.

A superior proprietor is not, as such, a landlord.

Act XVIII of 1873, s. 3 (2). "Rent." (4) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant to a landlord, on account of the use or occupation of land :

C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (18). "Pay" and "payable." (5) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable" :

"Arrear." (6) "Arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable :

"Holding." (7) "Holding" means and includes all land held by a tenant under the same lease or conditions.

"Village." (8) "Village" includes any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act :

Cf. Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 44: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 23: Panjáb, sec. 37; Irish Act, sec. 70. "Improvement." (9) "Improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which, not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate, adds to the letting value of such holding; is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let; and, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it.

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, and the renewal or reconstruction of works which, when first undertaken, were improvements.

But it does not include any class of embankments constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on fields which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition.

Explanation.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

"Agricultural Year." (10) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June :

"Absolute occupancy-tenant." (11) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, in any record-of-rights made before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto : C. P. Rev. Bill, s. 4 (19).

"Sír-land." (12) "Sír-land" means— C. P. Revenue Bill, sec. 4 (7).

(*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement, or

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years, or

(*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years :

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years, (as the case may be), been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation (*i*).—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights :

Explanation (*ii*).—"Sír-land" includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr.

"Record-of-rights." (13) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act. C. P. Revenue Bill, sec. 4 (20).

"Revenue-officer." (14) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such Revenue-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under such provision. New.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(*A*).—*Of Rent generally.*

Presumption that rent continues unchanged. **4.** In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the rent for any year payable by a tenant is, if the area of his holding remains unaltered, that which was payable by him in the last preceding year. B. 4.

B. 6.

Date from which orders changing rents operate.

5. When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act, the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered: Provided that, if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty-seven, section eighty-nine, clause (*d*), or section ninety, clause (*c*), the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes.

B 10: No. 8, p. 51: Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 212.

Dates on which rents are payable.

6. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, and in the absence of such rule, according to local usage.

B. 11. Compare Act XVIII of 1873, secs. 50 to 55.

Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.

7. When any landlord, upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent payable in money, refuses to accept the same, or to grant a receipt therefor, and

when any tenant, in the case mentioned in section forty-seven, desires the appointment of a person to receive rents payable in money and no such appointment is made, and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him,

such tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit the amount of rent which he believes to be due; and such officer shall receive such deposit, unless after examining the applicant the application appears unnecessary or made in bad faith.

B 11, last para.

Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.

8. When any deposit has been received under the provisions of section seven, it shall, unless it appears that it was made in bad faith, or that it was less than the amount due, be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landlord, or the person appointed to receive such rent, as the case may be.

Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.

A Revenue-officer receiving any such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same, or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court.

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government in respect of anything done by a revenue-officer under the last preceding clause, but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid.

B. 12. Compare Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 48.

Penalty for exaction by landlord.

9. Every tenant from whom his landlord levies any unauthorized cess, or any rent exceeding the amount payable by such tenant, shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from the landlord the amount so wrongfully levied, together with such penalty not exceeding double such amount as the Court thinks fit.

Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 48.

For not giving receipt.

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or in giving such receipt omits to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit.

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues; in other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

B. 7: No. 4, pp. 1-3.

Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.

10. Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought, flood, locusts or any other cause beyond the control of a cultivator, the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may, in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land for the season in which such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred, prove that such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land, and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable.

No rent to be less than the revenue.

11 A lease or other contract permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount or value less than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue.

B. 13.

Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimar.

12. When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chánda and Nimár has been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record-of-rights at such settlement, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered.

When any such land has not been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land rent at a rate exceeding the rate so prescribed and entered, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered.

Nothing in this section applies to sír-land or land taken under a sub-lease.

(*B*).—*Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops.*

B. 14: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 13.

Procedure for dividing or estimating crops.

13. When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of a crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time, or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, an application may be made by either party to a Revenue-officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division, estimate or appraisement.

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will

not so attend, or that, if he does so attend, there will be a dispute regarding such division, estimate or appraisement, the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission.

B. 15.

Appointment of assessors.

14. When a Revenue-officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen, such officer may, in his discretion, direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors, and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement.

B. 16 : Ajmer Land Regulation, sec. 49.

Remedy for error in division.

15. If, in any division under the foregoing provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, such party may, within three months from the date on which such division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, at the price which prevailed on such date.

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

B. 17.

Effect of estimate.

16. When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions, such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed.

Ajmer Land Regulation, s. 51.

Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground. If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive.

No. 3, pp. 48 to 51.

(*C*).—*Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding.*

B. 18.

Definitions.

17. In this section and sections eighteen to twenty-two, both inclusive, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them :—

(*a*) "landlord's fortnight" means, with reference to a holding, a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding.

(*b*) "produce of a tenant's holding" includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding, and crops and other products reaped or gathered, but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen.

Explanation.—Crops and other products deposited on a threshing-floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not, by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored.

B. 19.

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords.

18. When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, the attachment shall, in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment, prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise; and if there are prior attachments, the landlord shall, in respect of the said part of the claim, be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

B. 20 : Act X of 1859, sec. 118.

Tenant may reap attached crops.

19. Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may, while under attachment, by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose. If the tenant neglects to do so, the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered, and stored, either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

B. 21.

Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases.

20. If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord, it shall not be brought to sale—

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight, before the end of such fortnight;

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time, before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing.

If, having been so attached, it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight, the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit :

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*a*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held; or

(*b*) if, when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight, the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*c*) if, when the attachment has been made at any other time, the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay.

B. 22.

Retention of sale proceeds by the Court in certain cases.

21. In the case of a sale under the proviso (*d*) of section twenty, the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold; and attachments made by the landlord shall, in respect of such proceeds, have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale.

B. 23.

Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears.

22. If, within a landlord's fortnight, a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment, in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight, the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court

under section twenty-one, the Court shall make such attachment accordingly, and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto. But, if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made, the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit.

(*D*).—*Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.*

B. 24. Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.

23. Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties, any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may, before the first day of April in any agricultural year,—

(*a*) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year;

(*b*) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord.

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same; and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application.

B. 25. Tenancy when terminated by such notice.

24. When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year, or when, on an application made before the first day of April in any such year, such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year, the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year.

B. 26. Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.

25. Any tenant who, except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract, surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than as provided by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued: Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord, or let by him to another tenant.

B. 28. Surrender to be of the entire holding.

26. No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord.

(*E*).—*Of Ejectment.*

B. 29. No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.

27. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

See s. 60. (*a*) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred; or

(*b*) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided.

B. 30. Ejectment by Civil Court—

28. A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes, that is to say,—

in execution of decree for ejectment;

(*a*) in execution of a decree for ejectment;

in execution of decree for arrears;

(*b*) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding; or

on an application under certain provisions of this Act.

(*c*) if he is a tenant for a term, or an ordinary tenant or a sub-lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained. See ss. 60, 71 & 49.

B. 32: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 34 & 35. Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.

29. When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year, or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf, the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid,

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land; and the Court may make such order:

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree.

B. 33. Application to a Civil Court to eject.

30. Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment, or an order under section twenty-nine, or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned,

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order, or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order, to such civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf, to eject his tenant from such holding.

B. 34. Procedure thereon.

31. The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, eject such tenant:

Provided that, when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year, such Court, if it finds that the tenant has not sub-let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage, may, instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with, order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year. Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 21 and Act XIX of 1868, ss. 38 & 39.

B. 35: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42. Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

32. When a tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall, in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled—

(*a*) at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops; and

(*b*) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown:

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 27.

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord, being in a position to make an application under section thirty, has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake.

B. 36.

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.

33. When a landlord elects, under clause (*a*) of section thirty-two, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section, such tenant shall pay to such landlord, for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable.

B. 37.

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.

34. A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant; or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive.

B. 38.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.

35. When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord, it shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum, fix a time within which it must be paid into Court.

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant;

and, if such sum is not so paid within such time, shall dismiss the application for ejectment;

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment.

B. 39.

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.

36. When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof, and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit, any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty-nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant.

B. 40.

When proceedings to eject to be stayed.

37. If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty-nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized, the proceedings shall be stayed.

B. 41.

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

38. Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty-seven may, within one year from the date of his ejectment, sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement, or for compensation, or for both; and such Court shall, if it finds that the ejectment was illegal, reinstate the tenant, or, in case he has applied for compensation, ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount, together with such further sum, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment.

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease.

(F).—Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.

B. 42.

Preferential right to improve.

39. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that, save as provided in section ninety-five, landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks, pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords, who have a preferential right to make them, and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right.

B. 43: Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 37: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 23: Act XIX of 1873, sec. 54: Irish Act, secs. 3, 4, 15, 21 and 70.

Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.

40. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer, has made improvements in his holding, such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court:

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when the tenant is a tenant of sír-land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto;

(*b*) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty-nine, or, when no such notice or time is prescribed, without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it;

(*c*) when the tenant, having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it, has made it without giving such notice;

(*d*) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation.

Improvements made by a tenant, before the passing of this Act, in lands other than sír-land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to, and with the permission of, his landlord, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself, or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement.

B. 44; No. 4, p. 12.

Principle on which compensation to be assessed.

41. In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty, the Court shall have regard—

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement; and

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement;

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord, or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding:

Provided also that if a landlord has, in consideration of an improvement, allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made, the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement.

Explanation.—In this section, the words "letting value" mean the value of the holding if let at a rack-rent.

B. 46.

Shape in which compensation may be given.

42. Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit, unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly.

B. 47: No. 3, pp. 6-10: No. 4, p. 12: Cf. Irish Act, s. 4.

Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.

43. Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements, or to be ejected if he makes improvements, or to forego any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them, shall, so far as regards such agreement, be void.

B. 48: No. 3, pp. 6-10.

Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

44. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing—

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements, or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made, or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

No. 3, pp. 3 & 4.

(*G*).—*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same Land.*

B. 50.

Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.

45. When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases, ejectment, or the enhancement, abatement or recovery of rent, appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment, they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf.

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant.

No. 4, p. 14.

B. 51.

Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.

46. Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, and so far as his appointment may extend, the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified, and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents, to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants, as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him.

B. 52.

Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

47. When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents, such tenant, subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf, shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others; and such persons shall be bound, if the tenant so desires, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, in manner provided by section forty-five, to receive the rent of such holding.

(*H*).—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

B. 53: No. 4, p. 14.

Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.

48. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown,—

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act;

(*b*) that, except as by this Act provided, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord.

B. 54: No. 4, p. 14

Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.

49. When any tenant having a right to sub-let sub-lets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by, or surrenders his holding to, his landlord, the sub-lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub-lease; but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him.

B. 57: No. 3, p. 12: Compare Act X of 1859, ss. 2, 9, 80 & 81: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 24 & 28: and Act XIX of 1868, s. 7.

Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.

50. When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement, either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing.

B. 58.

Procedure on application under section 50.

51. On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue-officer shall ascertain the matters, if any, on which the parties are at issue, and shall then—

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute, or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour, make the order applied for; or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue-officer is competent to determine, determine such matters, and make such order thereon as he thinks fit; or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court.

B. 59.

If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.

52. If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty-one, the Officer may himself execute such instrument; and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it.

B. 60: Compare Irish Act, s. 6: Oudh, s. 27: Act X, sec. 24.

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

53. If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect there of by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time, should be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, such enquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant: Provided that—

no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously, or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same.

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section, both landlord and tenant, and all persons claiming under either of them, shall, in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue-officer, or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record.

B. 8: No. 4, pp. 3 & 4.

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

54. If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding, and while such lease or contract is in force,—

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding;

(*b*) land-revenue having previously been payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased,

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord, unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable.

Where land-revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed, the amount of such revenue is reduced, such lease or other contract shall, if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs, be voidable at the option of the tenant, unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(*A*).—*Preliminary.*

B. 61.

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

55. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure.

(*B*).—*Of Ejectment.*

B. 62: No. 2, p. 33.

Notice of ejectment.

56. Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year, apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment; and such Court shall serve such notice.

B. 63.

Procedure when right to eject is disputed.

57. If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty-six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him, he may, within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right.

B. 64: No. 2, pp. 33 & 34.

When protection-order may be granted.

58. Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who, not being a tenant of sír-land, or a sub-lessee, has, at the time when it is proposed to eject him, continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated, and is, when such village is inhabited, resident therein, and has not, either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him, or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding, received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, may, within the said period of one month, apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment; and such Court shall grant such order, unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby.

Explanation.—Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section.

B. 65.

Declaration of right to eject when to be made.

59. If, within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty-seven, and no application is made under section fifty-eight, or if, on such a suit being instituted or application made, it is rejected, the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant.

B. 66.

Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.

60. Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty-nine may eject the tenant—

(*a*) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty-six was made—at any time during the said month of May;

(*b*) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration:

Provided that any such landlord, instead of ejecting such tenant himself, may, within the period prescribed by this section, apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant.

B. 67.

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.

61. Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty-nine and who, if ejected, would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty-two, may, if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court, apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him; and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order.

B. 68.

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.

62. Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may, within the period of one month after such ejectment, apply to a Court appointed under section sixty-one—

(a) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty-two, he is entitled; and

(b) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty-five.

B. 69.

Procedure in such cases.

63. On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to determine the matters set forth therein, and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled, and if any net sum as aforesaid, to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled, is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes, may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected.

B. 70.

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.

64. A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty-eight in one agricultural year may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives assistance from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding.

B. 71.

Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

65. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing that any notice other than that herein prescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void.

(C).—*Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.*

B. 72.

Rent payable by ordinary tenants.

66. The rent payable in any year of his tenancy by an ordinary tenant, not being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty-eight, shall be,—

(a) when such year is the first year of his tenancy, the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay; or in the absence of any agreement, such rent as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine to be a fair rent;

Compare Act XIX of 1868, ss. 35 & 36.

(b) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy, the rent which was payable in the preceding year, unless a different rent has been agreed upon, in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable.

In fixing a fair rent under clause (a) of this section, the Revenue-officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood, and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates.

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall, unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake, be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum.

B. 5.

Diminution of area of holding.

67. When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished, by diluvion or otherwise, during any year of tenancy, a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine the rent payable for the holding for such year.

B. 73.

Rents payable by protected tenants.

68. When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty-eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order, or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty-six whichever may be greater.

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year.

B. 74; No. 3, p. 13.

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.

69. Except as provided in this Act, no Court shall determine the rent proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant.

Sub-letting.

70. An ordinary tenant shall not, in the absence of a written contract empowering him to do so, be entitled to sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

B. 75.

Ejectment on expiry of term.

71. A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after the first day of May next preceding the end of such term, be deemed to be, in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement, an ordinary tenant:

Provided that, if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term, the notice specified in section fifty-six shall not be required; and such tenant may, on the expiration of such term, be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty-nine.

Sub-letting.

72. A tenant for a fixed term may, in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary, sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(A).—*Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.*

B. 76; No. 3, p. 15.

Ex-proprietors of sír-land.

73. Any owner of sír-land shall be deemed to become an occupancy-tenant of such land in the following cases, *viz.*:—

(a) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate it;

(b) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land-revenue; or

(c) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment-debtor.

Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.

74. Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant with rights of occupancy of any land, or in terms equivalent thereto, in any record-of-rights of such land made before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded.

B. 77: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 8: No. 1, p. 16: No. 2, pp. 31 & 32: No. 3, p. 16: No. 2, p. 31:

Twelve years' rule.

75. Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein: Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination; or (2) held in lieu of wages; or (3) sír-land.

Explanation I.—Land sub-let is not "held" either by the sub-lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section.

Explanation II.—The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or, when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was, or, had this Act been in force, would have been, bound to recognize such acquisition, the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19, 22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Explanation III.—When, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical redistribution, lands which a tenant may, in accordance with such custom, have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the same lands as the lands which he held prior to such exchange.

B. 78: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19-22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.

76. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution, and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

B. 79: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 61 & 62: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Tenant changing land in other cases.

77. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold such land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

B. 80.

Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.

78. In the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease, or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy-five.

B. 81.

Tenants in Sambalpúr.

79. In the district of Sambalpúr, every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant in respect of all the land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease; and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty-nine.

B. 82.

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

80. Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract.

(B).—Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.

B. 83; No. 3, p. 37.

Descent of occupancy-right.

81. The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land: Provided that, except in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

B. 84.

Right of transfer.

82. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding, or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent, to any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with him in such holding.

No. 3, pp. 31-36.

Every absolute occupancy-tenant, and, in the districts of Chánda and Nimár, every tenant having a right of occupancy, may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding, or any undivided share thereof, to any person to whom the right of occupancy would, under the provisions of section eighty-one, descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living.

B. 85.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

83. No entry in the Record-of-rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy-tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy-tenant under any power recorded in a Record-of-rights.

B. 86; No. 3, pp. 29-31.

Right to sub-let.

84. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub-let his holding or any part thereof:

Provided that in the districts of Chánda and Nimár tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not, during the term of such settlement, be entitled to sub-let.

B. 87: No. 3, p. 31.

Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

85. No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has agreed to transfer or has sub-let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub-let the same if it appears that he so agreed, or sub-let, believing in good faith that he had such power.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.

B. 88: No. 4, p. 19.

Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.

86. The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding, unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is changed under this Act.

B. 89.

Power to fix money rent where not fixed at or since settlement.

87. A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money, or his landlord, may apply to a Settlement-officer if a settlement is in progress, or if no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement-officer, or after such settlement and

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue-officer, to a Revenue-officer, to fix such rent; and such officer shall, except as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant, fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say :—

No. 2, p. 37: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 72.

(a) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue on similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl; and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl;

(b) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him;

(c) to any circumstances, such as the status or caste of the tenants, which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent; and

No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 2, p. 32: No. 3, pp. 23 & 24.

(d) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement, and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose:

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section, except by a Settlement-officer.

"Circle" in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement-officer, or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment-circle.

B. 90.

Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.

88. (a) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpúr district;

(b) rents of absolute occupancy-tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act; and

(c) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement-officer,

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven.

B. 91: No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.

89. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, the landlord may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely :—

(a) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been, owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist, and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made;

(b) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding;

(c) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense;

(d) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 92: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Abatement of such rent.

90. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, such tenant may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely :—

(a) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding, or

(b) that, since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act, or

(c) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 94: No. 3, p. 37.

Rents of certain tenants not to be charged on certain grounds.

91. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the rents of occupancy-tenants in the districts of Sambalpúr, Chánda and Nimár, or of absolute occupancy-tenants, shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (d), has been made, or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished, when such increase or diminution has not been caused by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

B. 95.

Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.

92. Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpúr agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which, at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed, shall be void; but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord.

B. 96.

Power to make rules for determining rents.

93. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement-officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy, and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty-seven, clause (b), may be allowed.

Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

94. In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others, the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement-officer, and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money-rent; and, on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money-rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same:

Act VIII of 1879, s. 9.

Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer, when any such application made before him is opposed, to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same.

(D).—*Miscellaneous.*

B. 97.

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.

95. Every absolute occupancy-tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy-eight or section seventy-nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have, with respect to his landlord, a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding.

B. 99.

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.

96. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who, at the passing of this Act, has, or may hereafter acquire, rights of occupancy, are those which are described in this chapter.

Quasi occupancy-tenants.

97. Any owner of sír-land who—

(*a*) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly agreeing to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it; or

(*b*) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880,

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force, or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession, to retain the actual possession of the land, paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

B. 100: No. 3, p. 41.

Cognizance of certain applications.

98. The Revenue-officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject-matter of the following applications, namely:—

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7);

(2) applications to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 13);

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50);

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53);

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66);

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67);

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy-tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90);

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94);

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act; and, subject to the provisions herein contained, may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court, namely:—

(*a*) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing, estimating or appraising any crop, or receiving any deposit;

(*b*) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties.

Procedure on such applications.

99. In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety-eight, the Revenue-officers shall, as nearly as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880.

From every order passed by a Revenue-officer in respect of any such matter, an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land-revenue Act.

B. 103: No. 3, pp. 41 to 46.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

100. Subject to the provisions of section ninety-eight, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant: Provided that—

(*a*) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or a Settlement-officer, hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such; and

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Courts of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise.

B. 103 (*c*).

Certain suits may be entered in separate register.

101. The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,—

(*a*) suits for an arrear of rent;

(*b*) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease, whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not;

(*c*) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied, or for penalties (section 9);

(*d*) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38);

(*e*) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57);

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits, but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe.

B. 104: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 110.

Plaint in such suits.

102. In such suits the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land, and, when fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field comprised in the holding; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and

the instalments according to which such rent is payable.

B. 106: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.

103. Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed.

B. 107.

Recovery of penalties under section 9.

104. If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section.

B. 108.

Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.

105. In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits, the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, section 15, shall be read as if, for the words "thirty days," "six weeks" and "ninety days," the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted.

An application for the re-admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1868, s. 20: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 15.

When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.

106. If, in a suit for an arrear of rent, it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed,

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue-officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1868, s. 13.

Set-off.

107. In any such suit no set-off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such.

B. 111.

Interest on arrears.

108. In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum as the Court thinks fit.

B. 112: Act IX of 1868, s. 118.

No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.

109. No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable.

B. 113: Cf. Act X of 1859, s. 13.

No appeal in certain arrear-cases.

110. When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless—

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or

(*b*) a question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

New.

Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

111. The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Short title.
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859.
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin, and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed. Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed, during a long course of years, by a powerful proprietary body, and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted, the result of applying it to a country in which, until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue-paying classes was somewhat loosely marked, and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges. Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable, experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions. To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed.

2. It will be observed (section 2, clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes, and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as raiyats. Many of its provisions, especially those of a protective nature, would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village, or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadár or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor, and is quite well able to protect himself; but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description.

3. The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes, namely, those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI, and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V, applying only to particular descriptions of tenants.

Beginning with the former class, and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills, section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought, &c., the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed.

4. This section is based on the similar provision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council, but with this important difference that, instead of requiring the Revenue-officer, on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended, to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed, it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties; and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent.

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North-Western Provinces appears advisable, because, owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces, suspensions or remissions of land-revenue may be granted without that minute field-to-field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent, and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants.

5. Section 11, which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land, is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, which invalidates revenue-free grants made by Málguzárs. The object of both is the same, *viz.*, to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land-revenue Bill).

6. Passing over, for the moment, the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimár contained in section 12, we come to sections 17 to 22, which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding. This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint, which, as a matter of fact, has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords, and which it is apprehended would, if commonly employed, lead to abuses. The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord, by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence, to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following.

7. The effect of sections 27 to 38, relating to ejectment, taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer, may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term, no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court; that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him; and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted.

8. Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor. They provide that, as a rule, the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant; but that, if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him, the tenant may make such improvement, and, having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected. The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record-of-rights to the contrary.

9. Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co-proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co-proprietors. Section 47 provides that in such cases the co-proprietors shall be bound, if the tenant requires them to do so, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding.

10. Section 48 (*b*) enacts that, except as provided by the Bill, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord; and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill, except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy-tenants to be presently referred to.

11. Sections 50 to 52, which empower a Revenue-officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing, at the instance of either party, when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms, are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattás and kabúliyats.

12. Section 54, which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re-assessment, is in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats, though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement.

13. With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants.

These classes (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr) are as follows, namely:—

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III);

(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV);

(3) tenants with a simple right of occupancy (chapter V);

(4) absolute occupancy-tenants (same chapter).

14. Taking these in their order, it will be seen from section 48 (*a*) and section 55 that it is to be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy, or hold under an unexpired lease, is "an ordinary tenant," and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure.

15. The position of the ordinary tenant, as shewn in Chapter III, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England; and in the Bill, as originally framed by Mr. Jones, such tenants were designated "tenants from year to year"; but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law, and accordingly the term "ordinary tenant," which connotes nothing, has been substituted for it.

16. The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant, as defined by the Bill, is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court, and that when he resides in the village, has cultivated any land there for five years, and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord, he may, when an order for his ejectment is applied for, claim to be protected from ejectment; and the Court will be bound to protect him, unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him.

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will, as a rule, at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy.

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council; but it is obvious that, if only by reason of its novelty, it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee.

17. As an "ordinary tenant" is either removeable upon notice, or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition, it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent; and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple.

18. Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice. The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated, to a great extent, by the terms of the leases under which they hold, and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that, when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term, the tenant will, in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an "ordinary tenant," and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III.

19. Proceeding now to Chapter V, which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy, it will be seen that the status of an occupancy-tenant, when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may, as a rule, be claimed on any one of three grounds, namely :—

1*st*, that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as sír, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73 :

2*ndly*, that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy-tenant of the land in a settlement-record prepared before the passing of the Bill; or

3*rdly*, that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status

20. As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes, it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required, the right not being acquired when the land is sub-let. On the other hand, it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village-custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattísgarh; and by section 77 that, once the right has been acquired, it shall not be lost by the tenant's removal to another holding, if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged; but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy-tenant on his new holding. This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act of 1868, and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings, to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy-rights.

21. In whichever of the above modes the occupancy-status may have been acquired, its incidents will (section 96) be presumed to be those described in chapter V. The principal of those incidents are as follows :—

1*st*, that (section 81) the right of an occupancy-tenant descends lineally as if it were land, but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a cosharer in the holding;

2*ndly*, that, while an occupancy-tenant is allowed (section 84) to sub-let, he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a cosharer; and

3*rdly*, that he is, in the absence of a contract fixing his rent, entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill.

22. These rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq.*, and are among the most important provisions of the Bill.

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87), and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it.

A new settlement is considered to reopen completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy-tenants, and, accordingly, at the first determination of these rents after the settlement has commenced, *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration. The rent-rates "assumed" by the Settlement-officer for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent, will be looked to; as also will the customary rates of rent which, as a matter of fact, are paid by tenants of the same class. Nor will other circumstances, such as the caste of the tenants, which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases, be left out of account.

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will, during the currency of the settlement, be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds. These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1*st*, that the area of the holding has been altered;

2*ndly*, that its productive power has been altered; and

3*rdly*, if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents, that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished.

23. The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue-officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed. When, owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality, such an inquiry appears to be called for, it will, it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

24. The "absolute occupancy-tenants," so called because, when the subject of occupancy-rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces, their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute, are simply occupancy-tenants with certain additional privileges. The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record-of-rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited.

They differ from ordinary occupancy-tenants chiefly in the following particulars, *viz.*:—

1*st*, that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81);

2*ndly*, that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy-tenants;

3*rdly*, that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue-officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy-tenants may be enhanced or reduced; and

4*thly*, that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements.

25. As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable, in the interest of these tenants, to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement, but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords.

26. In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr has for convenience sake been omitted, and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here.

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants. The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwári settlement would not, under the circumstances, be the most suitable.

When, therefore, it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors, it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants, and, in accordance with the arrangements then made, the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy; that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpúr shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears; that (sections 81, 91, 95), as regards the descent of the occupancy-right, fixity of rent, and the right to improve, the occupancy-tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy-tenants; and that (section 82) occupancy-tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy-tenants. Lastly, in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them, it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent.

27. It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure, and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant, except the fixation of rent, to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing, as the North-Western Provinces Rent Act does, a special set of tribunals for their disposal. The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated. In the Central Provinces, the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions, and there can never be any difficulty in arranging, as required by the proviso to section 100, that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue-administration. This being so, to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication, and without any reason whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have arisen in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere.

C. GRANT.

The 31*st July*, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIV OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st June 1879	For week ending 19th June 1880	Total from 1st January to 21st June 1879	Total from 1st January to 19th June 1880	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th July 1880	East Indian ...	7,62,531	7,18,897	2,23,75,345	2,07,81,822	...	15,93,523
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	61,386	56,571	15,80,150	16,38,003	57,853	...
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,613	84,762	26,59,464	22,70,377	..	3,89,087
10th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,69,088	2,28,700	53,48,852	59,60,121	6,11,569	..
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,41,890	1,12,854	31,43,724	29,33,701	...	2,10,023
10th ditto ...	South Indian ...	69,806	86,252	15,27,498	17,10,354	1,82,856	...
10th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,34,937	5,14,630	1,53,09,799	1,38,04,313	...	15,05,486
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1,29,288	1,77,522	45,07,874	47,74,864	2,66,990	...
	TOTAL ...	13,40,539	19,80,188	5,64,52,706	5,38,73,855	...	25,78,851
	State.						
First 10 days of July ..	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	4,044	3,992	68,507	66,942	...	1,565
10th July 1880	Nalhati ...	1,644	2,363	45,025	38,053	...	6,972
First 10 days of July	Rajputana ...	78,719	71,252	20,46,960	20,30,110	...	16,850
17th July 1880	Holkar ...	19,856	15,234	4,21,542	4,10,718	...	10,824
Last 4 days of June ..	Khamgaon ...	568	650	32,971	24,898	...	8,073
First 10 days of July	Amraoti ...	1,175	1,377	48,190	39,105	...	9,085
10th July 1880	Wardha Coal ...	3,823	2,726	85,181	1,23,998	38,817	...
Last 11 days of June	Nizam's ...	12,819	12,277	3,38,872	3,43,241	4,369	...
10th July 1880	Tirhoot ...	7,970	11,117	2,37,712	2,67,455	29,743	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	46,157	65,502	8,29,915	14,52,093	6,22,178	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,350	9,582	1,61,682	2,15,749	54,067	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,891	20,179	5,37,455	7,81,496	2,44,041	...
First 10 days of July ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,602	23,010	5,37,666	6,87,838	1,50,172	...
12th June 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,765	(a)	53,089	(b)55,873	2,784	...
First 10 days of July ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,714	...	30,363	30,363	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	5,754	18,789	2,92,739	3,26,786	34,047	...
First 3 days of July ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	60,754	1,10,487	13,54,206	(d)27,57,072	14,02,866	...
10th July 1880	Patna-Gya ...	3,996	6,373	25,184	2,16,072	1,90,888	..
17th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,013	2,497	67,431	55,679	...	11,752
19th June 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	21,443	...	3,42,786	3,42,786	..
10th July 1880	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	5,251	...	(c)39,471	39,471	
	TOTAL ...	2,94,932	4,05,820	71,84,327	1,03,05,798	31,21,471	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,35,471	23,86,008	6,36,37,033	6,41,79,653	5,42,620	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,13,15,784	3,14,48,030	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,23,21,249	3,27,31,623	4,10,374	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 12th June 1880.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 19th June 1880
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May to 19th June 1880

No. XXV of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th June 1879.	For week ending 26th June 1880.	Total from 1st January to 28th June 1879.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th July 1880	East Indian ...	9,46,137	6,34,738	2,33,21,482	2,14,16,560	...	19,04,922
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	81,729	62,481	16,61,879	17,00,484	38,605	...
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,407	88,596	27,27,871	23,58,973	...	3,68,898
10th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,49,541	2,58,600	55,98,393	62,19,021	6,20,628	...
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,41,163	1,00,356	32,84,887	30,34,057	...	2,50,830
10th ditto ...	South Indian ...	71,028	65,062	15,98,526	17,75,416	1,76,890	...
10th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,98,530	4,43,679	1,57,08,329	1,42,47,993	...	14,60,336
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	92,310	1,42,835	46,00,184	49,17,699	3,17,515	...
	TOTAL ...	20,48,845	17,96,347	5,85,01,551	5,56,70,203	...	28,31,348
	State.						
First 10 days of July 1880.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,569	3,819	72,076	70,761	...	1,315
10th July 1880	Nalhati ...	2,694	1,901	47,719	39,954	...	7,765
First 10 days of July 1880	Rajputana ...	97,452	65,292	21,44,412	20,95,402	...	49,010
17th July 1880	Holkar ...	27,427	19,950	4,48,969	4,30,668	...	18,301
Last 4 days of June 1880 ...	Khamgaon ...	284	282	33,255	25,180	...	8,075
First 10 days of July 1880	Amraoti ...	634	709	48,824	39,814	...	9,010
10th July 1880	Wardha Coal ...	15,745	1,387	1,00,926	1,25,385	24,459	...
Last 11 days of June 1880 ...	Nizam's ...	12,516	13,163	3,51,388	3,56,404	5,016	...
10th July 1880	Tirhoot ...	12,254	12,267	2,49,966	2,79,722	29,756	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	36,344	66,043	8,66,259	15,18,136	6,51,877	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,496	12,510	1,69,178	2,28,259	59,081	...
10th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,626	15,445	5,52,081	7,96,941	2,44,860	...
First 10 days of July 1880	Northern Bengal ...	79,379	29,740	6,17,045	7,17,578	1,00,533	...
12th June 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	2,878	(a)	55,967	(b)55,873	...	94
First 10 days of July 1880 ..	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,572	...	31,935	31,935	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ..	1,959	11,712	2,94,698	3,38,498	43,800	...
First 3 days of July 1880 ...	Indus Valley & Kandahar	34,535	87,004	13,88,741	(e)28,44,076	14,55,335	...
10th July 1880	Patna-Gya ...	3,960	8,514	29,144	2,24,586	1,95,442	...
17th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,133	2,397	69,564	58,076	...	11,488
19th June 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	(a)	...	(c)3,42,786	3,42,786	...
10th July 1880	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	2,999	...	(d)42,470	42,470	...
	TOTAL ...	3,55,885	3,56,706	75,40,212	1,06,62,504	31,22,292	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,04,730	21,53,053	6,60,41,763	6,63,32,707	2,90,944	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,24,99,152	3,25,03,026	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,35,42,611	3,38,29,681	2,87,070	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 12th June 1880.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 19th June 1880
(d) Total receipts from 6th April to 26th June 1880.
(e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May to 26th June 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF MAY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 976 AND 977, AND 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1246, 1247, 1248 AND 1249 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH JUNE AND 24TH JULY 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	District.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1st Half of May 1880.																																		
Rajpootana.	Marwar (Jodhpore).	15 10	16 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	11 14	5 0	5 0	3 12	6 4	6 4	5 0	21 4	22 3	11 8	18 12	18 12	10 10	...	...	...	18 2	18 12	13 2	...	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 10	...	...	...
	2nd Half of June 1880.																																		
Madras.	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 5 4
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Bengal.	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	6 0 0	10 to 15
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	7-8 to 12-15
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 8 0	13 0 0
	24-Perghs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	12 to 15
	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	12 to 15
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	12 to 15
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-1 to 3	4 to 5	5-8 to 6
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 to 4	3 to 5	4 to 6
	Chumparun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-11 to 5-10	4 to 5	7 to 16
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0*	5 0 0	7 8 0
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10
Punjab.	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 8 0
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	13 0 0
H. A. Districts.	Amráoti	14 0	14 0	8 4	11 0	11 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	65 0	64 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Akola	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
	Ellichpur	13 0	13 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	16 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Buldána	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
	Wun	13 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 8	10 8	7 0	16 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	Básim	13 12	14 4	7 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 4	10 4	7 8	15 8	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 4	9 0	6 8	15 12	15 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
Bundelkhand.	Partábgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	4 13 0	12 to 16

* With one meal a day Rs. 2-5 to 2-11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	7 5	8 5	7 6	...	...	...	14 10	14 11	13 0	16 14	17 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 10	13 6	6 11	15 13	14 11	8 0	25 14	25 14	17 5	29 11	29 11	15 13
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	14 13	13 14	8 14	17 0	16 0	12 0	36 8	34 10	19 3	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	5 14	...	...	...	15 2	17 0	11 14	16 5	18 11	12 8	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	8 2	7 3	7 0	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	11 14	16 0	15 0	14 0	26 14	27 13	20 14	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	10 5	10 10	7 5	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	14 2	14 2	11 10	22 14	22 2	15 0	29 0	26 2	15 3
	Bellary	9 10	10 2	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	9 10	14 0	14 0	10 5	24 11	24 11	14 6	19 11	19 11	15 0
	Kurnool	7 0	7 10	5 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	9 3	11 6	12 2	9 10	28 13	28 2	12 0	20 0	20 0	12 8
	Madras	7 11	7 11	7 0	...	...	...	11 3	10 11	9 3	11 14	12 2	9 13	17 5	18 0	12 3	21 2	21 6	20 8†
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	10 10	13 3	12 13	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	17 3
	North Arcot	7 10	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 10	14 8	13 8	12 3	23 11	22 11	15 8	23 14	23 14	16 8
	South Arcot	6 10	7 0	5 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	11 5	13 10	14 6	11 11	...	23 8	19 5	21 10	23 2	17 8
	Tanjore	7 5	6 10	5 14	...	...	...	14 8	14 14	10 0	...	...	...	23 13	25 6	15 2	24 10	23 14	14 8
	Trichinopoly	7 14	7 14	6 10	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	9 6	22 6	19 10	14 0	21 10	22 14	13 14
	Madura	9 0	9 6	7 13	...	...	...	12 10	13 6	8 13	13 2	13 14	9 5	24 5	25 14	14 10	22 13	23 8	14 0
	Tinnevelly*	7 6	7 2	6 0	...	...	...	12 5	11 14	8 10	12 13	12 6	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	7 6	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 14	13 2	13 2	10 6	19 2	19 2	17 6	20 11	20 11	19 2
	Nilgiris	6 6	7 2	5 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	15 6	15 6	13 14	15 6	15 6	11 2
	Salem	8 2	7 13	5 3	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 3	12 6	12 6	9 2	19 14	22 5	15 14	18 13	17 6	14 8
	South Canara	7 5	7 5	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	8 11	7 13	12 3	11 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 10	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	12 2	11 14	9 11	13 0	12 13	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	9 15	9 3	7 4	17 7	15 6	13 14	6 12	6 4	5 15	10 2	8 12	7 4	15 7	15 12	10 0	13 9	13 0	10 3
	Ahmedabad	14 4	14 8	7 0	21 4	22 0	12 0	6 8	6 8	5 4	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 4	21 8	9 0	19 0	19 0	9 0
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	6 15	26 10	26 10	12 5	8 14	8 10	6 15	12 5	11 14	8 7	21 5	21 5	...	18 13	18 13	8 14
	Surat	12 4	12 0	8 0	7 10	7 10	3 10	9 0	8 0	6 4	10 4	9 0	7 4	19 0	19 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	10 8
	Broach	13 5¼	13 5¼	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 10½	10 0	10 0	8 14¼	16 0	16 0	9 11¼	16 0	16 0	9 6½
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 12	7 12	6 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 10	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 4	11 4	11 4	9 0
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	...	12 8	12 8	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	8 13	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	8 10	18 11	18 11	12 2	16 3	16 3	11 0
	Násik	12 3	11 10	7 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	8 15	8 2	18 3	18 3	...	14 2	13 14	9 14
	Ahmednagar	12 0	11 8	7 9	...	...	...	7 1	7 2	6 10	8 15	8 15	8 1	15 8	14 4	9 12	13 8	13 8	10 1
	Poona	9 3	8 1	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	15 6	14 2	8 11	12 14	11 8	9 3
	Sholápur	10 14	11 13	7 11	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 10	9 7	9 15	8 5	19 0	18 2	9 1	16 9	16 9	10 9
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	9 12	9 12	5 4	14 8	14 11	...	7 12	7 14	4 8	9 12	9 12	7 12	22 15½	22 2	9 4	21 15	21 8	9 4
	Satara	9 6	9 6	6 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 3	7 14	7 14	7 2	12 5	12 0	8 0	11 0	10 11	7 13
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	5 10	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	8 1	10 8	10 8	8 9	17 0	17 4	10 0	18 8	18 4	10 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0
	Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	5 11	9 14	9 14	7 12	13 10	14 5	...	10 7	10 7	7 6
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	8 14	8 14	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	29 1	29 1	8 14	20 0	20 0	8 0
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 3	7 0	7 0	9 5
	Asirgarh	12 7	12 3	8 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	22 13	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 0
	Baroda	9 0	8 14	6 9	17 11	17 2	9 9	7 11	8 0	6 5	10 14	11 7	8 7	17 7	18 0	9 9	16 2	16 0	9 0
	Disa	16 1	16 12	8 8	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 10	6 14	7 0	5 8	24 4	23 1	10 0	20 4	20 0	9 0
	Nimach	13 8	13 0	9 4	19 0	19 8	13 0	8 0	7 8	...	9 0	8 8	5 8	22 0	21 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	9 8
	Nasirabad	15 7	15 9½	11 0	22 5¼	23 1½	16 11¾	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	14 9½	18 9¼	19 0	12 14
	Rájkot	15 8	15 8	7 9	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	8 6	14 12	14 8	8 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 2¾	11 3	10 8	15 3½	15 0	14 2	7 0	7 1	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 14	14 12	10 0	14 6	14 14	...
	Karachi	11 0	11 0	8 13	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	14 0	15 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	9 8
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	6 4	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	10 4
	Shikarpur	11 13	12 6	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 14	8 0	8 0	10	11 8	11 8	7 12½	14 15	14 8	...	16 0	16 0	10 10
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 12	15 5	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	17 3	17 1	8 2
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	15 12a	16 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	16 4	16 0	16 8	12 0	16 8	17 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0b	14 12	11 12	17 0	16 0	14 0	18 8	18 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0c	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	11 0d	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 0	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	9 0	16 0	14 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17-8 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 14-8 to 17-4 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of July 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
29 5	29 5	17 10	46 10	46 14	22 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 13	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
30 5	30 5	14 2	37 6	37 6	19 10	86 6	86 6	88 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
36 6	36 6	19 2	35 11	33 10	23 2	165 3	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
35 5	35 5	17 11	31 5	32 8	18 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 13	13 2	12 13	Kistna		
28 3	28 3	23 3	24 2	24 2	18 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
30 0	30 0	15 14	25 13	29 3	17 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	Cuddapah		
27 3	24 3	16 8	28 0	26 5	17 6	97 3	97 3	97 3*	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bellary		
27 2	25 13	15 8	23 3	24 0	15 0	...	...	238 2	11 11	11 5	11 11	Kurnool		
22 2	22 5	17 13	25 5	25 2	17 3	87 8	87 8	88 11	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
21 14	21 14	17 13	26 8	26 2	16 6	93 5	89 6	93 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
26 8	25 2	20 0	28 14	28 10	18 11	140 0	140 0	143 13	12 5	12 5	11 11	North Arcot		
22 5	23 13	17 5	24 11	27 0	15 8	201 11	201 11	206 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	South Arcot		
24 3	24 3	14 5	21 14	22 11	14 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 14	12 0	Tanjore		
22 5	23 10	14 6	21 10	21 10	15 6	121 8	121 8	170 2	12 2	12 2	11 5	Trichinopoly		
23 3	24 13	15 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	145 13	126 6	126 6	13 10	14 0	13 2	Madura		
...	...	...	21 10	22 8	13 14	76 13	76 13	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 11	Tinnevelly		
21 5	21 5	18 6	23 11	23 11	19 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
14 6	14 6	13 11	16 10	16 10	14 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
19 8	21 0	16 8	22 6	22 6	17 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 8	11 8	Salem		
14 2	13 3	14 8	...	...	12 2	...	...	102 2	10 8‡	10 8	12 3	South Canara		
16 6	15 11	14 10	21 0	22 0	16 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
10 0	8 14	10 5	15 4	14 5	10 7	54 9	54 9	57 14	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Surat		
...	...	...	14 8¾	14 8¾	9 6½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	Broach		
11 4	11 4	9 6	11 13	11 13	8 9	71 1	71 1	74 0	9 13	9 13	9 8	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	7 12	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	18 7	18 7	10 12	140 0	140 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
16 0	16 0	12 5	17 0	17 0	9 8	128 0	128 0	140 0	12 1	12 1	11 2	Násik		
...	...	...	14 15	14 1	9 1	106 4	116 0	100 2	11 4	11 4	9 8	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	13 13	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	10 8	11 10	8 14	Poona		
...	...	...	16 7	15 3	8 11	78 12	80 0	116 0	11 0	10 4	10 1	Sholápur		
...	...	...	13 7½	13 9	7 4	280 0	280 0	...	9 5	9 7	10 6	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	13 0	12 15	7 13	105 15	113 5	105 15	9 6	9 14	8 12	Satara		
19 8	19 8	13 0	13 8	14 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	113 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	Belgaum		
24 0	24 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
12 5	11 12	11 12	11 14	11 3	8 7	120 0	150 0	120 0	10 6	10 6	14 4	Ratnágiri		
15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
26 10	26 10	10 0	24 9	22 13	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	14 5	14 9	8 11	80 0	91 8	96 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	Baroda		
...	...	...	17 8	15 13	10 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	140 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	23 6	23 11	13 14	80 0	81 10¾	90 0	13 0	12 14	11 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	8 2	75 0	75 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	13 7	13 5	12 14	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 15¼	9 0	10 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
6 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	14 3	14 5	13 8½	250 0	240 0	270 0	8 4	8 2	10 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	16 8	17 12	12 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Burdwan		
...	...	...	13 4 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	11 4	240 0	320 0	400 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	17 12	17 8	11 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Howrah		

* *Vide* explanation furnished in the previous Statements.
† The figures now quoted for the corresponding fortnight of 1879 are correct.
‡ This is the average of Bombay and Goa Salt, *vide* G. O. dated 6th April 1880, No. 417.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 21 seers, best rice 13 to 24 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers.
d In Contai the prices are:—Barley 12 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 32 seers, and gram 12 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	14 0	14 0	11 11	20 0	20 0	14 9	6 10	6 10	5 11	11 0	10 2	11 0	20 0	22 10	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 4	14 4	14 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0f	16 0	11 13½	...	26 10¾	16 0	13 5¼	12 5	9 7	15 10	15 4	10 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 8g	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	9 2	20 8	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	20 0h	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 8i	13 8	10 3	16 0	14 0	13 5	16 12	14 0	10 3	20 4	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	20 0j	20 0	12 0	...	26 4	13 8	12 0 to 15 0	15 8	8 4 to 9 0	16 8 to 18 12	16 0 to 16 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	18 0k	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	17 4	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	8 4	26 4	24 12	9 12	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	21 0l	22 0	14 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	6 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 7n	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 3	10 0	16 0	16 2	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts																		
	Dacca	16 0o	16 0	11 4	30 0	30 0	11 4	20 0	17 10	9 0	22 0	20 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...
	Furreedpore	20 4p	18 4	13 0	31 0	30 0	15 0	6 8	6 4	6 4	19 8	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... q	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	9 8	18 8	20 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	16 0r	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	8 8	24 0	20 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	9 0	27 0	24 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	9 0	22 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... s	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	13 5	8 14	14 8	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0t	20 8	13 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 12u	20 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	17 8
	Durbhunga	20 0v	20 4	12 0	38 0	23 0	19 0	11 8	12 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0	20 0	13 0	30 0	29 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 8	16 12	13 0	30 0	31 0	19 8	9 0	8 8	6 4	17 0	16 8	14 12	32 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	22 0u	22 0	14 8	34 0	32 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 15x	21 0	13 10	31 8	31 8	16 12	10 8	14 11	10 8	19 15	17 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 11y	17 11	12 10	35 5	36 9	20 3	16 7	16 7	11 0	17 11	17 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0z	20 0	14 0	37 0	36 0	...	16 0	18 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0z1	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	10 8	10 8	12 7	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 12*	19 11	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 12	15 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	26 9	26 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribagh	18 0z2	17 0	12 0	24 0	27 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	13 0z3	14 0	8 0	26 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	40 0	36 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0z4	13 0	10 8	24 0	32 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 15-8 seers, barley 17-12 to 20 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 13-4 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 19 seers and gram 17 to 20 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-4 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 7 to 19 seers, common rice 15-5 to 20 seers, and gram 15-8 to 24 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 16-4 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 27 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

i In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 22-8 seers, best rice 9-12 seers, common rice 19-8 seers, and gram 17-4 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 36 seers, and gram 8-14 to 15 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 16-8 seers, and gram 14 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 16 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12-8 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 40 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :— Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 35 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 13 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 26 seers and common rice 20 to 28 seers.

India for the 1st half of July 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	17 12	17 8	11 12	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	18 4	17 12	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 7	120 0	120 0	...	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	10 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	14 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	180 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	21 0	20 11	10 8	240 0	200 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	...	18 0	13 8	8 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	8 10	8 4	Bogra		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	19 0	16 0	11 7	91 8	91 8	91 0	9 8	9 8	8 14	Dacca		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	13 8	10 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	13 4	12 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	...	11 4	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	8 0	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	88 0	80 0	140 0	9 5	8 0	8 14	Patna		
...	...	...	25 8	25 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Gya		
29 0	29 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Shahabad		
27 0	27 0	17 0	22 8	22 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	8 4	Mozufferpore		
24 0	23 8	17 0	25 0	23 8	14 12	160 0	160 0	190 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	26 4	25 3	13 10	85 0	105 0	126 0	8 6	8 14	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	23 6	22 11	13 4	126 4	132 9	126 4	9 7	9 2	8 13	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	9 0 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
14 7	15 12	10 8	19 11	19 11	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	12 0	14 7	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
42 0	36 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh		
36 0	32 0	19 0	13 0	15 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 0	6 8	5 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley 27-8 to 35 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 16-4 to 24 seers, and gram 23-8 to 25 seers.

u In Buxar the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, barley 27 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 18 seers, bulrush millet 25 seers, great millet 25 seers, lesser millets 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 seers, and gram 26-8 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20-8 to 22 seers, barley 29 to 50 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, murwa (in Madhoobani) 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Madhoobani) 50 seers, and gram 23 to 25 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 50 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23-12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 50 seers, and gram 20 to 36 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 18 to 30 seers, best rice 8-16 to 16 seers, common rice 17-8 to 18 seers, great millet 16 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 6 to 26 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, barley (in Soopole) 32 seers, best rice 19 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 28 seers, and gram 9 to 18 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 12-8 to 21 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 21-8 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 32-8 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 12 seers, common rice 22-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 35 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers.

z3 In Daltongunge the prices are:—Wheat 20·62 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 22·25 seers, bulrush millet 94 seers, mohwa 33·75 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30·25 seers, and gram 23·62 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 24 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 25 seers, bulrush millet (in Govindpore) 30 seers, great millet (in Govindpore) 28 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpára																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills *a*																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	17 8	13 12	27 0	29 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	11 0
	Saháranpur	18 5	18 5	16 0	30 1½	27 15	21 8	6 7½	6 15	8 0	11 13½	11 13½	9 0	22 9½	26 14	13 12	19 6	21 8	10 12
	Muzaffarnagar	19 0	19 0	16 12	30 12	29 4	22 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 6	23 2	22 0	19 12	22 0	22 0	15 6
	Meerut	19 4	19 4	16 8	27 0	28 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	26 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	16 0
	Bulandshahr	19 12	20 0	17 8	29 0	29 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 12	11 4	9 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	23 8	21 0	14 0
	Aligarh	19 8	19 0	16 8	27 8	28 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	27 0	25 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	16 0
	Kumaun	12 8	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	23 14	21 15	15 8	34 5	32 5	23 1	13 8	13 8	5 10	14 10	14 10	9 0	16 5	13 8	16 0	27 0	25 14	16 5
	Moradabad	21 9	21 14	16 14	33 12	33 12	21 4	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 14	10 10	...	...	17 8	...	...	16 4
	Budaun	21 14	21 0	15 12	31 3	32 1½	19 12½	6 0	6 0	4 12½	15 9½	15 15	10 12½	19 8	...	18 0	18 0	...	17 1½
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	15 10	31 4	30 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 5	15 0	13 12	10 5	20 0	16 4	20 0	22 8	16 4	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur	21 0	21 14	16 2	31 0	33 8	22 12	6 4	6 4	6 2	17 8	17 12	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	26 4	26 4	18 12	50 0	50 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	18 12	10 0	12 8	...	11 4	10 0	...	8 12
	Muttra	17 8	17 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	19 8	5 0	7 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	26 0	28 0	17 0	26 0	28 0	15 0
	Agra	18 0	17 4	14 8	24 0	25 0	19 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 12	27 0	26 8	17 0
	Farukhabad	18 9½	18 15	14 13	23 5½	25 0½	19 9	6 2	6 2	6 11	15 10½	16 6	11 11	19 12	17 14	19 1	19 1½	21 12	19 1
	Mainpuri	18 4	17 8	14 12	22 12	23 0	19 4	6 0	6 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	17 8	17 8	14 0	23 8	22 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 8	16 8	12 8	24 8	25 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	16 0
	Etah	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	21 8	21 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	17 0	7 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Jhánsi	20 8	21 4	13 15	39 5	39 14	22 3	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	39 2	39 14	20 0	...	33 0	...
	Lalitpur	21 8	20 8	12 0	47 8	45 0	25 0	12 0	11 4	7 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	46 4	45 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 0	14 12	28 0	26 8	21 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Fatehpur	17 12	18 8	13 8	27 0	28 4	18 4	9 8	9 8	7 0	17 12	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	16 4	16 8	13 4	30 0	30 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	6 4	16 0	16 0	11 8	34 0	36 0	16 0	30 0	26 0	16 0
	Allahabad	18 2	18 11	13 8	29 12	29 8	19 0	9 4	9 0	7 4	18 8	19 0	13 4	32 8	34 8	17 12	27 14	26 8	16 12
	Hamírpur	17 4	16 14	12 11	25 5	23 14	17 2	9 0	9 0	5 0	12 15	13 3	10 8	27 0	28 15	16 9	27 0	29 4	16 [illegible]
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 3	15 8	32 7	31 1	21 3	7 12	7 12	7 1	16 15	17 10	12 0	...	...	21 3	16 15	18 5	16 1
	Gorakhpur	20 11¼	22 9½	14 13½	36 0	37 13	20 11¼	13 8	12 8	10 12¾	18 0	16 3¼	14 6½	27 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	16 3
	Basti	20 4	21 0	15 8	38 0	38 0	25 0	16 4	15 12	10 0	18 0	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	19 3	14 11	28 0	28 0	20 7	7 2	7 2	6 13	16 4	17 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	16 0
	Benares	19 8	19 8	14 2	29 13	29 13	19 9	14 1½	11 15	8 11	16 13	16 13	13 1	28 3	28 7	19 9	23 14	22 12	17 6
	Gházipur	19 15	20 10	14 13	28 5	30 10	20 2	10 5	10 15	6 7	15 7	16 1	11 9½	28 5	25 12	21 4	20 10	20 10	16 1
	Balia	20 0	19 8	16 8	31 0	30 8	22 8	9 0	9 4	8 0	14 4	14 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	27 1	24 9½	...	41 14	46 12	...	10 6	8 2	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 4½	18 5½	14 9	25 10	28 4	20 5	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 12	15 4	10 12	22 12	25 8	19 3½	23 0	25 11½	16 0
	Unáo	17 9	18 2	15 0	24 0	25 1	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 10	17 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Bára Banki	18 0	16 8	15 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Sitapur	21 8	21 9½	17 7	33 10	32 13	25 8	8 8	8 8	5 8	16 0	16 13	11 11	17 8	23 3	16 0	21 8	22 3	16 0
	Hardui	19 4	19 0	15 0	31 0	30 0	21 9	4 11	4 11	4 11	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	23 0	23 8	18 4	40 0	40 0	31 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	...	22 0	9 0	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	19 0	14 4	27 0	29 0	21 0	8 8	8 12	7 6	14 12	16 4	11 4	...	...	20 12	15 0	...	15 0
	Bharaich	19 0	22 0	16 0	37 0	43 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	18 0	12 8	32 0	36 0	28 0	10 0	12 0	10 0
	Gonda	24 1	24 2	16 14	42 12	41 8	29 4	15 8	15 10	11 14	17 7	18 4	12 3	31 0	31 0	27 12	21 4	22 0	17 0
	Rai Bareli	19 4	19 2	15 4	26 0	26 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Sultánpur	20 8	21 0	16 0	32 0	32 8	23 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	21 8	22 1	16 0	34 4	34 0	22 8	18 5	18 8	12 9	20 10	21 0	14 9	...	...	22 8	...	...	20 0
Punjab.	Delhi	18 0	17 8	15 12	26 0	25 4	21 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 0	24 0	25 4	19 8	23 0	24 4	16 8
	Gurgáon	19 8	19 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	27 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	20 0
	Karnál	18 8	18 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	20 0
	Hissar	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	19 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	7 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	19 0
	Rohtak	17 0	17 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	17 0
	Sirsa	15 0	16 0	13 12	35 0	37 0	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	30 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	21 0
	Umballa	17 4	18 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	24 0	28 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	13 0
	Ludhiána	18 0	18 8	15 8	29 0	31 0	20 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	31 0	30 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	17 0
	Simla	11 0	13 0	10 8	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	...	12 0	14 0	9 0
	Jullundur	18 8	19 0	14 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Hoshiárpur	19 8	20 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Kángra	18 0	17 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of July 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return		receiv	ed.	Sylhet	Assam.	
												Cachar		
												Goálpárá		
												Gáro Hills		
												Kámrúp		
												Darrang		
												Nowgong		
												Sibságar		
												Lakhimpur		
												Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
												Nága Hills *a*		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	20 7½	19 14½	15 9	129 0	150 0	129 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	19 4	19 4	16 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 4	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	9 8	240 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Garhwál		
...	...	...	21 6	21 2	15 3	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	23 2	23 12	14 6	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
...	...	...	25 12½	25 3	16 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	Budaun		
...	...	...	23 2	23 2	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	17 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 0	9 14	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 10	9 0	Taráí Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	14 12	100 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	20 10	21 15	15 8	151 12	156 12	136 4	...	...	12 14	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	19 4	19 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	128 0	...	...	9 8	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	19 8	21 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived.	Etah		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	26 2½	26 14½	14 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	15 4	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	22 8	21 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	22 0	22 4	13 4	125 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Allahabad		
...	...	...	22 8	21 12	14 12	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	28 4	29 8	16 15	141 4	169 8	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	26 1½	26 1	14 13½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	15 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	22 0	20 8	20 10	138 0	145 0	177 0	7 14	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	24 6	24 6	14 2	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	9 3	Benares		
...	...	...	25 12	25 12	14 13	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 12	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
...	...	...	26 0	26 4	25 0	120 0	160 0	...	9 6	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	27 3	26 4	...	150 0	125 0	...	10 12	10 12	...	Pilibhít		
28 8*	29 8	19 11½	21 12	22 10	14 9	110 0	110 0	122 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.* * Dhán. † Choti juár. ‡ Kodon. § Makai, moth, sáwan, kodon, and dhán. ‖ Kodon. ¶ Marua, kodon, and laharra. ** Peas. †† Peas, arhar, and mash.
26 0†	26 0	18 0	21 8	22 1	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Unao		
29 0‡	28 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
21 0§	26 11	...	27 8	26 3	20 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 14	8 8	Sitapur		
...	...	...	24 14	24 14	15 8	280 0	280 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardui		
40 0‖	40 0	31 0	23 0	23 8	20 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	...	...	23 8	24 4	15 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Fyzabad		
36 0‖	42 0	32 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	150 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
34 3¶	39 6	29 5	27 4	27 8	19 2	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gonda		
...	...	...	21 8	23 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	8 0	8 4	Rai Bareli		
36 0**	34 0	23 0	28 0	27 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	9 0	Sultánpur		
32 8††	32 13	20 1	22 2	22 9	14 3	186 10	200 0	193 5	8 5	8 5	8 4	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	21 0	20 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...	...	22 8	21 12	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Karnál [*a*]		[*a*] Jowár falling.
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Hissar		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 4	8 4	Rohtak		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sirsa		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	10 10	Umballa [*b*]		[*b*] Jowár rising.
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Ludhiana		
...	...	...	11 8	13 8	11 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	Simla		[*c*] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	16 4	100 0	110 0	105 0	11 4	11 0	10 12	Jullundur [*c*]		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 4	10 12	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángrá		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	18 0	17 8	14 12	27 8	25 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	26 8	23 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	15 8
	Siálkot	15 8	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	18 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	13 0
	Gurdáspur	21 0	20 8	14 8	28 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Lahore	16 0	16 0	14 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	15 0
	Ferozepore	17 0	17 0	15 0	28 0	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	...	17 0	24 0	...	...
	Gujránwála	15 12	15 4	14 8	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	12 0
	Ráwalpindi	10 8	11 0	10 6	13 8	14 0	11 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 12	11 4
	Jhelum	15 0	14 8	14 4	20 0	19 8	16 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 8
	Gujrát	15 8	15 4	16 2	21 0	20 8	19 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	22 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Shahpúr	13 12	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	16 0	15 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0
	Mooltan	13 8	13 12	13 4	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	11 0
	Jhang	13 8	13 4	13 8	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 8	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Montgomery	14 8	14 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	...
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 13	10 15	14 14	13 5	13 12	17 8	...	...	...	6 4	5 15	5 10	11 4	12 8	12 5	10 7	12 8	10 10
	Dera Gházi Khán	13 7	13 2	14 6	15 10	16 4	15 10	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	12 8	10 15	8 12	12 8	12 8	8 2
	Bannu	10 7	10 10	15 0	16 4	16 4	19 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 11	10 0	12 8	15 0	7 8	7 8	15 0
	Pesháwar	6 15	7 7	7 6	8 6	9 2	11 5	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 0	8 8	8 6	7 13	...	...	...
	Kohát	7 0	7 0	8 12	10 3	10 5	10 12	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 10	8 9	8 14	9 12	8 4	8 12	9 12
	Hazára	18 8	10 8	9 0	17 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	6 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	15 4	14 4	10 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 4	12 4	11 8	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	17 0	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	9 12	8 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	15 15	16 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 2	18 12	18 8	...	...	...
	Wardha	18 8	18 8	10 11	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	21 0	21 0	14 12	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	23 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	12 8	26 0	26 8	13 0	16 0	17 0	10 0
	Saugor	22 0	23 0	11 0	39 0	35 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	29 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	24 12	25 8	11 8	27 0	30 0	13 0	14 8	15 0	9 4	16 8	16 0	10 0	29 0	40 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	18 0	17 8	11 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	18 12	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	15 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	15 0	15 0	8 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14 15	15 12	7 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	25 0	25 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	11 0
	Narsinghpur	18 4	18 12	10 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	8 0	15 4	15 8	8 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	22 8	22 8	11 4	18 0	18 8	12 0
	Raipur	26 8	27 0	21 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	14 12	24 0	23 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	23 0	19 0	17 8	30 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	30 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-pyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon																		
	Thonkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyeen																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 3	10 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 8	8 1	8 8	9 0	9 4	9 0	17 4	17 12	11 4	...	...	11 15
	Bolarum	11 1	10 11	7 4	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 12	9 4	9 5	8 1	18 5	17 8	11 2	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	8 8	8 12	6 8	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 8	8 8	8 12	9 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	14 0
	Amráoti	14 8	14 0	8 4	11 0	11 0	7 12	6 8	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0
	Akola	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	14 0	13 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0
	Buldána	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	11 0
	Wún	13 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...
	Básim	13 12	13 12	7 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	10 4	7 4	15 8	15 8	8 0	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of July 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLA HS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	80 0	90 0	110 0	12 1	12 1	11 8	Amritsar [a]	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	Siálkot [b]		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Lahore [c]		
...	...	...	22 12	22 4	...	70 0	70 0	80 0	11 4	11 0	10 8	Ferozepore		
...	...	...	18 0	17 4	15 4	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gujránwála [c]		
...	...	...	12 14	13 0	10 12	50 0	50 0	50 0	9 14	10 0	9 12	Ráwalpindi [d]		
...	...	...	17 12	17 6	15 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	Jhelum		
...	...	...	18 2	17 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujrát		[a] Firewood rising and jowar falling.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		[b] Firewood falling.
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	Mooltan		[c] Bajra rising.
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	Jhang [d]		[d] Jowar falling.
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	Montgomery		[e] Salt rising.
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		[f] Wheat and firewood falling.
...	...	...	10 5	10 0	13 8	87 0	87 8	100 0	35 11	35 0	34 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 3	125 0	125 0	125 0	16 4	16 14	20 0	Dera Ghází Khán		
...	...	...	11 4	11 1	13 2	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 6	50 0	51 0	78 0	25 0	26 4	34 12	Pesháwar [e]		
...	...	...	8 2	8 4	7 13	61 3	61 3	61 3	61 3	61 3	61 3	Kohát		
...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	160 0	120 0	150 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Hazára [f]		
...	...	...	15 4	14 12	10 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Chánda		
...	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 14	160 0	160 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Wardha		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	275 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 8	6 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	6 4	Saugor		
38 0	40 0	20 0	31 0	33 0	13 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	7 12	8 4	7 8	Damoh		
...	...	...	25 8	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	9 2	Seoni		
30 4	29 8	20 0	30 8	31 0	13 8	280 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	7 12	7 0	Mandla		
15 4	16 0	8 12	21 0	21 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	8 0	6 8	Betúl		
16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	21 8	22 8	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 12	9 8	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	20 0	20 6	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 0	Nimár		
...	...	...	20 8	23 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Raipur		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	280 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
105 0	100 0	100 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-pyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon		
												Thonkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Thayetmyo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyeen		
												Toungoo		
20 1	20 1	...	14 7	14 2	8 0	112 0	105 0	90 0	8 14	8 14	8 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	14 7	14 15	8 6	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 3	9 0	Bolarum		
...	...	...	14 8	13 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
8 0	7 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
11 8	10 4	7 0	15 0	15 12	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	8 5	8 12	6 3	9 1	9 7	7 15	10 4	10 3	9 7	11 9	11 8	10 12	21 5	20 14	17 11	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	5 12	11 9	11 13	10 12	14 10	14 10	12 4	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	27 12
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	7 0	6 12	4 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	9 12	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	33 5	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	9 0	9 8	5 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 13	6 9	4 7	8 6	7 6	5 4	12 10	12 10	8 6	14 11	13 11	12 9	25 3	25 3	18 14	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	38 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	20 0
	Coorg	6 0	5 13	5 9	6 9	6 4	5 6	10 6	10 8	9 0	14 13	15 13	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 6	15 8	11 2	22 0	23 4	17 0	6 0	6 0	5 6	8 0	8 4	7 4	24 0	25 0	14 8	21 0	21 4	15 8
	Kishengurh	16 8	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 8	18 12	8 4	7 4	6 12	9 4	9 0	9 7	20 0	21 0	18 3	23 0	18 4	18 3
	Ulwur	17 2	18 1	14 1	25 0	24 13	18 10	8 14	9 0	7 4	11 5	11 8	8 8	29 0	29 15	17 7	27 0	26 1	15 14
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 0	19 8	*	26 0	27 0	*	6 8	6 8	*	7 0	7 8	*	30 0	31 8	*	26 0	28 8	28 8
	Ajmere	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deoli Cantonment	16 4	16 4	10 14½	23 13	24 2½	15 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	25 0	25 0	15 2	20 0	20 0	13 12
	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	11 8	24 0	23 0	16 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	9 4
	Sirohee	15 4	15 4	11 8	24 0	24 0	18 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	12 0
	Abu	13 0	13 0	10 4	17 8	17 8	14 8	4 14	4 12	4 8	5 10	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	9 12
	Anadra	14 8	14 4	10 8	21 0	21 0	14 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	10 12
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	20 0	11 0	33 0	37 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1¾	12 1¾	8 15¾	20 5	19 8½	13 4½	6 4	7 0½	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 4	20 0	12 13	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	13 12	12 4	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	13 12	12 7	8 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 10	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 11	14 8	10 5	20 0	21 4	12 6	5 0	5 0	4 6	6 4	6 4	5 10	18 12	18 12	10 0	17 8	16 14	10 5
	Bikaneer	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...
	Boondee	17 0	16 12	13 8	27 4	27 0	19 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	28 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Kotah	17 0	17 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	6 10	6 10	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	27 0	28 0	19 0	...	15 0	12 4
	Tonk	18 4	17 13	11 2	27 4	25 12	16 5	7 0	6 7	6 4	9 0	8 9	7 0	29 0	27 12	16 6	21 0	27 2	12 10
	Jhallawar	14 10	14 10	12 0½	21 13	21 13	13 0	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 1	20 14	20 14	18 6	14 10	14 10	11 6½
	Shahpoora	16 0	15 4	11 0	22 8	21 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 4	8 12	21 0	21 0	15 8	20 0	21 0	12 8
	Dholpur	16 9	16 3	13 3	25 13	25 6	17 11	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 0	26 2	26 15	15 14	27 0	28 3	15 7
Central India.	Indore	14 1	12 8	8 9	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	22 14	21 14	11 11	18 7	20 0	10 14
	Gwalior	14 3	14 6	11 3	23 12	24 4	14 10	6 10	6 14	5 1	8 4	8 4	6 3	25 4	25 2	15 3	26 8	27 6	14 10
	Goona	19 0	18 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	10 8	9 8	8 0	32 8	32 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	15 0
	Rutlam	15 8	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 10	9 2	5 12	12 3	13 2	8 8	33 4	31 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	11 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8½	20 1	12 12	36 10	35 15	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 12	17 14	14 0	32 6	34 10	17 0	24 2	24 0	14 0

India for the 1st half of July 1880—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
27 8	27 2	22 1	28 3	28 12	18 3	84 0	78 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
28 14	27 14	22 10	34 3	34 3	20 7	172 6	172 6	172 4	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar		
33 0	33 0	14 8	33 0	33 0	19 0	340 0	340 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Túmkúr		
30 12	30 0	23 0	30 0	30 9	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 0	7 12	7 8	Mysore		
30 0	26 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	128 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Hassan		
33 1	35 2	30 15	22 1	22 1	16 4	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	7 5	Shimoga		
25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
35 0	38 0	27 5	28 0	28 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
27 14	28 7	25 0	23 5	23 9	18 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 4	8 0	Coorg		
...	...	...	18 8	20 0	13 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	13 7	...	...	...	11 12	12 8	13 0	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	22 3	21 15	14 9	...	...	...	11 7	11 3	11 13	Ulwur		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	*	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	*	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Ajmere		* Not received.
...	...	...	23 4½	23 8	12 2	...	...	...	10 5	12 0	11 5	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	18 0	18 12	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	13 10	14 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Abu		
...	...	...	14 12	15 4	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Anadra		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	12 8	6 Pies†	6 Pies†	8 Pies†	10 0	10 0	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per man's load.
...	...	...	16 6½	16 6½	10 8¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 6¼	8 6¼	7 0½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	30 0	28 12	14 6	...	...	...	9 6	9 5	8 2	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	20 10	20 0	10 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 11	13 12	Partábgarh (...)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 4	12 8	...	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	25 12	25 12	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Boondee		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	23 8	21 7	13 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	11 7	9 14	Tonk		
...	...	...	18 4	18 4	14 4½	...	...	...	8 5	8 13½	7 1½	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	21 9	22 10	13 15	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	10 15	Dholpur		
...	...	...	15 12	16 0	10 0	87 0	87 0	107 0	8 0	7 1	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
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...	...	...	26 0	25 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 0	9 4	Goona		
...	...	...	20 10	19 12	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 9	8 7	8 8	Rutlam		
...	...	...	26 5	27 6	13 8	160 0	160 0	130 0	10 8	10 9	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD AUGUST 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general, but, as in the previous week, for the most part moderate in quantity. Although the insufficiency of rain in Madras is now more widely felt, general prospects in that Presidency are still reported to be tolerably fair. In the Deccan districts and Berar more rain is much required. There is also more or less want of rain in parts of Assam, Bengal, Mysore, and in the Peshawar district of the Punjab, where six-tenths fell during the week. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central India States there has been good rain; and in Burma the rainfall is reported to be sufficient. In Behar heavy rain has damaged the autumn crops in places; and in the Hanthawaddy district of British Burma some injury has also resulted from floods.

Agricultural prospects are still fair on the whole; in Northern and Central India they are satisfactory; but more rain is wanted in Southern India and in the Deccan.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 4th)—		
Bellary ...	·43 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 28·1; standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·32 (average of six stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; rain badly wanted; crops fading in two taluks; fever prevalent; ulcers and guinea-worm in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·63 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 33·14.
Kistna ...	·25 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 32·0; river 4·2 feet over anicut; rain very deficient, especially in western taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·81 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 21·39; crops good; water-supply failing.
Coimbatore ...	·36 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 23·96; crops generally fair, but suffering from want of rain in five taluks, withered in portions of one taluk; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, gingelly, and sugarcane in five taluks, outturn—sugarcane average, others poor.
Tanjore ...	·66 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 23·99; crops generally good; river 1 to 7 feet; rain needed in four taluks.
Madura ...	·18 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 23·33; paddy harvested in one taluk, yield average; water-supply deficient; standing crops fading.
Malabar ...	3·92 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 21·9.
Travancore ...	·46	*General Remarks.*—General prospects tolerably fair.
Bombay—(Aug. 4th)—		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Weather sultry, rain expected; river on 2nd 15 feet 11 inches, against 17 feet on same date last year; if river does not rise soon, crops will suffer; fever in two and cattle-disease in one taluka.
Hyderabad ...	Drizzle in Badin taluka.	Rice crops attacked with disease in taluka Badin; fever in talukas Hala Badin, Tando Alahyar, and Sakrand; small-pox in talukas Kandiaro and Naushahro; insufficiency of water complained of in talukas Kandiaro, Guni, and Badin; river has fallen, but is again rising.
Ahmedabad ...	·39	Total rainfall 17·70; sowing operations completed; public health good.
Baroda ...	·27	Total rainfall 19·35; sowings well advanced; prospects and health good; prices steady.
Surat ...	·12	Total rainfall 19·66; rice transplanting and sowing progressing.
Násik ...	.....	Rain much wanted in Yeola, Malegaon, Baglan, Nandgaon, Niphad, and part of Sinnar; prices stationary; health generally good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·75	Total rainfall 40·41, being 7·16 below average; average abnormal temperature *nil*; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	Maximum at Mawal, 1·62; minimum at Indapur, ·03.	Rain very much wanted at Sirur and Bhimthadi, where there has been none.
Ahmednagar ...	·37 at Akola; ·06 at Karjat; ·05 at Sangamner.	Rain very much wanted; sowing of *kharif* completed in Nagar and Parner, delayed in the other talukas for want of rain; young crops withering in Sheogaon and Sangamner; slight ague in Karjat and Sheogaon; slight cattle-disease in Newasa.
Sholapur ...	·14	Total rainfall 4·17; *kharif* sowing continued; rain urgently required in some talukas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·49	Rice crops good; sowing of *jowari* almost completed; fever prevalent.
Kanara ...	2·96 at Karwar; maximum at Kumpta, 6·30; minimum at Yellapur, 2·34.	Total rainfall 69·30; crops healthy; fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·13	Total rainfall 9·51; crops thriving; more rain wanted; health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good, except in the Deccan districts, where rain is urgently needed; fever in Southern Mahratta Country.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Aug. 4th)—		
Chittagong ...	7·68	Weather hot; thunderstorm on 2nd; more rain wanted; prospects somewhat improved by late rain; prices stationary; cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	5·27	Yield of early rice full average; prospects of late rice and jute promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·40	Prospects of jute and rice crops excellent, a full outturn expected; sowings of late rice still continue; crops on low lands at Baripore suffered from excessive rain; fever at head-quarters and Satkhira.
Moorshedabad ...	7·13	Rain has improved state of crops, though still wanted in some parts; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	4·65	Moderate rain during week has benefited standing crops; paddy still being transplanted; public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·28	Crop prospects good; public health good.
Rungpore ...	1·92	Weather hot; prospects of crops favourable; fever prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	2·03	Heat intense; prospects of autumn crops excellent; public health good.
Purneah ...	5·33	Autumn crops damaged in north-west, in other parts good; farming operations for winter crop complete; rivers in flood; health good.
Patna ...	12·12	Heavy rain has damaged autumn crops in some places.
Durbhunga ...	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Weather hot, close, and cloudy; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·54	Weather showery, more rain wanted; prospects of crops good; transplanting of rice continues; cattle-disease prevalent in Pachumba, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·47	Prospects of crops generally favourable; small-pox still reported.
		General Remarks.—More rain still wanted for high lands in many places, while in Behar heavy rain has damaged autumn crops in some parts; prospects however are generally favourable; transplanting of late rice is proceeding, and autumn crops and sugarcane are doing well in Central and Eastern Bengal; harvesting of early rice and jute progresses, a good average outturn is expected; fever reported prevalent in some places, but public health is still generally good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 3rd)	Average about 3·5	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary
Allahabad („ „)	Average 1·5	Rainfall was heaviest in Duab and north of Ganges; cholera lighter in district, 41 deaths, severe in city and suburbs, 133 deaths during the week, now slackening; wheat 20 seers, coarse cleaned rice 17 $\frac{5}{16}$ seers, unhusked rice 28½ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	Rain over 6·5 at Gorakhpur, and rain general throughout the district for the first half of week.	Prospects of crops good; generally agricultural operations have again been commenced; health good.
Jhánsi (Aug. 5th)	5·1	Weeding of crops commenced; prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 3rd)	Average 2·6; rain partial.	Rain came just in time as cultivators were getting frightened.
Bareilly („ 4th)	1·4 at head-quarters	A break in the rains during last three days; weather clear; health good; prices steady.
Meerut („ „)	2·7	Weather fair; heat excessive; wind slight and variable; health fair; cheapest wheat 19 seers, barley 28 seers, jowar 25 seers, gram 20 seers.
Kumaun („ 2nd)	Good rain on 28th and 29th July.	Weather favourable for crops; wind for three days westerly, now easterly; cattle-disease still prevalent in Eastern Kumaun.
Lucknow („ 4th)	1·0 at Sadr; ·2 at Mohanlalgunge and Malihabad.	There is a break in the rains; cholera slightly on the increase; barley 32 seers, wheat 19 seers.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	4·9 at Sadr	Heavy rain during latter part of week; young crops germinated well; prospects good.
Sitapur („ 4th)	·6	Prospects good; prices falling; wheat 23 seers, barley 36 seers; cholera almost disappeared; general health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·6	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in every district, and prospects continue favourable; prices remain steady; cholera has decreased in the Allahabad district, but is still severe in the city and suburbs; cholera has slightly increased in Lucknow but almost disappeared in Sitapur; cattle-disease in Eastern Kumaun.
Punjab—(Aug. 3rd)—		
Delhi ...	·4	Health fair; prices rising.
Hissar ...	·1	Prospects during week not good, one-tenth rain since; crops backward; prices risen; health good.
Umballa ...	3·3	Sowings progressing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	3·2	Sowings progressing; health good; prices rising.
Lahore ...	·8	Sowings progressing; health good.
Ferozepore ...	From 2·0 to ·8 in different parts.	Sowings progressing; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Siálkot ...	From 4·0 to ·4 in parts.	Sowings progressing; prices steady; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	8·5	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
Pesháwar ...	·6	Harvest prospects bad.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; health good; prices steady; indigo being manufactured.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Sowings progressing; early sown fields thriving well; small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug. 4th)	.....	Weather fine; sowings completed; prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	·73	Weather showery; rain crops and cotton cultivation completed; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	1·96	Prospects favourable; sowings almost completed; cotton weeding in progress; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	1·71	Break needed; rice transplanting commenced.
Hoshangabad ...	1·62	Crops favourable; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Raipur (July 31st)	1·29	Weather showery; rice sowings nearly completed, other crops being sown; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 29th)	1·0	Clear with occasional showers; transplanting of rice begun; break favourable to cotton; prospects good; cholera prevalent; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Light rain throughout, favourable to agricultural operations; sowings almost completed, and the prospects on the whole are favourable, except in Nimar; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent in some districts; prices continue easy.
British Burma— (July 31st)—		
Akyab ...	11·62	Total rainfall 125·60; general health good; cattle-disease decreasing; crop prospects favourable; sowings progressing.
Rangoon ...	9·30	Total rainfall 56·90; public health good.
Bassein ...	4·87	Total rainfall 57·29, public health good; a few deaths from small-pox; slight cattle-disease in two townships; agricultural operations progressing; weather seasonable.
Prome ...	1·99	Total rainfall 29·01; public health good; crops progressing satisfactorily.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	16·68	Total rainfall 113·16; public health good; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	7·64	Total rainfall 44·94; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; slight small-pox in Pegu; cattle-disease appears to be decreasing; rainfall sufficient; season favourable; crop prospects generally good, except in parts of Hanthawaddy, where damage has been caused by floods.
Assam— (Aug. 4th)—		
Gauháti ...	1·12	Weather hot; river subsiding; rain much wanted for *sali* crop.
Sylhet ...	2·05	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Cachar ...	1·55	Weather extremely warm; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali dhan* in progress, an average outturn is expected; sowing of *sail* crops continues; common rice 20 seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·32	More rain wanted for transplanting; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 4th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·63	Crops in good condition, except in parts of Kolar and Túmkúr districts, where rainfall has been insufficient, elsewhere prospects of season favourable; coffee prospects in Coorg poor; public health improved; cattle-disease abating; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	·275	
Mercara ...	9·33	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 4th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Crops fading from want of rain; weather close and cloudy.
Akola ...	.....	Sowing operations hindered; crops withering.
Hyderabad ...	·75	Total rainfall since 1st January 12·84; *abi* sowings continue; no disease; prices falling.
Central India States— (Aug. 4th)—		
Indore ...	6·58	Rain fallen most opportunely; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·62	Heat intense; health and prospects good; *bajra* and *jowar* 28, gram 20½, and wheat 15 seers.
Sutna ...	4·42	*Jowar* 38 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *continued.*		
Rutlam ...	3·62	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·91	Crops thriving.
Goona ...	4·2	Prices falling; health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	·4	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Agár ...	.....	Report not received.
Nowgong ...	2·23	Health fair; cultivating prospects good.
Mánpur ...	·9	
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 4th)	·42	Cloudy and showery, close.
Sirohi („ 1st)	.....	Tanks about full, wells good; healthy; more rain wanted.
Marwar (July 30th)	.....	Four months water in tanks; health good; prospects favourable; clear during week; winds sharp; prices stationary.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Tanks and wells full; health good; prospects favourable.
Harowtee („ 31st)	·14 in Deoli; ·77 in Kotah.	Health good; seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	.....	High winds; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Aug. 4th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health still remain good; prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	1·84	Prospects favourable; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report.
Ulwur (Aug. 3rd)	Partial slight rain	Health good.
Nepal— **(July 27th)—**		
Katmandú ...	1·16	Transplanting of rice finished.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11*th August* 1880.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Viceroy and the MARCHIONESS OF RIPON will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, next winter; date to be notified hereafter.

Ladies attending the Drawing Room will be expected to appear in full dress, but without trains.

By Command,

W. H. PIERSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11*th August* 1880.

No. 342.—*Appointment.*—In supersession of the first paragraph of Notification No. 161, dated the 14th April 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, Political Agent, Manipur, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Assam, with effect from the 22nd October 1879, *vice* Mr. G. H. Damant, o.s., deceased, and is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st November 1879, on which date Colonel J. F. Sherer retired from the service.

JUDICIAL.

The 10*th August* 1880.

No. 827.—Under the provisions of section 2 of Act XI of 1880 (The Burma Courts Act, 1880), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint temporarily, with effect from the 10th instant, Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law and Government Advocate in British Burma, to be

Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

The 11th August 1880.

No. 841.—Mr. Charles Sanderson, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave of absence for four months under section 17A of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th September next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 842.—Mr. Robert Leycester Upton is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Sanderson, or until further orders.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 851.—*Appointment.*—Mr. G. G. B. Van Someren, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant to the Government Advocate in British Burma.

POLICE.

The 10th August 1880.

No. 227.—*Appointments.*—Mr. F. E. Coles, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, *vice* Mr. H. L. Dennys, deceased.

Mr. R. H. Stuart, Inspector of Police and Officiating District Superintendent, to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. F. E. Coles.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 162.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend G. G. Gillan, M.A., Officiating Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th March 1880, in succession to the Reverend J. M. Thomson, M.A., deceased.

SURVEYS.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 287.—Mr. Pramatta Nath Bose has been appointed to the post of 3rd Grade Assistant in the Geological Survey of India by the Secretary of State, and joined his appointment on the 30th ultimo.

FORESTS.

The 12th August 1880.

No. 487F.—Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade and Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Conservators in which he is at present officiating, with effect from the 5th July 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 12th August 1880.

No. 227-*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. Bause as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden during the absence on leave of Mr. V. Escher.

No. 230-*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. Bause as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden during the absence on leave of Mr. V. Escher.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 2781-*E.-P.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, July 9th, 1880, is republished for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 28th day of *June*, 1880.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.	Earl Granville.
Lord Chamberlain.	Mr. Gladstone.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 88, intituled "The Slave Trade Act, 1873," it was amongst other things provided that "where any Treaty "in relation to the Slave Trade is made after the passing of that Act, by or on behalf of Her Majesty, "with any Foreign State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that, as from such date, not "being earlier than the date of the Treaty, as may be specified in the Order, such Treaty shall be "'deemed' to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of the Act"; and it was further provided that "thereupon (as from the said date, or, if no date is specified, as from the date of such "Order)" all the provisions of the Act shall apply and be construed accordingly;

And whereas on the 29th day of March 1879 a Treaty or Convention was concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the German Empire, extending to the German Empire the provisions of the Treaty made on the 20th day of December 1841 between Great Britain, Austria, France, and Russia, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in the following terms; that is to say:—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, considering it desirable that the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade concluded between Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, France, and Russia, at

NACHDEM Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, es für wünschenswerth erachtet haben, dass der zwischen Grossbritannien, Preussen, Oesterreich, Frankreich und Russland

London, on the 20th December, 1841, and ratified by all these powers, with the exception of France, should be so extended to the German Empire as to correspond with the present altered circumstances, their Majesties have appointed Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for that purpose, namely ;—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

And His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia,—His Excellency George Count Münster, Marshal Hereditary of Hanover, &c., &c., &c., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty to Her Britannic Majesty ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE I.

All the rights and obligations hitherto devolving on Prussia in virtue of the above-mentioned Treaty and the Annexes thereto shall, subject to certain modifications contained in Article II of this Convention, henceforth devolve on the German Empire, as if that Empire had been a Contracting Party to the said Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

In the place of the 11th and 12th paragraphs under Head V of the Instructions to Cruizers appended to the aforesaid Treaty as Annex B, the following stipulations shall be adopted :—

All German vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa by the cruizers of the other Contracting Parties shall be taken to Cuxhaven, and be delivered up by the authorities there to the jurisdiction of that German State to which the home port of the vessel belongs.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such German vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent to Cuxhaven, and shall be delivered up to the competent German jurisdiction as above stipulated.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London as soon as possible after the Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia, parties to the Treaty of the 20th December, 1841, have signified their consent to the modifications of that Treaty, agreed to in the present Convention.

am 20. Dezember 1841 zu London wegen Unterdrückung des Sklavenhandels abgeschlossene, und von allen diesen Mächten mit Ausnahme Frankreichs ratifizirte Vertrag den gegenwärtigen veränderten Verhältnissen entsprechend auf das Deutsche Reich ausgedehnt werde, so haben Allerhöchstdieselben behufs einer zu diesem Zwecke zu treffenden Uebereinkunft Bevollmächtigte ernannt, und zwar ;—

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, den sehr ehrenwerthen Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis von Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, Pair des Vereinigten Königreichs, Ritter des Höchstedlen Ordens vom Hosenband, Mitglied Irer Majestät Höchstehrenwerthen Geheimen Raths, Allerhöchstihren Haupt Staatssecretair für die Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten ;

Und Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, Seine Excellenz Georg, Grafen zu Münster, Erblandmarschall von Hannover, &c., &c., &c., Allerhöchstseinen ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter bei Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät ;

Welche, nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, über folgende Punkte übereingekommen sind :—

ARTIKEL I.

Alle aus dem obengedachten Vertrage und aus dessen Anlagen für Preussen herzuleitenden Rechte und Pflichten sollen vorbehaltlich gewisser im Artikel II der gegenwärtigen Uebereinkunft enthaltanen Abänderungen fortan auf das Deutsche Reich übergehen dergestalt, als ob Letzteres den erwähnten Vertrag unmittelbar mit abgeschlossen hätte.

ARTIKEL II.

An die Stelle des elften und zwölften Absatzes unter Nummer V der dem vorerwähnten Vertrage als Anlage B, angehängten Instruktion für die Kreuzer sollen folgende Abreden treten :—

Alle deutschen Schiffe, welche auf den Stationen von Amerika oder Afrika durch die Kreuzer der anderen vertragschliessenden Theile in Beschlag genommen werden sollten, sind nach Cuxhaven zu führen und durch die dortigen Behörden der Jurisdiktion desjenigen deutschen Staats zu überliefern, welchem der Heimathshafen des Schiffes angehört.

Wenn aber an Bord eines solchen deutschen Schiffes im Augenblick seiner Beschlagnahme Sklaven vorgefunden werden, so ist das Schiff zovörderst, um die Sklaven abzusetzen, in denjenigen Hafen zu führen, wohin es, wenn es unter Englischer Flagge gefahren wäre, geführt worden sein würde, um vor Gericht gestellt zu werden. Demnächt ist das Schiff nach Cuxhaven zu führen und der zuständigen deutschen Jurisdiktion, wie oben vereinbart, zu überliefern.

ARTIKEL III.

Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll ratifizirt werden und der Austausch der Ratifikationen soll, nachdem die Regierungen von Oesterreich-Ungarn und Russland als Betheiligte an dem Vertrage vom 20. Dezember 1841 ihre Zustimmung zu den in gegenwärtiger Uebereinkunft verabredeten Abänderungen jenes Vertrages erklärt haben werden, sobald als möglich in London stattfinden.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention in Duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London on the 29th day of March, 1879.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.

(L.S.) MÜNSTER.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Unterzeichneten die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft in zwei Exemplaren vollzogen und ihr Siegel beigedrückt.

So geschehen zu London am 29ten März, 1879.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.

(L.S.) MÜNSTER.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Treaty or Convention shall be brought within the operation of the Slave Trade Act, 1873; now therefore Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf as aforesaid, is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The said Treaty or Convention hereinbefore recited shall, from the said 29th day of March, 1879, being the day of the date thereof, be deemed to have been and to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. Peel

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August 1880.

No. 2326.

READ—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3556, dated 19th October 1877.

Resolution.—By this Resolution the Governor General in Council prescribed measures for preventing legal-tender copper coin from circulating at a discount in British India, Mysore and Berar.

In paragraph 5 His Excellency in Council directed that, if, notwithstanding the orders issued, legal-tender copper coin should, at any time or anywhere, circulate at a discount, the fact was to be immediately reported to the Local Government, and by the Local Government to the Government of India, "with full explanation of the causes of the phenomenon and of the measures taken to remedy the evil."

The Governor General in Council now further directs that the report prescribed in paragraph 5 shall be made whenever legal-tender copper coin may be found to circulate at a premium. The causes of its doing so, and the measures adopted to neutralise them, must also be stated.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General, and the several Accountants General, and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, and to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

No. 2327.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty agreements executed respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor under the "Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879" (Bombay Act No. V of 1879), or any rules made thereunder.

No. 2329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods and receipts given by such Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals.

No. 2338.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council directs that the fee on a plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for a declaration of title instituted in the Court of a Settlement Officer invested with powers under section 49 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877, shall be reduced to one rupee.

No. 2342.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1880, published as required by section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,42,81,620	1,72,57,926	47,40,897	2,19,98,823
Madras	1,56,02,190	87,62,675	10,00,000	97,62,675
Bombay	3,46,46,845	91,07,757	47,55,488	1,38,63,245
Allahabad	43,01,210	43,14,745	.....	43,14,745
Lahore	78,98,790	1,58,87,490	.....	1,58,87,490
Calicut	14,45,195	9,07,020	39,000	9,46,020
Coconada	16,40,310	23,35,685	1,65,000	25,00,685
Nagpore	30,96,725	34,25,870	.....	34,25,870
Kurrachee	33,79,185	27,62,150	71,220	28,33,370
Akola	28,26,100	36,14,500	.....	36,14,500
Total ...	13,91,18,170	6,83,75,818	1,07,71,605	7,91,47,423
Invested in Government Securities under section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
Grand Total ..				13,91,18,170

No. 2345.—Mr. F. R. Hogg, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I., received charge of his office before noon on the 6th August 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 460.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant H. F. Farrant, Royal Marine Artillery, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 461.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeon Joseph Francis Tuohy, M.D.,—arrived at Bombay, 11th April, 1880.

No. 462.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. R. LeG. Anderson, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd Class, on augmentation, with effect from the date of this order.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 463.—Sub-Conductor Lewie Gordon Pepperell, Miscellaneous List, is remanded to regimental duty in the rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to be a Warrant Officer.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 464.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. S. Ogilvie, S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rules IX and XV, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain B. Channer, S.C., Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 121 days, under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rule IX, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 465.—Conductor J. Simpson, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 9th May, 1880.

No. 466.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 158 of 1880, Conductor J. Graves, Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough, (m. c.) for 243 days, under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 17th March, 1880.

PENSIONS.

No. 467.—First Class Apothecary Charles E. Bradshaw is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 468.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Henry Mackesy,—11th August, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Banon,—8th August, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry,—9th August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cleland Rowcroft, Bengal S. C.,—10th August, 1880.

No. 469.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Rugbeer Panday, to be Subadar, *vice* Outar Sing, deceased; Drill-Havildar Mattadeen Doobay, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rugbeer Panday, promoted,—28th April, 1880.

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mohun Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Jugmohun Singh, invalided; Color-Havildar Nainsookh Misser, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohun Singh, promoted,—10th July, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 470.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

Colonel ROBERT HENRY BOLTON, *Madras Staff Corps.*

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign ...	... 2nd March, 1843.
Lieutenant ...	... 16th March, 1847.
Brevet Captain ...	... 2nd March, 1858.
Captain ...	... 11th July, 1858.
Brevet Major ...	... 2nd March, 1863.
Major ...	... 20th February, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel	... 2nd March, 1869.
Brevet Colonel ...	... 2nd March, 1874.

Appointments.

Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Centre Division	9th May, 1856.
Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army	24th July, 1857.
Adjutant, Madras Rifles ...	12th September, 1857.
Brigade-Major, Malabar and Canara	1st January, 1860.
Acting Brigade-Major, Bangalore	4th May, 1863.
Brigade-Major, Bangalore ...	13th November, 1865.
Wing Officer, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 28th Native Infantry	1st April, 1867.
Wing Officer, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 24th Native Infantry	24th „ „
Acting Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force ...	25th March, 1868.
Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force	1st April, 1870.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force	22nd July, 1870.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Ceded Districts	22nd August, 1870.
Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Mysore Division	3rd February, 1873.
Assistant Quartermaster General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	20th November, 1874.

War services.

On field service in Bengal during the mutiny from October, 1857, to August, 1858 (Medal).

From the 10th April, 1880, in room of Surgeon-General G. Smith, M.D., retired.

No. 471.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit No. 1154, Sepoy Nurbahadur, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at the action of Konoma, on the 22nd November, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was advancing in skirmishing order to attack a breastwork held by the enemy, he rushed ahead under a heavy musketry fire and showers of spears, and was the first to climb over the breastwork and jump into the enclosure.

SPECIAL.

No. 472.—Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B., Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer to the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 15th May, 1880.

Brigade Surgeon J. Ekin, M.B., Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, with effect from the 31st July, 1880, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., appointed to the 1st Division.

No. 473.—The temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General is conferred on Surgeon-Major L. S. Bruce, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), with effect from the date of his taking up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd (Reserve) Division, Kandahar Field Force.

No. 474.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the undermentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Charles Joseph Alexander Hoskins.

Mr. Edward Charles Blewitt.

Mr. William Joseph Prince.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 9TH AUGUST, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 3rd to 9th August, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieut. A. E. Dobson ...	20th July, 1880.	Safed Sung, Afghanistan.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon G. Watson ...	25th July, 1880.	Peiwar Kotal, Afghanistan.		
Royal Artillery ...	Lieut. F. E. Cowper-Smith ...	26th July, 1880.	Safed Sung, Afghanistan.		
Army Medical Department	Surgeon H. J. Noad ...	31st July, 1880.	Allahabad.		
Public Works Department	Honorary Lieut. M. Collins ...	2nd August, 1880.	Allahabad.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th August 1880.

No. 258.—Mr. G. Brown, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 259.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 250, dated the 30th ultimo, Captain C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., or until further orders.

The 9th August 1880.

No. 260.—A vacancy in the Engineer establishment of the Railway Branch having occurred previously to his transfer to Assam, Mr. T. H. Jewett is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 1st August 1880.

No. 261.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Kathiawar State Railway, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. J. E. Dallas, Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, Kathiawar Railway, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of the Deputy Examiner during the absence of Mr. Braddon.

No. 262.—The following Apprentice Engineers attached to the Punjab Public Works Department are promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880 :—

Mr. F. Farley.
Mr. C. E. V. Goument.
Lalla Kanhaya Lall.

The 10th August 1880.

No. 263.—The services of Captain F. W. Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

No. 264.—*Erratum.*—In paragraph 2 of Notification No. 253, dated 4th August 1880, for "Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class," *read* "Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank."

No. 265.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 182, dated 10th June 1880, the appointment of Mr. Mance as Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, has effect from the 18th July 1879.

No. 266.—The 3rd Division of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway is from the 1st September 1880 transferred from the charge of Mr. Cregeen, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section, Western Rajputana Railway, to Mr. Carter, the Engineer-in-Chief of the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

The 11th August 1880.

No. 267.—Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, now on field service, is permanently promoted to that grade, with effect from the 1st June 1880.

The 12th August 1880.

No. 268.—The services of the undermentioned officers in the Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, Beluchistan :—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 269.—The services of Mr. S. Jarman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 270.—To fill a vacancy existing in the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch, Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 1st June 1880.

No. 271.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 225, dated 9th July, Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 272.—With reference to Military Department G. G. O. No. 446 of 6th August 1880, the services of Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of that Department.

No. 273.—Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Class III, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily transferred to the Railway Branch, is permanently transferred to that Branch.

Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, Central India, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in the Public Works Department, but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, until the return from privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E.

No. 274.—The following officiating promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III :—

From 2nd to 1st Class Superintending Engineer.

Colonel G. A. Craster, R.E., North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

From 3rd to 2nd Class Superintending Engineer.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Railway Branch.

No. 275.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Telegraphs in Notification No. 328, dated 16th August 1879, and subsequently placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service in Notification No. 23, dated 23rd January 1880, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1880.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court in Bengal has appointed Edward Harry Adcock of Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London, Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 9 of 1880.

RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.

Suez Bay—Lights at Port Ibraham.

Information has been received that the undermentioned lights are now exhibited at port Ibraham, Suez bay :—

1. Two floating lights are placed 897 yards seaward of the entrance of the harbour—*green* on the northern side of the channel, *red* on the southern side.

2. A fixed *green* light is shown from the extremity of the north mole head; a fixed *red* light from the extremity of the south mole head.

3. A fixed *white* light is shown from the extreme (western) end of the inner pier of the harbour.

NOTE.—The foregoing green and red lights mark the channel into the port.

Entering port Ibraham—the green lights are left on the port hand, the red lights on the starboard hand, the vessel being steered for the white light on the inner pier.

4. Also, that it is intended, when the state of the sea prevents the exhibition of the floating lights, to show two lights, *green* and *red* placed vertically, from the eastern commencement of the inner pier. These lights kept in line with the white light at the extreme (or western) end of the pier will then indicate the channel.

Buoyage.

Also, that a buoy has been placed on each side of the channel to port Ibraham, 568 yards from the mole heads—the northern buoy in a

line with the green lights, the southern buoy in a line with the red lights.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 7th August 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2523, 8*a*, 757, 233 and 734; Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 23 and 36; and Light Lists for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 27.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 9th August 1880.

No. 186.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 6th July, in the room of Mr. J. Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, who retired on the 5th idem, and in continuation of the promotions consequent on the death of Mr. Beverley which were published in Notification No. 184, dated 19th July 1880:—

Mr. P. Ford, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. P. A. Peters, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

The 10th August 1880.

No. 187.—Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th instant.

No. 188.—The privilege leave which was granted to Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in this Office Notification No. 179, dated the 12th July last, is hereby cancelled.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1880.

No. 7.—Mr. James Todd, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 3 Party, Revenue Branch, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for one month, from 29th July 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of July 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Abdul-Rahman	Afghanistan	29th	Closed.
Bhagalpur	Bengal Presdy.	27th	Ditto.
Kirkee	Bombay Presdy.	29th	Opened.
Kurseong	Bengal Presdy.	15th	Closed.
Limbdi	Bombay Presdy.	25th	Ditto.
Tank	Sind	15th	Opened.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1880.

No. 16.—Mr. C. S. James, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for two months and fourteen days, under Section 23 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th June 1880.

This cancels the privilege leave for one month granted to him in Notification No. 11, dated 29th June 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 31st July 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 188, dated 12th June 1880, of the Government of India, Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), made over, and Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Pishen Division, on the afternoon of the 22nd July 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 212, dated 29th June 1880, Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Biluchistan Division, held charge temporarily of the Office of the Executive Engineer of the Pishen Division, in addition to his own, from 6th to 22nd July 1880.

No. 9.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 188, dated 12th June 1880, of the Government of India, Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Biluchistan Division on the afternoon of the 20th July 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl.,
for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 14.—Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, having returned from furlough to Europe on 20th ultimo, has been attached temporarily to the Chief Engineer's Office, which he joined on the forenoon of 29th ultimo.

No. 15.—Consequent on the return of Major Gibbs, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Temporary 4th Grade Executive Engineer, reverts to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the afternoon of 19th ultimo.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 7th August 1880.

No. 19.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 16 of 7th July 1880, notifying departure of Major Wingate from Morar on the "7th May 1880," *read* "7th June 1880."

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 6th August 1880.

No. 11.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 33 of 27th ultimo, Mr. J. D. Davies, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, took over charge of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, from Mr. W. H. King, C.E., Executive Engineer, who availed himself of the two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave, granted in this Office Notification No. 8 of 20th July 1880, on the afternoon of the same day.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 4th August 1880.

No. 1702.—With reference to Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, Notification No. 1501, dated 12th July 1880, posting Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Rawalpindi Division, this officer joined his appointment at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of the 31st July 1880.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th August 1880.

No. 106.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted leave on medical certificate from 22nd June 1880 to 4th July 1880, under Chapter IV, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code :—

Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 99, dated 18th March 1880, on the forenoon of the 31st July 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Lahore to Jhelum.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th August 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Notification No. 15, dated 24th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, reported his arrival on this Railway, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 11.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 102, dated 19th July

1880, Mr. T. N. Haigh, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III (probationer), joined this section on the 10th idem.

F. L. DIBBLEE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 9th August 1880.

No. 4.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave, granted him in this Office Notification No. 2, dated 26th June 1880, on the afternoon of the 3rd August 1880.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1880-81 will be held on the under-mentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 29th November, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 3rd January, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 29th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 3rd December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th July 1880.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examinations in Engineering :—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.
Sen, Bámacharan ...	Ditto.
Basu, Surendrakumar ...	Govt. Engrg. Col., Howrah.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Abhayacharan ...	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabadeb ...	Ditto.
Guha, Radharaman ...	Ditto.
De, Jnanendranath ...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan	Govt. Engrg. Col., Howrah.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd August 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 9th day of August 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 60Bde.—1082, Private Alfred West.
Age,—23 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—4th August 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—13th February 1877.
At what Place Enlisted,—London, England.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bermondsey, London, Surrey.
Marks,—Cross on right wrist, little toes overlap.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental.
REMARKS,—Took part of regimental necessaries. Off pass to Calcutta from 3rd to 2 A.M. 4th August 1880.
Under 4 years' service.

R. M. ROGERS, *Col. & Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 90th Light Infy.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 2	..	76,675	...	...	65,98,386	33,77,536
" 3	...	1,17,701	...	...	65,08,394	32,67,220
" 4	31,542	1,00,782	...	31,542	63,16,880	31,72,596
" 5	..	1,01,988	...	31,542	62,25,519	30,76,911
" 6	...	1,11,665	...	31,542	62,34,967	29,72,148
" 7	...	1,07,193	...	31,542	61,43,707	28,71,681

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th Aug. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 12th August 1880 ... Rs. 1,75,06,610-2-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th August 1880.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st July 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	May 1880	July 15, 1880
2	Quetta Agency ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16, "
3	Military Works Branch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
4	Hyderabad (Imperial) ... / Port Blair ... / Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, "
7	Central Provinces ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
8	Bengal ... / Punjab ... / Coorg ... / Central India ... / Rajputana ...	Ditto ..	Do. 27, "
13	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
14	Indian Telegraph ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, "
15	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	April 1880	June 24, "
16	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	July 5, "
17	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8, "
18	Bombay ... / Indo-European Telegraph	Ditto ...	Do. 13, "

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bengal ... / North-Western Provinces and Oudh. / Punjab	May 1880	July 22, 1880
4	British Burmah ...	Ditto ..	Do. 26, "
5	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
6	Madras ...	April 1880	Do. 8, "
7	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13, "

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bengal ...	May 1880	July 23, 1880
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	April 1880	June 25, "
4	Madras ...	Ditto ...	July 8, "
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 12, "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	May 1880	July 19, 1880
2	Indus Valley ... / Muttra-Hathras ... / Cawnpore-Farakhabad ... / Ghazipur-Dildarnagar ... / Achnera-Muttra ... / Bareilly-Pillibhit ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
8	Calcutta & South-Eastern / Holkar ... / Indore-Nasirabad ... / Wardah Coal ... / Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ... / Dhond and Manmad ... / Amritsar and Pathankote / Ujein and Bhopal ... / Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam / Umballa and Kalka ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
18	Northern Bengal ... / Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, "
20	Nulhati ... / Tirhoot ... / Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
23	Bombay, Eastern Deccan ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, "
24	Patna and Gya ...	April 1880	June 28, "
25	Rajputana ... / Kathiawar ...	Ditto ...	July 6, "
27	Bellary and Karwar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 12, "
28	Sindia ... / Kandahar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13, "
30	State Railway Stores Branch.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, "
31	Central Bengal ...	March 1880	May 22, "
32	Western Rajputana (Northern Section).	Ditto ...	Do. 25, "
33	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	Ditto ...	July 12, "
34	East Indian ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19, "

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	May 1880	July 19, 1880
2	Muttra-Hathras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, "
3	Calcutta & South-Eastern / Northern Bengal ... / Holkar & Sindia-Nimach / Wardah Coal ... / Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ... / Punjab Northern ... / Indus Valley ... / Dhond & Manmad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, "
11	Nalhati ... / Tirhoot ... / Patna and Gya ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, "
14	Sindia ... / Western Rajputana ...	April 1880	Do. 6, "
16	East Indian ...	March 1880	Do. 19, "

SIMLA,
The 5th August 1880.

G. J. MELLISS, *Colonel,*
Offg. Depy. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th August 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,51,64,743 13 4)	3,65,95,828	4	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,14,31,084 7 7)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,59,00,358	8	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,01,883	11	6
Sundries	10,77,843	13	3
RUPEES	8,63,65,529	6	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,38,02,542	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,83,764	12	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	54,42,569	11	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,83,58,339	7	7
Balances with other Banks	3,29,000	0	5
Bullion	56,093	11	4
Dead Stock	10,46,183	13	10
Stamps	8,484	7	0
Sundries	4,44,267	4	6
	4,57,71,245	4	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,51,89,195 13 7)	4,05,94,284	1	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,54,05,088 4 0)			
RUPEES	8,63,65,529	6	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 12th August 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W49	M 46—41205 ...	50	Dadabhoy Dorabji Fitter, Bhosawal.
	„ —41207 ...		
	„ —41208 ...		
	„ —41297 ...		
	M 53—27712 ...	20	
	„ —27938 ...		
	M 51—50422 ...	10	
	„ —50423 ...		
	„ —50424 ...		
	„ —61858 ...		
	„ —61908 ...		
	„ —61979 ...		
	„ —62893 ...		
	M 8—81595 ...	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H124	... M 37—58641 ...	100	Sadasive Pandurang Kelkar, Degaum.
H125	... M 49—19628 ...	10	D. P. de Mello, Ahmedabad.
H126	... M 36—26063 ...	100	Fazul Somji, Bombay.
	„ —26773 ...	100	
M45	... M 34—36840	20	Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay.
	„ —36837		
M46	... M 33—37126	20	Framji Edulji Davar, Bombay.
	„ —37129		
M47	... M 34—69776	20	Khando Sadasive Jalwalkar, Belgaum.
	„ —55712		
M48	M 45—90498	10	O. Gyri, Bombay.
	„ —90499		

BOMBAY,
The 10th August 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
158	... O 61—22922 to „ —22940	20 each.	Babu Ashootosh Bhuttacharjee.
	O 37—98612 ...	5	
	„ —98613 ...	5	
159	... O 70—44005 ...	500	The District Superintendent of Police, Furridpur.
160	.. O 70—49673 ...	500	Babu Mathura Nath Maulik.
161	... O 67—08350 ...	100	Lieut.-Colonel H. Strong.
	O 34—21585 ...	100	
	„ —19166 ...	100	
	„ —62740 ...	100	
	L 71—42189 ...	10	
	„ —42192 ...	10	
	„ —42193 ...	10	
	„ —42194 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
176	... O 17—61708 ...	10	Hurnam Singh.
	„ —61710 ...	10	
	„ —61711 ...	10	
177	... L 56—44482 ...	5	Babu Hurry Chunn Bhuttacharjee.
178	... L 35—68841 ...	10	Babu Hurro Lal Das.
179	... L 92—55823 ...	50	Biroo Nyak.
180	... O 30—76618 ...	50	Babu Radha Gobind Mozoomdar.
181	... O 40—25688 ...	10	Mrs. J. T. Babonau.
182	... O 68—38609 ...	100	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
183	... O 36—72568 ...	5	Mrs. E. Pierson.
184	... O 36—57774 ...	5	Chooni Lal Monoolal.
185	... L 54—82002 ...	5	Durga Pershad.
186	... O 31—22598 ...	50	Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Dalmahoy.
187	... O 20—91333 ...	20	Chuttoo Lal.
	O 4—75646 ...	20	
	O 2—66546 ...	20	
	O 9—17233 ...	10	
188	... O 66—46129 ...	100	Babu Raj Mohan Dey.
	„ —64763 ..	100	
189	... O 68—45117 ...	100	Babu Sitanath Shaha.
190	... O 67—88770 ...	100	Mrs. E. Jones.
	O 58—77455 ...	20	
	O 59—87539 ...	20	
191	... O 49—00119 ...	10	Babu Sarat Chunder Roy.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
103	O 54—13718 „ —13717	10	Baldevdass Seetaram.
104	L 76—92099 „ —25963	10	Moti Ram Jha.
105	O 12—53494 L 98—19486	10	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.
106	L 48—85214 „ —85215	20	Jewah Mamojee.
	L 46—84335 „ —84307	20	
107	O 13—86307 O 8—64447	10	Brother D. Swords, S. J.
108	O 13—97787 O 17—63632	10	Juggornath Mahatu.
	L 17—50565 —50566	5	
109	O 48—84202 —84230	10	Babu Raj Kumar Sen.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th August 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 8—54748 „ —61300	* 200	Veerjee Runchore, Goomashta, Kurrachee.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 3rd August 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
63	E 15—63404 ...	50	H. S. Hanna, Esq., Lahore.
64	„ —61191 ...	50	Lala Sagur Chand, B.A., Lahore.
65	E 16—70819 ...	10	Lieutenant F. J. Whalley, 2-8th (The King's) Regiment, Pewar Kotal, Afghanistan.
	„ —62913 ...	10	
	„ —68488 ...	10	
	„ —52822 ...	10	
	„ —68031 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
110	E 13—80166 ...	100	Ram Das, Pind Dadan Khan.
	„ —80168 ...	100	
	E 2—30390 ...	500	

LAHORE,
The 7th August 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
36	B 62—65328 ...	100	G. Rangayya, Munshi, D. P. W., Sringari, Koppa Range, Kadur District.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
77	B 57—38800 ...	20	Ajanpur Nagia, Cloth Merchant, Shimoga.
78	B 62—89813 ...	100	Balakrishna Mudali, Mint Street, Madras.
79	B 62—38494 ...	100	Haric Rao, care of Purushothamsa, 33, Santhosha Street, Periamet, Madras.
80	B 62—15492 ...	100	Mir Assan Sahib, Jagadeva Poliem, Krishnagiri, at present at 136, Market Street, Madras.
	„ —65755 ...	100	
	„ —97599 ...	100	
81	B 66—00114 ...	100	P. V. A. R. Bommu Chetti, 28 & 29, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
	„ —06169 ...	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 2nd August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1880.

The remitter of an Inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post-card which will be delivered to the payee with the Money Order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post-card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 7th August 1880.

No. 5362.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, OUDH.

Mr. J. W. Barwise has been appointed to be Deputy Post Master General, Oudh.

Mr. C. H. Antram has been appointed to be Post Master, Lucknow.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. R. McKillop has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Inspector of Post Offices, Madras.

Mr. S. Christian has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Madras.

Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillay, B.A., B.L., has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Mount Division.

Mr. C. Morgan has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Bellary Division.

Mr. J. G. Combes has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division.

Mr. T. C. D'Rozario has been appointed to act in the 1st Grade of Inspectors and posted to the Trichinopoly Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, RAJPUTANA.

Mr. E. Hutton has been appointed to act as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajputana.

Lalla Shambhu Nath has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Ajmere Division.

Mr. J. Roderick has been appointed to be Post Master, Ajmere Post Office, *sub pro tem.*

POSTAL CIRCLE, PUNJAB.

Mr. S. Sullen has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Rawalpindi Division.

Mr. N. Faichnie has been appointed to be Superintendent of Mails, Simla Division.

Mr. J. B. Short has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Quetta Division.

Mr. C. H. Wood has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Sind Division.

Mr. C. J. Carty has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Lahore Division.

Mr. W. T. Vansomeren has been appointed to be Supernumerary Inspector of Post Offices, Punjab.

Mr. J. Waller has been appointed to be Post Master, Karachi.

Mr. W. Hawthorne has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Amritsar Division.

Mr. J. L. Fendall has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Ludhiana Division.

Mr. W. Hine has been appointed to act as Post Master, Delhi.

Mr. H. M. Mehta has been appointed to act as Post Master, Peshawar.

Mr. H. L. Swinburn has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Derajat Division.

Mr. R. Keelan has been appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Post Offices, Rawalpindi Division.

Mr. Foy has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.

Mr. T. McDermott has been appointed to act as Post Master, Rawalpindi.

Lala Moolraj has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Lahore.

Mr. J. W. Gill has been appointed to act as Post Master, Amritsar.

Mr. C. J. Dease has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Mooltan Division.

Mr. Furrell has been appointed to be Assistant Inspector, Kuram Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. H. P. Todd has been appointed *sub pro tem.* as a Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. R. Oliver.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed to act in the 3rd Grade of Inspectors and posted to the Ahmedabad Division.

Mr. H. J. Hewett has been appointed *sub pro tem.* as a Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. Todd.

POSTAL CIRCLE, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. A. G. Faichnie has been appointed to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. McLoughlin has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Jubbulpore Division.

Mr. F. Whymper has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Nagpur Division.

Mr. C. H. Lane has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Hoshangabad Division.

Mr. J. A. Betham has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Berar Division.

Mr. R. S. Burns has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Wardah Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

Mr. W. Ammon has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. E. Douglas has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. Alfred F. Ryan has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. J. Leslie has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Babu Haradhan Haldar has been appointed *sub pro tem.* to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. B. Wilson has been appointed to be a 4th Grade Superintendent.

Mr. F. T. Hall has been appointed to be a 3rd Grade Superintendent.

Mr. B. Thurmsah Garu has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	21st Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	16th "	Str. *Khandalla.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 "	16th "	P. & O. Str. *Australia.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	14th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 "	18th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	17th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 "	19th "	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 "	20th "	Str. *Commilla*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 "	20th "	F. Str. *Meinam.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 "	14th "	Strs. *A. Apcar* and *Suez.*
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 "	14th "	Str. *Pemba.*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	6-30 "	14th "	Str. *Madras.*

* Also *viâ* Aden, Mails for Mauritius, Mahé, Seychelles, Mayotte, Nosse Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th August 1880.

Ackland, W. H.	Daniel, J. H.	Mayne, J. H.
Adams, Mrs. E. S.	Daniell, G.	Madon, D. P.
Alexander, G.	Davies, W. R.	Murray, Mrs.
Allen, T. A.	Day, E. M.	Palmer, R.
Allen, Thomas.	David, A.	Parakh, N. N.
Anderson, J.	D'Cruz, H. L.	Parkes, B.
Anderson, Mrs.	Decruz, F.	Pearson, H.
Andrews, S. J.	D'Cruz, H.	Peters, Miss M.
Bailly, Harris.	D'Cruz, J. M.	Powell, J. F.
Barlow, C.	D'Cruz, R.	Roberts, C. F.
Bernett, William J.	D'Cruz, S.	Roscrow, A.
Bicker, Charles J.	Fiddian, W. (B.A.)	Sausman, A. E.
Bradwell, Joseph.	Fry, R.	Samuel, J. D.
Bradley, P.	Francis, C.	Scerle, Miss.
Brown, Robert.	Gabriel, Dr. A.	Seaton & Co.
Burgess, Miss A.	Gomes, H.	Shoshee Bhusun Sreemany.
Caley, W. H.	Gomes, Miss.	
Carrigan, S. A. L.	Godfrey, F. E.	Shea, James.
Cahill, J. R.	Grant, Mrs. E. C.	Sunders, Samuel
Carter, J. J.	Hawell, A.	Taplin, Edwin.
Chisnee, Mons. A.	Hampton, S. C.	Walsh, G. E.
Codd, Mrs. M. T.	Heart, Mrs.	Watson, W. P.
Cornelius, C.	Holt, Mrs. J.	Walker, M. A.
Coyne, E. H.	Joseph, Mary Magdalen.	White, W. G.
Cowhan, W. B.	Koch, Mrs. Emmie.	William, Sergeant W. J.
Crichton, A. W.	Lawdy, Lilly.	Wood, D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anson, Capt.	Howett, Lt. W. T.	Reid, R.
Angelo, H.	Hilton, Mrs. F. F.	Roe, Lt. R. J.
B. F.	Innis, G. R.	Rourke, G.
Borillon, Mons. J.	Jacob, S.	Schomidt, C.
Bruer, T. S. M.	Jackson, W.	Seccunder.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Johnston, J. D.	Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Byford, H.	Kaiser, August.	Silvestri, Signore E.
"Carlos."	Kark, Mrs. E.	Smith, Douglas.
C. G. C.	Kelly, F. J.	Smith, W.
Coombs, J. W.	Manu, Alex.	Snow, A. Wilson.
Crowlie, E. T.	Matheson, Alex'	Sterling, William.
Curtain, C.	Manuel, J. B	Stuart, F.
DeBell, Geo.	Martin, Mrs C. N.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Deseso Conte.	McWilliams, J.	Temple, Miss E.
Dionysius, Haddens.	Michael, G.	Thompson, W.
Evans, J.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Thomson, Geo.
Fielding, Miss.	Owbridge, H.	Thomson, John.
Forbes, H.	Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)	Usborne, W.
Fredrick, G.		Wall, W. M.
Green, R.	Perks, M. J.	Warde, Mrs.
Hancock, Mrs.	Priscilla, R.	Wilkinson, W. T.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L. T. F.	X. Y. Z.
Hamill, James.		

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.	Richard, John.	Wilkinson, W. T.
Buchanan, Baverly.	Thompson, John.	Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Christensen, C.	Gasper, C. G.	Manuel, Mrs. M.
Elluera Bullo, Signor.		

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يهه دوا كلكته كے ترے ترے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارهه آنه ٬

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Port Mouat, Andamans.

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Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
„ 3. Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18,)*
„ 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
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„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg.
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands.
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast.
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad.
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh.

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No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel entrance to Hooghly River.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakkapudi in the Godavery District.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Kugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
„ 7. Fixed Light at the entrance to Tosa Creek in the Gulf of Cutch.

No. 8. Fixed Light at Gospnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9 Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinder's Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Ditto, Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Red Sea.
„ 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
„ 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
„ 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 32. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
„ 34. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 38. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore.
„ 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 42. Madras Semaphore.
„ 43. Buoys at Calicut.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.

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Corrected to 30th June 1880.

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INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures.

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The Gazette of India.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 060508, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Churn Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR,

Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee, Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 078693, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Ramcoomar Chooramoney, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAMCOOMAR CHOORAMONEY,

of Belloor.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 13 of 1880.

A Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244, Hijrí, corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company, it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned;

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension;

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty, and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "Táj Mahal's Pension Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

No obligation to pay except on production of certificate.

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same, except on the production by such person of a certificate, granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same. Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 2.

Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court.

3. Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same. Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 3.

Form of application.

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it.

4. The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application, with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application.

Procedure at hearing when no opposition.

5. On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application; and if, after recording the evidence produced by the applicant, in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate.

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court, established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application.

Procedure in case of opposition.

6. In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly.

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim, the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter-claim.

Appeal to the High Court.

7. When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made, an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court, which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate, or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit.

Period of limitation for appeal.

8. The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

See Act V of 1880, s. 200.

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Form of certificate.

9. A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Act XXVII 1860, s. 5.

Effect of certificate.

10. (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five, or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or

(*b*) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescision, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 2.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate.

Court may take security from grantee of certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 5.

12. The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted, such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted, for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments.

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 3.

13. The District Court may, on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession, wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate.

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Effect of fresh certificate.

Act X of 1865, s. 238.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be).

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure.

14. In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure: Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding.

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as *res judicata*.

15. The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal, having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court.

Indemnity as to payments already made.

16. All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of

any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made.

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension.

17. The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided, invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty.

On capitalization, all claim to pension barred.

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán, 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the 1st day of March, 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan.

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty-two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin. The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is called in the document a "pension" to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life, and on her death, in certain events, to her heirs, with the option, however, of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension.

2. Táj Mahal is now dead; and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs, and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward. Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir, the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir; for the family is so scattered, and there are such contradictory accounts of its history, that some other claimant might at any moment start up.

3. The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty. It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Táj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment; it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made. A simple procedure is prescribed for the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate; and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, whose decision is to be final. All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate. The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest, but might, under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once. As the Government certainly would do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is, the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 24th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1880.

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Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of the amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared while Mr. F. Cockerell had charge of the Bill.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880."

Local extent. B. 1.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf.

Enactments repealed. B. 2.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act.

B. 3. Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is some thing repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say :—

"Land."

(1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes, or for purposes ancillary to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land :

"Tenant."

(2) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person. But it does not include a farmer, thikadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one half.

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

"Landlord."

(3) "Landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom such tenant is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land; but when the right to receive rent, or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to exercise, is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held, such other person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested.

A superior proprietor is not, as such, a landlord.

Act XVIII of 1873, s. 3 (2). "Rent."

(4) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant to a landlord, on account of the use or occupation of land :

C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (18). "Pay" and "payable."

(5) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable" :

"Arrear."

(6) "Arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable :

"Holding."

(7) "Holding" means and includes all land held by a tenant under the same lease or conditions.

"Village."

(8) "Village" includes any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act :

Cf. Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 44; Act XIX of 1868, sec. 23; Panjáb, sec. 37; Irish Act, sec. 70. "Improvement."

(9) "Improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which, not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate, adds to the letting value of such holding; is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let; and, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it.

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, and the renewal or reconstruction of works which, when first undertaken, were improvements.

But it does not include any class of embankments constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on fields which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition.

Explanation.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

"Agricultural Year."

(10) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June :

"Absolute occupancy-tenant."

(11) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, in any record-of-rights made before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto : C. P. Rev. Bill, s. 4 (19).

"Sír-land."

(12) "Sír-land" means—

(*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement, or C. P. Revenue Bill, sec. 4 (7).

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years, or

(*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years :

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years, (as the case may be), been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation (*i*).—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights :

Explanation (*ii*).—"Sír-land" includes "bhogra" land in Sambálpúr.

"Record-of-rights."

(13) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act. C. P. Revenue Bill, sec. 4 (20).

"Revenue-officer."

(14) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such Revenue-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under such provision. New.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(*A*).—*Of Rent generally.*

B. 4. Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

4. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the rent for any year payable by a tenant is, if the area of his holding remains unaltered, that which was payable by him in the last preceding year.

B. 6.

Date from which orders changing rents operate.

5. When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act, the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered: Provided that, if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty-seven, section eighty-nine, clause (*d*), or section ninety, clause (*c*), the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes.

B. 10: No. 3, p. 51: Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 212.

Dates on which rents are payable.

6. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, and in the absence of such rule, according to local usage.

B. 11: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, secs. 50 to 55.

Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.

7. When any landlord, upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent payable in money, refuses to accept the same, or to grant a receipt therefor, and

when any tenant, in the case mentioned in section forty-seven, desires the appointment of a person to receive rents payable in money and no such appointment is made, and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him,

such tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit the amount of rent which he believes to be due; and such officer shall receive such deposit, unless after examining the applicant the application appears unnecessary or made in bad faith.

B. 11, last para.

Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.

8. When any deposit has been received under the provisions of section seven, it shall, unless it appears that it was made in bad faith, or that it was less than the amount due, be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landlord, or the person appointed to receive such rent, as the case may be.

Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.

A Revenue-officer receiving any such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same, or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court.

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government in respect of anything done by a revenue-officer under the last preceding clause, but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid.

B. 12: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 48.

Penalty for exaction by landlord.

9. Every tenant from whom his landlord levies any unauthorized cess, or any rent exceeding the amount payable by such tenant, shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from the landlord the amount so wrongfully levied, together with such penalty not exceeding double such amount as the Court thinks fit.

Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 48.

For not giving receipt.

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or in giving such receipt omits to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit.

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues; in other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

B. 7: No. 4, pp. 1-3.

Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.

10. Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought, flood, locusts or any other cause beyond the control of a cultivator, the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may, in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land for the season in which such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred, prove that such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land, and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable.

No rent to be less than the revenue.

11. A lease or other contract permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount or value less than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue.

B. 13.

Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimár.

12. When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chánda and Nimár has been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record-of-rights at such settlement, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered.

When any such land has not been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land rent at a rate exceeding the rate so prescribed and entered, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered.

Nothing in this section applies to sír-land or land taken under a sub-lease.

(*B*).—*Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops.*

B. 14: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 43

Procedure for dividing or estimating crops.

13. When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of a crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time, or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, an application may be made by either party to a Revenue-officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division, estimate or appraisement.

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will

not so attend, or that, if he does so attend, there will be a dispute regarding such division, estimate or appraisement, the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission.

B. 15. **14.** When a Revenue-officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen, such officer may, in his discretion, direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors, and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement.

Appointment of assessors.

B. 16: Ajmer Land Regulation, sec. 49. **15.** If, in any division under the foregoing provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, such party may, within three months from the date on which such division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, at the price which prevailed on such date.

Remedy for error in division.

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

B. 17. **16.** When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions, such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed.

Effect of estimate.

Ajmer Land Regulation, s. 51. Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground. If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive.

No. 3, pp. 48 to 51. *(C).—Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding.*

B. 18. **17.** In this section and sections eighteen to twenty-two, both inclusive, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them :—

Definitions.

(*a*) "landlord's fortnight" means, with reference to a holding, a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding.

(*b*) "produce of a tenant's holding" includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding, and crops and other products reaped or gathered, but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen.

Explanation.—Crops and other products deposited on a threshing-floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not, by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored.

B. 19. **18.** When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, the attachment shall, in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment, prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise; and if there are prior attachments, the landlord shall, in respect of the said part of the claim, be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords.

19. Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may, while under attachment, by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose. If the tenant neglects to do so, the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered, and stored, either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood. B. 20: Act X of 1859, sec. 118.

Tenant may reap attached crops.

20. If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord, it shall not be brought to sale— B. 21.

Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases.

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight, before the end of such fortnight;

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time, before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing.

If, having been so attached, it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight, the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit:

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*a*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held; or

(*b*) if, when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight, the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*c*) if, when the attachment has been made at any other time, the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay.

21. In the case of a sale under the proviso (*d*) of section twenty, the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold; and attachments made by the landlord shall, in respect of such proceeds, have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale. B. 22.

Retention of sale proceeds by the Court in certain cases.

22. If, within a landlord's fortnight, a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment, in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight, the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court B. 23.

Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears.

under section twenty-one, the Court shall make such attachment accordingly, and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto. But, if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made, the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit.

(*D*).—*Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.*

B. 24. Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.

23. Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties, any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may, before the first day of April in any agricultural year,—

(*a*) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year;

(*b*) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord.

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same; and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application.

B. 25. Tenancy when terminated by such notice.

24. When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year, or when, on an application made before the first day of April in any such year, such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year, the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year.

B. 26. Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.

25. Any tenant who, except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract, surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than as provided by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued: Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord, or let by him to another tenant.

B. 28. Surrender to be of the entire holding.

26. No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord.

(*E*).—*Of Ejectment.*

B. 29. No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.

27. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

See s. 60. (*a*) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred; or

(*b*) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided.

B. 30. Ejectment by Civil Court—

28. A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes, that is to say,—

in execution of decree for ejectment;

(*a*) in execution of a decree for ejectment;

in execution of decree for arrears;

(*b*) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding; or

on an application under certain provisions of this Act.

(*c*) if he is a tenant for a term, or an ordinary tenant or a sub-lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained. See ss. 60, 71 & 49.

B. 32: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 34 & 35. Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.

29. When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year, or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf, the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid,

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land; and the Court may make such order:

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree.

B. 33. Application to a Civil Court to eject.

30. Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment, or an order under section twenty-nine, or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned,

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order, or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order, to such civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf, to eject his tenant from such holding.

B. 34. Procedure thereon.

31. The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, eject such tenant:

Provided that, when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year, such Court, if it finds that the tenant has not sub-let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage, may, instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with, order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year. Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 21, and Act XIX of 1868, ss. 38 & 39.

B. 35: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42. Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

32. When a tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall, in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled—

(*a*) at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops; and

(*b*) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown:

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 27.

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord, being in a position to make an application under section thirty, has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake.

B. 36.

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.

33. When a landlord elects, under clause (*a*) of section thirty-two, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section, such tenant shall pay to such landlord, for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable.

B. 37.

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.

34. A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant; or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive.

B. 38.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.

35. When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord, it shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum, fix a time within which it must be paid into Court.

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant;

and, if such sum is not so paid within such time, shall dismiss the application for ejectment;

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment.

B. 39.

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.

36. When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof, and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit, any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty-nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant.

B. 40.

When proceedings to eject to be stayed.

37. If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty-nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized, the proceedings shall be stayed.

B. 41.

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

38. Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty-seven may, within one year from the date of his ejectment, sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement, or for compensation, or for both; and such Court shall, if it finds that the ejectment was illegal, reinstate the tenant, or, in case he has applied for compensation, ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount, together with such further sum, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment.

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease.

(*F*).—*Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.*

B. 42.

Preferential right to improve.

39. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that, save as provided in section ninety-five, landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks, pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords, who have a preferential right to make them, and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right.

B. 43; Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 37: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 22: Act XIX of 1873, sec. 54: Irish Act, secs. 3, 4, 15, 21 and 70.

Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.

40. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer, has made improvements in his holding, such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court:

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when the tenant is a tenant of sír-land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto;

(*b*) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty-nine, or, when no such notice or time is prescribed, without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it;

(*c*) when the tenant, having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it, has made it without giving such notice;

(*d*) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation.

Improvements made by a tenant, before the passing of this Act, in lands other than sír-land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to, and with the permission of, his landlord, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself, or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement.

B. 44: No. 4, p. 12.

Principle on which compensation to be assessed.

41. In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty, the Court shall have regard—

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement; and

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement:

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord, or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding:

Provided also that if a landlord has, in consideration of an improvement, allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made, the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement.

Explanation.—In this section, the words "letting value" mean the value of the holding if let at a rack-rent.

B. 46.

Shape in which compensation may be given.

42. Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit, unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly.

B. 47: No. 3, pp. 6-10: No. 4, p. 12: Cf. Irish Act, s. 4.

Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.

43. Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements, or to be ejected if he makes improvements, or to forego any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them, shall, so far as regards such agreement, be void.

B. 48: No. 3, pp. 6-10.

Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

44. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing—

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements, or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made, or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

No. 3, pp. 3 & 4.

(*G*).—*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same Land.*

B. 50.

Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.

45. When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases, ejectment, or the enhancement, abatement or recovery of rent, appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment, they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf.

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant.

No. 4, p. 14.

B. 51.

Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.

46. Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, and so far as his appointment may extend, the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified, and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents, to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants, as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him.

B. 52.

Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

47. When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents, such tenant, subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf, shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others; and such persons shall be bound, if the tenant so desires, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, in manner provided by section forty-five, to receive the rent of such holding.

(*H*).—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

B. 53: No. 4, p. 14.

Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.

48. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown,—

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act;

(*b*) that, except as by this Act provided, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord.

B. 54: No. 4, p. 14.

Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.

49. When any tenant having a right to sub-let sub-lets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by, or surrenders his holding to, his landlord, the sub-lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub-lease; but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him.

B. 57: No. 3, p. 12: Compare Act X of 1859, ss. 2, 9, 80 & 81: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 24 & 28: and Act XIX of 1868, s. 7.

Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.

50. When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement, either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing.

B. 58.

Procedure on application under section 50.

51. On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue-officer shall ascertain the matters, if any, on which the parties are at issue, and shall then—

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute, or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour, make the order applied for; or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue-officer is competent to determine, determine such matters, and make such order thereon as he thinks fit; or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court.

B. 59.

If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.

52. If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty-one, the Officer may himself execute such instrument; and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it.

B. 60: Compare Irish Act, s. 6: Oudh, s. 27: Act X, sec. 24.

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

53. If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect there of by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time, should be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, such enquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant: Provided that—

no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously, or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same.

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section, both landlord and tenant, and all persons claiming under either of them, shall, in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue-officer, or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record.

B. 8: No. 4, pp. 3 & 4.

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

54. If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding, and while such lease or contract is in force,—

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding;

(b) land-revenue having previously been payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased,

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord, unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable.

Where land-revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed, the amount of such revenue is reduced, such lease or other contract shall, if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs, be voidable at the option of the tenant, unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(A).—*Preliminary.*

B. 61.

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

55. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure.

(B).—*Of Ejectment.*

B. 62: No. 2, p. 33.

Notice of ejectment.

56. Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year, apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment; and such Court shall serve such notice.

B. 63.

Procedure when right to eject is disputed.

57. If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty-six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him, he may, within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right.

B. 64: No. 2, pp. 33 & 34.

When protection-order may be granted.

58. Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who, not being a tenant of sír-land, or a sub-lessee, has, at the time when it is proposed to eject him, continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated, and is, when such village is inhabited, resident therein, and has not, either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him, or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding, received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, may, within the said period of one month, apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment; and such Court shall grant such order, unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby.

Explanation.—Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section.

B. 65.

Declaration of right to eject when to be made.

59. If, within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty-seven, and no application is made under section fifty-eight, or if, on such a suit being instituted or application made, it is rejected, the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant.

B. 66.

Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.

60. Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty-nine may eject the tenant—

(a) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty-six was made—at any time during the said month of May;

(b) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration:

Provided that any such landlord, instead of ejecting such tenant himself, may, within the period prescribed by this section, apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant.

B. 67

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.

61. Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty-nine and who, if ejected, would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty-two, may, if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court, apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him; and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order.

B. 68.

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.

62. Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may, within the period of one month after such ejectment, apply to a Court appointed under section sixty-one—

(a) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty-two, he is entitled; and

(b) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty-five.

B. 69.

Procedure in such cases.

63. On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to determine the matters set forth therein, and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled, and if any net sum as aforesaid, to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled, is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes, may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected.

B. 70.

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.

64. A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty-eight in one agricultural year may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives assistance from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding.

B. 71.

Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

65. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing that any notice other than that herein prescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.

B. 72.

Rent payable by ordinary tenants.

66. The rent payable in any year of his tenancy by an ordinary tenant, not being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty-eight, shall be,—

(a) when such year is the first year of his tenancy, the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay; or in the absence of any agreement, such rent as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine to be a fair rent;

Compare Act XIX of 1868, ss. 35 & 36.

(b) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy, the rent which was payable in the preceding year, unless a different rent has been agreed upon, in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable.

In fixing a fair rent under clause (a) of this section, the Revenue-officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood, and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates.

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall, unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake, be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum.

B. 5.

Diminution of area of holding.

67. When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished, by diluvion or otherwise, during any year of tenancy, a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine the rent payable for the holding for such year.

B. 73.

Rents payable by protected tenants.

68. When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty-eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order, or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty-six whichever may be greater.

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year.

B. 74; No. 3, p. 13.

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.

69. Except as provided in this Act, no Court shall determine the rent proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant.

Sub-letting.

70. An ordinary tenant shall not, in the absence of a written contract empowering him to do so, be entitled to sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

B. 75.

Ejectment on expiry of term.

71. A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after the first day of May next preceding the end of such term, be deemed to be, in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement, an ordinary tenant:

Provided that, if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term, the notice specified in section fifty-six shall not be required; and such tenant may, on the expiration of such term, be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty-nine.

Sub-letting.

72. A tenant for a fixed term may, in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary, sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(A).—Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.

B. 76; No. 3, p. 15.

Ex-proprietors of sír-land.

73. Any owner of sír-land shall be deemed to become an occupancy-tenant of such land in the following cases, *viz.*:—

(a) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate it;

(b) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land-revenue; or

(c) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment-debtor.

Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.

74. Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant with rights of occupancy of any land, or in terms equivalent thereto, in any record-of-rights of such land made before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded.

B. 77: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 8: No. 1, p. 16: No. 2, pp. 31 & 32: No. 3, p. 16: No. 2, p. 31:

Twelve years' rule.

75. Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein: Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination; or (2) held in lieu of wages; or (3) sír-land.

Explanation I.—Land sub-let is not "held" either by the sub-lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section.

Explanation II.—The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or, when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was, or, had this Act been in force, would have been, bound to recognize such acquisition, the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19, 22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Explanation III.—When, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical redistribution, lands which a tenant may, in accordance with such custom, have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the same lands as the lands which he held prior to such exchange.

B. 78: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19-22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.

76. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution, and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

B. 79: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p 30: No. 3, pp. 61 & 62: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Tenant changing land in other cases.

77. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold such land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

B. 80.

Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.

78. In the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease, or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy-five.

B. 81.

Tenants in Sambalpúr.

79. In the district of Sambalpúr, every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant in respect of all the land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease; and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty-nine.

B. 82.

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

80. Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract.

(B).—Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.

B. 83: No. 3, p. 37.

Descent of occupancy-right.

81. The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land: Provided that, except in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

B. 84.

Right of transfer.

82. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding, or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent, to any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with him in such holding.

No. 3, pp. 31-36.

Every absolute occupancy-tenant, and, in the districts of Chánda and Nimár, every tenant having a right of occupancy, may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding, or any undivided share thereof, to any person to whom the right of occupancy would, under the provisions of section eighty-one, descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living.

B. 85.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

83. No entry in the Record-of-rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy-tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy-tenant under any power recorded in a Record-of-rights.

B. 86: No. 3, pp. 29-31.

Right to sub-let.

84. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub-let his holding or any part thereof:

Provided that in the districts of Chánda and Nimár tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not, during the term of such settlement, be entitled to sub-let.

B. 87: No. 3, p. 31.

Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

85. No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has agreed to transfer or has sub-let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub-let the same if it appears that he so agreed, or sub-let, believing in good faith that he had such power.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.

B. 88: No. 4, p. 19.

Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.

86. The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding, unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is changed under this Act.

B. 89.

Power to fix money rent where not fixed at or since settlement.

87. A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money, or his landlord, may apply to a Settlement-officer if a settlement is in progress, or if, no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement-officer, or after such settlement and

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue-officer, to a Revenue-officer, to fix such rent; and such officer shall, except as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant, fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say :—

No. 2, p. 37: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 72.

(*a*) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue on similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl; and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl;

(*b*) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him;

(*c*) to any circumstances, such as the status or caste of the tenants, which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent; and

No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 2, p. 32: No. 3, pp. 23 & 24.

(*d*) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement, and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose :

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section, except by a Settlement-officer.

"Circle" in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement-officer, or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment-circle.

B. 90.

Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.

88. (*a*) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpúr district;

(*b*) rents of absolute occupancy-tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act; and

(*c*) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement-officer,

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven.

B. 91: No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.

89. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, the landlord may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely :—

(*a*) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been, owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist, and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made;

(*b*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), and applicable to the holding;

(*c*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense;

(*d*) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 92: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Abatement of such rent.

90. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, such tenant may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely :—

(*a*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), and applicable to the holding, or

(*b*) that, since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act, or

(*c*) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 94: No. 3, p. 37.

Rents of certain tenants not to be charged on certain grounds.

91. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the rents of occupancy-tenants in the districts of Sambalpúr, Chánda and Nimár, or of absolute occupancy-tenants, shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), has been made, or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished, when such increase or diminution has not been caused by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

B. 95.

Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.

92. Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpúr agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which, at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed, shall be void; but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord.

B. 96.

Power to make rules for determining rents.

93. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement-officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy, and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty-seven, clause (*b*), may be allowed.

Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

94. In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others, the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement-officer, and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money-rent; and, on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money-rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same:

Act VIII of 1879, s. 9.

Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer, when any such application made before him is opposed, to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same.

(D).—*Miscellaneous.*

B. 97.

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.

95. Every absolute occupancy-tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy-eight or section seventy-nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have, with respect to his landlord, a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding.

B. 99

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.

96. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who, at the passing of this Act, has, or may hereafter acquire, rights of occupancy, are those which are described in this chapter.

Quasi occupancy-tenants.

97. Any owner of sír-land who—

(*a*) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly agreeing to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it; or

(*b*) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880,

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force, or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession, to retain the actual possession of the land, paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

B. 100 · No. 3, p. 41.

Cognizance of certain applications.

98. The Revenue-officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject-matter of the following applications, namely:—

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7);

(2) applications to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 13);

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50);

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53);

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66);

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67);

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy-tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90);

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94);

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act; and, subject to the provisions herein contained, may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court, namely:—

(*a*) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing, estimating or appraising any crop, or receiving any deposit;

(*b*) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties.

Procedure on such applications.

99. In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety-eight, the Revenue-officers shall, as nearly as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880.

From every order passed by a Revenue-officer in respect of any such matter, an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land-revenue Act.

B. 103: No 3, pp. 41 to 46.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

100. Subject to the provisions of section ninety-eight, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant: Provided that—

(*a*) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or a Settlement-officer, hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such; and

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Courts of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise.

B. 103 (*c*).

Certain suits may be entered in separate register.

101. The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,—

(*a*) suits for an arrear of rent;

(*b*) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease, whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not;

(*c*) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied, or for penalties (section 9);

(*d*) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38);

(*e*) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57);

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits, but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe.

B. 104: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 110.

Plaint in such suits.

102. In such suits the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land, and, when fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field comprised in the holding; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and

the instalments according to which such rent is payable.

B. 106: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.

103. Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed.

B. 107.

Recovery of penalties under section 9.

104. If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section.

B. 108.

Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.

105. In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits, the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, section 15, shall be read as if, for the words "thirty days," "six weeks" and "ninety days," the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted.

An application for the re-admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1868, s. 20: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 15.

When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.

106. If, in a suit for an arrear of rent, it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed,

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue-officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1868, s. 13.

Set-off.

107. In any such suit no set-off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such.

B. 111.

Interest on arrears.

108. In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum as the Court thinks fit.

B. 112: Act IX of 1868, s. 118.

No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.

109. No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable.

B. 113: Cf. Act X of 1859, s. 13.

No appeal in certain arrear-cases.

110. When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless—

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or

(*b*) a question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

New.

Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

111. The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Short title.
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859.
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin, and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed. Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed, during a long course of years, by a powerful proprietary body, and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted, the result of applying it to a country in which, until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue-paying classes was somewhat loosely marked, and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges. Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable, experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions. To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed.

2. It will be observed (section 2, clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes, and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as raiyats. Many of its provisions, especially those of a protective nature, would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village, or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadár or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor, and is quite well able to protect himself; but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description.

3. The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes, namely, those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI, and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V, applying only to particular descriptions of tenants.

Beginning with the former class, and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills, section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought, &c., the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed.

4. This section is based on the similar provision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council, but with this important difference that, instead of requiring the Revenue-officer, on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended, to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed, it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties; and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent.

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North-Western Provinces appears advisable, because, owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces, suspensions or remissions of land-revenue may be granted without that minute field-to-field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent, and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants.

5. Section 11, which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land, is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, which invalidates revenue-free grants made by Máfguzárs. The object of both is the same, *viz.*, to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land-revenue Bill).

6. Passing over, for the moment, the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimár contained in section 12, we come to sections 17 to 22, which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding. This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint, which, as a matter of fact, has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords, and which it is apprehended would, if commonly employed, lead to abuses. The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord, by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence, to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following.

7. The effect of sections 27 to 38, relating to ejectment, taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer, may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term, no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court; that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him; and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted.

8. Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor. They provide that, as a rule, the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant; but that, if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him, the tenant may make such improvement, and, having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected. The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record-of-rights to the contrary.

9. Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co-proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co-proprietors. Section 47 provides that in such cases the co-proprietors shall be bound, if the tenant requires them to do so, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding.

10. Section 48 (*b*) enacts that, except as provided by the Bill, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord; and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill, except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy-tenants to be presently referred to.

11. Sections 50 to 52, which empower a Revenue-officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing, at the instance of either party, when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms, are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattás and kabúliyats.

12. Section 54, which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re-assessment, is in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats, though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement.

13. With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants.

These classes (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr) are as follows, namely:—

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III);

(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV);

(3) tenants with a simple right of occupancy (chapter V);

(4) absolute occupancy-tenants (same chapter).

14. Taking these in their order, it will be seen from section 48(*a*) and section 55 that it is to be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy, or hold under an unexpired lease, is "an ordinary tenant," and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure.

15. The position of the ordinary tenant, as shewn in Chapter III, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England; and in the Bill, as originally framed by Mr. Jones, such tenants were designated "tenants from year to year"; but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law, and accordingly the term "ordinary tenant," which connotes nothing, has been substituted for it.

16. The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant, as defined by the Bill, is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court, and that when he resides in the village, has cultivated any land there for five years, and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord, he may, when an order for his ejectment is applied for, claim to be protected from ejectment; and the Court will be bound to protect him, unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him.

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will, as a rule, at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy.

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council; but it is obvious that, if only by reason of its novelty, it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee.

17. As an "ordinary tenant" is either removeable upon notice, or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition, it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent; and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple.

18. Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice. The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated, to a great extent, by the terms of the leases under which they hold, and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that, when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term, the tenant will, in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an "ordinary tenant," and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III.

19. Proceeding now to Chapter V, which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy, it will be seen that the status of an occupancy-tenant, when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may, as a rule, be claimed on any one of three grounds, namely :—

1*st*, that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as sír, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73 :

2*ndly*, that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy-tenant of the land in a settlement-record prepared before the passing of the Bill; or

3*rdly*, that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status.

20. As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes, it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required, the right not being acquired when the land is sub-let. On the other hand, it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village-custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattísgarh; and by section 77 that, once the right has been acquired, it shall not be lost by the tenant's removal to another holding, if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged; but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy-tenant on his new holding. This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act of 1868, and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings, to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy-rights.

21. In whichever of the above modes the occupancy-status may have been acquired, its incidents will (section 96) be presumed to be those described in chapter V. The principal of those incidents are as follows :—

1*st*, that (section 81) the right of an occupancy-tenant descends lineally as if it were land, but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a cosharer in the holding ;

2*ndly*, that, while an occupancy-tenant is allowed (section 84) to sub-let, he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a cosharer; and

3*rdly*, that he is, in the absence of a contract fixing his rent, entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill.

22. These rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq.*, and are among the most important provisions of the Bill.

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87), and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it.

A new settlement is considered to reopen completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy-tenants, and, accordingly, at the first determination of these rents after the settlement has commenced, *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration. The rent-rates "assumed" by the Settlement-officer for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent, will be looked to ; as also will the customary rates of rent which, as a matter of fact, are paid by tenants of the same class. Nor will other circumstances, such as the caste of the tenants, which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases, be left out of account.

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will, during the currency of the settlement, be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds. These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1*st*, that the area of the holding has been altered ;

2*ndly*, that its productive power has been altered; and

3*rdly*, if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents, that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished.

23. The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue-officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed. When, owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality, such an inquiry appears to be called for, it will, it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

24. The "absolute occupancy-tenants," so called because, when the subject of occupancy-rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces, their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute, are simply occupancy-tenants with certain additional privileges. The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record-of-rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited.

They differ from ordinary occupancy-tenants chiefly in the following particulars, *viz.*:—

1*st*, that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81);

2*ndly*, that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy-tenants;

3*rdly*, that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue-officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy-tenants may be enhanced or reduced; and

4*thly*, that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements.

25. As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable, in the interest of these tenants, to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement, but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords.

26. In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr has for convenience sake been omitted, and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here.

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants. The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwárí settlement would not, under the circumstances, be the most suitable.

When, therefore, it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors, it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants, and, in accordance with the arrangements then made, the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy; that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpúr shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears; that (sections 81, 91, 95), as regards the descent of the occupancy-right, fixity of rent, and the right to improve, the occupancy-tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy-tenants; and that (section 82) occupancy-tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy-tenants. Lastly, in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them, it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent.

27. It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure, and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant, except the fixation of rent, to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing, as the North-Western Provinces Rent Act does, a special set of tribunals for their disposal. The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated. In the Central Provinces, the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions, and there can never be any difficulty in arranging, as required by the proviso to section 100, that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue-administration. This being so, to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication, and without any reason whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have arisen in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere.

C. GRANT.

The 31*st July*, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVI OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 5th July 1879.	For week ending 3rd July 1880.	Total from 1st January to 5th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 3rd July 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
24th July 1880	East Indian ...	6,91,411	6,19,156	2,40,12,893	2,20,35,716	...	19,77,177
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	93,594	55,752	17,55,473	17,56,374	901	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,318	85,117	27,81,189	24,51,096	...	3,30,093
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,85,408	1,69,800	57,83,801	63,28,750	5,44,949	...
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,78,994	98,436	34,63,881	31,35,611	...	3,28,270
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	80,923	82,829	16,79,449	18,61,277	1,81,828	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,04,164	3,01,134	1,61,12,493	1,45,49,126	...	15,63,367
17th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	80,245	1,21,986	46,80,429	50,39,684	3,59,255	...
	TOTAL ...	17,68,057	15,34,210	6,02,69,608	5,71,57,634	...	31,11,974
	State.						
17th July 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,789	3,031	74,865	73,781	...	1,084
17th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,774	1,025	49,493	40,979	...	8,514
17th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	67,440	58,898	22,11,852	21,52,722	...	59,130
17th ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,288	11,928	4,52,257	4,41,911	...	10,346
Last 4 days of June ..	Khamgaon ...	596	(a)273	(g)33,851	(b)25,677	...	8,173
17th July 1880	Amraoti ...	1,313	671	50,137	40,544	...	9,593
17th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	7,279	2,233	1,08,205	1,26,645	18,440	...
First 10 days of July ...	Nizam's ...	12,248	12,889	3,63,636	3,69,293	5,657	...
17th July 1880	Tirhoot ...	7,144	7,380	2,57,110	2,87,102	29,992	...
17th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,536	51,309	8,78,795	15,67,141	6,88,346	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	2,405	9,516	1,71,583	2,36,935	65,352	...
17th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,906	14,666	5,66,987	8,11,607	2,44,620	...
17th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	34,138	25,728	6,51,183	7,60,005	1,08,822	...
19th June 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	2,094	(c)...	58,061	(d)57,732	...	329
17th July 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,555	...	32,942	32,942	...
17th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	34,137	15,551	3,28,835	3,54,603	25,768	...
10th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	63,873	1,21,609	14,52,614	(e)29,77,970	15,25,356	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	3,886	5,683	33,030	2,30,265	1,97,235	...
24th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,701	1,799	71,265	59,875	...	11,390
First 10 days of July ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	19,537	...	3,99,584	3,99,584	...
17th July 1880	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	1,387	...	(f)43,486	43,486	...
	TOTAL ...	2,73,547	3,66,665	78,13,759	1,10,90,799	32,77,040	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,41,604	19,00,875	6,80,83,367	6,82,48,433	1,65,066	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,35,03,825	3,34,41,732	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,45,79,542	3,48,06,701	2,27,159	...

(a) Receipts for the last 4 days of June 1880.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 19th June 1880.
(e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.
(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 3rd July 1880.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

No. XXVII of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th July 1879.	For week ending 10th July 1880.	Total from 1st January to 12th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 10th July 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th July 1880	East Indian, Main ...	5,89,520	5,98,380	2,46,02,413	2,26,34,096	...	19,68,317
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	67,487	67,782	18,22,960	18,24,156	1,196	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	48,136	65,011	28,29,325	25,16,107	...	3,13,218
17th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,36,523	1,55,600	59,20,324	64,84,350	5,64,026	...
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,245	1,06,670	35,87,126	32,42,281	...	3,44,845
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	75,990	69,718	17,55,439	19,30,995	1,75,556	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,75,215	2,84,540	1,63,87,708	1,48,33,666	...	15,54,042
17th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	73,440	94,190	47,53,869	51,33,874	3,80,005	...
	TOTAL ...	13,89,556	14,41,891	6,16,59,164	5,85,99,525	...	30,59,639
	State.						
17th July 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	2,027	1,994	76,892	75,775	...	1,117
17th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,407	1,491	50,900	42,470	...	8,430
17th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	63,373	50,371	22,75,225	22,03,093	...	72,132
17th ditto ...	Holkar ...	11,816	12,026	4,64,073	4,53,937	...	10,136
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	(a)	(f)33,851	(b)25,677	...	8,174
17th July 1880	Amraoti ...	613	484	50,750	41,028	...	9,722
17th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	5,069	1,004	1,13,274	1,27,649	14,375	...
First 10 days of July.	Nizam's ...	12,021	12,524	3,75,657	3,81,817	6,160	...
17th July 1880	Tirhoot ...	7,362	8,526	2,64,472	2,95,628	31,156	...
17th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	26,638	39,402	9,05,433	16,06,543	7,10,110	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,650	8,584	1,77,233	2,45,519	68,286	...
17th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	11,335	14,377	5,78,322	8,25,984	2,47,662	...
17th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	18,882	20,381	6,70,065	7,80,386	1,10,321	...
19th June 1880	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,812	(a)	59,873	(c)57,732	...	2,141
17th July 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,530	...	34,472	34,472	...
17th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	4,188	10,896	3,33,023	3,65,499	32,476	...
10th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	31,471	32,435	14,84,085	(d)30,10,405	15,26,320	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,188	6,463	37,218	2,36,728	1,99,510	...
24th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,451	1,525	72,716	61,400	...	11,316
First 10 days of July.	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	6,569	...	4,06,153	4,06,153	...
17th July 1880	Nagpore & Chhattisgarh	...	182	...	(e)43,668	43,668	...
	TOTAL ...	2,09,303	2,30,764	80,23,062	1,13,21,563	32,98,501	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,98,859	16,72,655	6,96,82,226	6,99,21,088	2,38,862	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	...	...	3,42,90,723	3,42,61,333	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	3,53,91,503	3,56,59,755	2,68,252	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 19th June 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.
(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 10th July 1880.
(f) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1880-81 UP TO 30th JUNE 1880.

Canal Division.	Water Distributed during June 1880. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·61	3073·6	1502·14	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	14,239	3·24	30·5	Cotton ...	19,401	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal was 3044·56 cubic feet per second, of which 2932·39 cubic feet per second were utilized and the balance 112·17 passed through escapes in 2nd Division, unused.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·00		777·24	...	...	Amritsar ...	29,928	2·05	3·8	Rice ...	7,950	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	3·10		653·01	...	...	Lahore ...	36,559	1·95	3·9	Sugarcane ...	11,021	
											Others ...	42,354	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	2932·39	...	...	.....	80,726	...	...	.....	80,726	There is an increase of 6,565 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This is said to be entirely due to new Irrigation on the Kasur and Sobraon branches.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	2683·48	...	...	.....	74,171	...	...	.....	74,171	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·62	2,546	165	...	265,782 karis, balis, &c., 5,852 mds. fuel, and 16,047 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	348	6·45	9·76	Cotton ...	19,088	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,781 cubic feet per second, of which 237 cubic feet per second were passed out at the Budha Khera Escape and 99 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Canal Tail Escape.
Delhi do.	5·70	6·09		862			Karnál ...	10,825	5·13	6·76	Rice ...	2,070	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·36		1,078			Delhi ...	11,041	1·60	1·00	Sugarcane ...	23,746	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·87		340			Rohtak ...	15,401	2·15	1·50	Others ...	5,877	
							Hissár ...	9,089	2·20	1·40	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	3,829	...	5·60	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	160	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	88	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,445	...	265,782	.....	50,781	...	...	.....	50,781	There is a decrease of irrigation of 43,275 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of 51,023 as compared with June 1878. The Superintending Engineer reports that in the Delhi District scarcely any sugarcane has been sown owing, as before stated, to the people not understanding the owner's rate.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,543	...	207,282	.....	94,056	...	...	.....	94,056	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	7,335	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.		The increase of irrigation on the Inundation Canals, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is partly (121,748 acres) due to the more favorable state of the rivers, and partly (141,200 acres) to the inclusion for the first time of the irrigation on the Mozaffargarh Canals which have been made over to this Department.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	16,000	1·57	4·10			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	112,562	0·43	1·3			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	75,822	0·73	2·72			
								211,719					
Mozaffargarh Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozaffargarh ...	141,200	.	...	.....	...	It is much less than in 1878, which was a most favorable year.
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	352,919	...	...	.....	352,919	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	89,971	...	...	.....	89,971	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	427	1·60	1·00	Cotton ...	12	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	76	3·40	1·30	Rice ...	62	
											Sugarcane ...	402	
											Others ...	27	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	503	...	...	.....	503	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	31	...	...	.....	31	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	131,507	...	...	.....	131,507	There is a decrease on the Perennial Canals of 36,720 acres as compared with last year, and of 36,250 acres as compared with June 1878.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	168,227	...	...	.....	168,227	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH AUGUST 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the week has been heavy in British Burma, parts of Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Central India States, and Rajputana; elsewhere it has again been slight. In some parts of the Madras Presidency, in the Deccan, and in parts of Berar, where rain has hitherto been deficient, there is no improvement, and the prospects of the autumn crop are uncertain. In a few districts of Bengal, especially in Behar, heavy rain has damaged some of the standing crops. In some districts also of the Central Provinces cotton has suffered from a similar cause. In the Bassein district of British Burma considerable damage has been done by floods.

Agricultural prospects, though somewhat unfavourable in parts of Southern India and in the Deccan districts, are still fair on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 11th)—		
Bellary ...	·26 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 28·1; standing crops generally good, partly withering in five taluks.
Kurnool ...	·5 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; crops require rain; much fever prevalent.
Ganjam ...	3·08 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 35·31.
Kistna ...	·30 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 31·68; crops withering; want of rain very much felt; river 3·9 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·43 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 21·55; crops good.
Coimbatore ...	·20 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 24·03; crops suffering from want of rain in portions of four taluks, withered in portions of three, elsewhere fair; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, gingelly, and sugarcane, outturn—sugarcane average, others poor.
Tanjore ...	·40 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* 23·49; wet crops generally good, dry crops beginning to fade for want of rain in parts of two taluks.
Madura ...	.....	*Ragi* 23·25; *cholum* harvested in Tirumangalam and *ragi* in Pulney, yield average; standing *ragi* crops fading.
Malabar ...	6·11 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 21·9.
Travancore ...	1·39	*General Remarks.*—General prospects tolerably fair.
Bombay—(Aug. 11th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·05 at Mirpur Batoro	Weather cloudy and threatening; river on 9th 16½ feet, against 16¼ feet on same date last year; fever in Kohistan.
Hyderabad ...	·02 in Dero Mohbat	*Kharif* crops in most talukas in pretty good condition; in Tando Bago taluka rice crops injured by birds and disease; fever in four talukas, small-pox in Kandiaro; insufficiency of water complained of in five talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	1·10	Total rainfall 18·80; young crops thriving; public health good.
Baroda ...	3·27	Total rainfall 22·62; *kharif* sowing finished; cotton sowing also nearly finished; prospects good, except in Amreli division, including Khamandal, in the greater part of which rainfall has been insufficient.
Surat ...	4·93	Total rainfall 24·59; transplantation and sowing nearly completed; young crops well.
Násik ...	.....	Rain much wanted throughout district, except in Igatpuri, Násik, and Peint; health generally good; prices slightly higher.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·43	Total rainfall 41·84, being 8·18 below average; average abnormal temperature *nil*; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind easterly on 4th and 5th, afterwards *nil*.
Poona ...	Maximum at Mawal, 1·84; minimum at Bhimthadi, ·04; *nil* at Sirur.	Crops suffering; great want of rain.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Sheogaon, 1·05; minimum at Rahuri, ·07.	Sowing delayed in all talukas except in three, where it is nearly completed; young crops good in parts of Kopergaon and four other talukas, withering elsewhere; sowing very partial; *kharif* at best will be very small; rain urgently wanted; ague and slight cattle-disease in two talukas.
Sholapur ...	·09	Total rainfall 14·26; *kharif* sowing continues; rain urgently required in some talukas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·72	Rain much wanted for rice; fever and cattle-disease prevail.
Kanara ...	5·6 at Karwar; maximum at Kumpta, 9·28; minimum at Halyal, 1·18.	Total rainfall 74·93; early rice crop coming into ear in Karwar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Rajkot ...	1·72	Total rainfall 11·23; crops promising; weather rainy; health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good in Guzerat; in Deccan districts a general want of rain felt; prospects for *kharif* gloomy; rice not thriving in Southern Mahratta Country; public health fair.
Bengal— (Aug. 11th)—		
Chittagong ...	1·92	Weather seasonable; prospects continue generally favourable; prices somewhat risen; cholera not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	3·48	Harvesting of early rice continues, yield full average; prospects of late rice and jute promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·99	Prospects of rice and jute crops excellent, more than an average crop expected; transplanting of late rice going on briskly at Baripore; crops in low lands suffered from excessive rain; prices stationary; fever at head-quarters Baraset and Satkhira.
Moorshedabad ...	1·16	In some parts the early rice is being reaped; prospects of the standing crops good; fever reported from some of the Sadr thanas.
Rajshahye ...	2·26	Weather hot; harvesting of early rice commenced; prospects of crops good; sessamum has been a 12-anna and jute a 10-anna crop; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	3·04	Crops good; public health good.
Rungpore ...	·48	Weather hot; prospects of crops favourable; more rain wanted; fever still prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	·62	Prospects of early crops excellent; more rain wanted for the transplanting of late rice in south.
Purneah ...	1·44	Early or autumn crops promise fair, except in north; rivers high; some small-pox and fever.
Patna ...	3·39	Prospects favourable.
Durbhunga ...	2·89	Weather rainy; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; general health good.
Hazáribágh ...	3·89	Weather seasonable; transplanting of rice continues; prospects of other crops good; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	7·11	Prospects favourable. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain fell during the week over all the districts; transplanting of the late rice seedlings progressing well in most of the districts where the rain has been sufficient, but it is retarded in some places where the rainfall has been light; heavy rain is reported to have damaged some of the standing crops in a few districts, especially in Behar, otherwise prospects are generally favourable; early rice and jute are being harvested in places with fair results; public health generally good, though fever and small-pox reported from some and cholera from a few places; cattle-disease in some parts of Noakhally and Backergunge.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 10th)	Slight rain	More rain wanted for transplanting late rice, otherwise prospects favourable; very little sickness in district, a few cases of cholera in city and cantonments; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average ·7, chiefly in Duab and south of Jumna and Ganges.	Cholera decreasing both in district and municipality,; wheat $20\frac{1}{16}$ seers, coarse cleaned rice $19\frac{9}{16}$ seers, and unhusked rice $28\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	1·4 at Sadr	Weather excellent for all agricultural operations, crops and health good.
Jhánsi (Aug. 11th)	1·6	Prospects favourable; crops flourishing; health good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 10th)	·7	*Kharif* sowings nearly completed; weeding going on in some places; prospects good; no sickness.
Bareilly („ 11th)	3·7 at Bahari on 5th, elsewhere little or none.	Rain now needed for rice crops; other crops still in good condition; health fair; prices steady.
Meerut („ 11th)	Slight and partial rain	Weather fair; wind east; fever in Sardhana and Mowana; cheapest wheat $18\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley $27\frac{1}{2}$ seers, juar 25 seers, gram 20 seers.
Kumaun („ 10th)	.....	Rain required; wind easterly; prospects good at present; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Lucknow („ 11th)	1·9 at Sadr, 2·1 at Malihabad, and 1·2 at Mohanlalganj.	Prospects fair; barley 30 seers.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	1·65 at Sadr	*Arhar* is being transplanted in parts; weeding, ploughing, and agricultural operations generally progressing.
Sitapur („ 11th)	*Nil*	Prospects good, but rain needed for rice crops; slight rise in prices; wheat 20 and barley 35 seers; slight increase in cholera again.
Fyzabad („ „)	·6	Prospects very favourable; the break in the rains have benefited crops. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain throughout the provinces, except at Sitapur, more needed for the rice crops, otherwise prospects favourable; prices steady; health fair; cholera has decreased in Allahabad, but is still prevalent in Sitapur, and a few cases have occurred in Benares; cattle-disease still in Kumaun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Aug. 10th)—		
Delhi ...	·8	Health good; agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; prices almost steady; health good.
Umballa ...	·6	Sowings progressing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	·6	Sowings progressing; health good; prices rising.
Lahore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Crops promising; prices rising.
Siálkot ...	·1 to 2·0 in parts	Agricultural prospects good; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	6·0	Crops promising; a little fever prevalent.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects bad; prices rising.
Mooltan ...	·3	Crops promising; health good; prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·8	Agricultural prospects improved; small-pox prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; agricultural prospects promising, except in Hissar and Peshawar.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug. 11th)	1·76	Close; sowings completed; prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	6·19	Showery and close; weeding progressing; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	3·0	Weeding continues; crops favourable; cattle-disease and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	4·93	Prospects good.
Hoshangabad ..	18·8	Cotton damaged by floods; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur (Aug. 7th)	6·33	Showery; early rice crops benefited; weeding operations progressing; cotton suffered; cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	6·16	Heavy rain with clear intervals; transplanting and weeding of rice in progress; prospects good; cattle-disease prevalent; prices slightly risen.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been general and heavy in some districts, especially Hoshangabad, but in Nimar very little rain has yet fallen; sowing operations completed and crop prospects favourable, but cotton has suffered in some districts from too much rain; cattle-disease and small-pox still prevalent in some districts; prices on the whole easy.
British Burma—(Aug. 7th)—		
Akyab ...	15·40	Total rainfall 141·35; general health good; cattle-disease decreasing; agricultural prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	5·96	Total rainfall 62·86; public health good.
Bassein ...	9·29	Total rainfall 66 58; a few cases of small-pox in Bassein town, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township; weather thickly clouded, with heavy rain; ploughing and transplanting proceeding everywhere, except in two circles, where 12,520 acres estimated to have been destroyed by floods from breach in embankment.
Prome ...	3·52	Total rainfall 32·53; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	22·76	Total rainfall 135·92; public health good; prospects of crops good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Toungoo ...	6·02	Total rainfall 50·96; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Health of province generally satisfactory; crop prospects favourable; considerable damage from floods in Bassein.
Assam—(Aug. 11th)—		
Gauháti ...	·22	*Sali* transplanting was retarded for want of rain.
Sylhet ...	6·43	Prospects of crops continue good.
Cachar ...	3·11	Weather seasonable; more than half of *dumahi* and *murali* crops reaped, fair outturn; sowing of *sail* crop continues; common rice 17¾ seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	4·38	Prospects of *sali* crop good; transplanting still going on; weather cool.
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 11th)—		
Bangalore ...	·02	Rain still holding off in Kolar, Túmkúr, and parts of Hassan districts, where prospects are uncertain, elsewhere crops generally in good condition; coffee prospect is poor; public health improving; cattle-disease continues; prices fluctuating.
Mysore ...	·54	
Mercara ...	9·04	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug. 11th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Rain still keeping off; cotton plants withering; weather cloudy.
Akola ...	2·13	Sowings recommenced.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil*	Further drought expected to damage crops; strong winds prevail; no disease; prices of coarse rice 10, wheat 10, white *jowari* 15, yellow *jowari* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Aug. 11th)—		
Indore ...	12·24	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·57	Health and prospects good; cloudy sky; *bajra* 20, *jowar* 28, wheat 15, and gram 20½ seers.
Sutna ...	1·06	*Jowar* 38 seers.
Rutlam ...	6·61	Weather cloudy; health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	4·52	Total rainfall since 15th May 27·7.
Goona ...	2·42	Health good; prospects good; wheat 19 seers.
Bhopal ...	9·54	Agricultural prospects favourable; health good.
Agár ...	6·39	Agricultural prospects favourable; health good.
Nowgong ...	1·38	Health fair; agricultural prospects good.
Mánpur ...	5·15	Weather cloudy; crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 11th)	21·89	Heavy clouds.
Sirohi („ 8th)	3·9	Tanks full, wells good; healthy; prospects good; seasonable.
Marwar („ 6th)	1·38	Six months' water in tanks; health good; crops quite favourable; prices falling; more prospects of rain.
Meywar („ „)	2·84	Tanks and wells full; health good; prospects good.
Harowtee („ 7th)	3·8 in Deoli; 2·15 in Tonk.	Health good; prospects favourable.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Report not received.
Ajmere (Aug. 11th)	2·24	General crops now excellent; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1·44	
Bhurtpore („ 9th)	·89	Prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwur („ 10th)	1·0 average	Fever and diarrhœa in four tahsils; cattle-disease in one; prospects good.
Nepal—(Aug. 3rd)—		
Katmandú ...	1·72	Weather hot and showery; prospects of rain crops good.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 6th August, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, L.L.D., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

TÁJ MAHAL'S PENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Aitchison and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thought fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Aitchison and Colvin and the Mover. He said that in the exposition of a Tenancy Bill, it was scarcely possible to avoid trespassing on some of the most uncertain and bitterly contested questions of Indian Revenue History. The landlord—at any rate in his present form—was our own creation, and the standard which we had in view in shaping him—that of the free European proprietor—involved the concession to him of rights and privileges to which most of his class could never have aspired under Native rule; and which it was only possible to grant to him at the cost of some sacrifice of other interests. The State deliberately abandoned many of its rights, limiting its demand, lengthening its leases, and resigning its power of resumption, in order to build up a proprietary class. In the words of Thomason, the father of the Upper Indian Revenue system—"It is the true interest of the Government to limit the demand to what is just, so as to create a valuable property in the land and encourage its improvement."

But though this generous ideal had never been lost sight of—perhaps, indeed, because it had been too exclusively kept in mind—there had been times when the proprietary position had been fostered, not only by the concession of State-rights, but also in the opposite direction, by unconscious acquiescence in encroachments on the ancient rights of the cultivating peasantry. The first great example of an oscillation of our revenue-policy towards landlordism was in the

famous Permanent Settlement of Bengal, when Lord Cornwallis, whilst investing the newly-created proprietary class with privileges before, and indeed since, unexampled, set down their tenantry as entitled to no rights which they could not acquire from them by contract. But what between the cautious spirit of compromise, in which the Regulations, embodying Lord Cornwallis' Settlement, were framed, and the protection which cultivators owed to the then great demand for them, they remained for long almost unaffected by the pressure of the new system. Indeed, in Upper India an almost democratic sentiment grew up in favour of the tillers of the soil as against the mere consumers of the produce. In the words of Mr. Mertins Bird—

"Many persons hesitate not to take for granted the rights of Zamíndárs and Talukdárs, and all the host of unproductives, of whom, till our Government called them into existence, and associated with them all the ideas of landed property which prevail in our country, no trace was ever found in any authentic record but as executive officers of Government * * * * Our Government is bound to maintain that right of the raiyat, which boasts a far higher origin, and stands on a far firmer foundation."

It was not, MR. GRANT believed, until after the disturbances of 1857 that an opposite wave of feeling gathered strength enough again to turn the scale in favour of landlords. The almost universal manifestation of anarchy, as soon as the pressure of authority was momentarily relaxed, was attributed by many to the leaderless condition of the people, which left them a prey to the persuasions of every petty adventurer, and from the famine experiences of 1860-61 was derived the further argument that, without a strong proprietary class, it was impossible to oppose efficiently organised resistance to general distress and starvation. He did not mean to say that these theories were allowed—consciously at any rate—to affect the principles on which the great rent-law of the time, Act No. X of 1859, was framed. That was essentially a measure intended to benefit the raiyat. It was described by one of its strongest supporters, Mr. Harington, as seeking "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," and, in conveying his assent to it, Lord Canning styled it—

"a real and earnest endeavour to improve the position of the raiyats of Bengal, and to open to them a prospect of freedom and independence which they had not hitherto enjoyed, by clearly defining their rights and by placing restrictions on the powers of the Zamíndárs, such as ought long since to have been provided."

But the Act was primarily devised for Bengal, in which proprietors had attained a far stronger relative position than in Upper India; and there it undoubtedly served to check abuses almost, if not quite, unknown elsewhere. And whatever may have been the feeling of its framers, it may be questioned whether the prevailing state of public opinion did not create a tendency to apply the new law in a spirit tinged with Western ideas of proprietorship. In his judgment in the leading case of *Thákuráni Dási*, Sir Barnes Peacock spoke of the tenant's possession as "from the first a possession with the consent of the landlord," and as "permissive only, however long it may continue"; and he went on to remark how much it would surprise English landowners to find themselves subjected to such restrictions as the Act would impose on them in favour of tenants, thus clearly showing that he made little or no distinction between the tenures of the East, which had grown up by custom, and the tenancies of the West, which had their origin in contract. Similarly, one of the best known text-books of the time on the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the Bengal Presidency commenced with the words:—

"The relation of landlord and tenant arises from a contract, express or implied."

Now, as Mr. Jones in his (MR. GRANT'S) opinion very conclusively showed in his Note printed as Paper No. 2, it argued an entire misconception of the relative position of headman and cultivator, in the pre-British era, to assume that the tenant's "status could be defined in terms of a contract to which he and the headman were sole parties * * * * . In reality there was a third party privy to the contract (if, indeed, it could rightly be termed a contract), namely, the State." The headman was in fact no more than a *primus inter pares*, all paying alike their quota of revenue to the State; with no temptation to enhance the demand on them, because all enhancements benefited the State and the State alone; and with little inducement to eject, because the main motive to ejectment, namely, the hope of increasing his

receipts by it, did not exist for him; and because it was as much his own interest, as it was part of his engagement with the Government, to keep together those who shared with him the weight of the public burdens.

Now Act No. X of 1859 not only contained several provisions directly injurious to the cultivating class—such, for instance, as the increased facilities which it afforded for enhancing rents, but, (again to quote Mr. Jones)—

"with the inevitable tendency of written, to drive out unwritten, law, it spread among all ranks of officers in the Province a more or less definite impression that it was not very necessary to enquire what right tenants had before its introduction, and that they could have no rights except those which it recognizes.

"An Act which was intended to confer rights on tenants was construed as if it had demolished rights which before its introduction they possessed."

As Mr. Grant had explained, in asking leave to introduce this and the Land-revenue Bill, the position of an established cultivator in the Central Provinces, before the award of proprietary right at the recent settlements and the introduction of Act No. X of 1859, was almost as secure as it was undoubtedly easy. Tradition was in his favour, because he had borne the burden of a not yet forgotten day on almost equal terms with the village-farmer; authority was in his favour, because its object was to secure the Government revenue by establishing a strong resident tenantry; and he had not even to contend against the ideal held out by that tempting phrase "the magic of property," for property in land, in the English sense, was then unknown in the Central Provinces.

Since then the struggle had been intensified to him by the general definition of tenures, which had not only widened the gulf between landlord and tenant, but had dispelled the doubtful atmosphere of custom, and had opened out to landholders clear paths for the assertion of their rights. In so far as our own acts had ignored the traditional relations to each other of the agricultural classes, it might not be too late to restore—partially at any rate—the balance, but it was to be feared that the substitution of sharp and easily-wielded rules for a custom, not only in itself so indefinite as to be embarrassing to free movement, but jealously guarded by authority, could not but place the more ignorant classes at a disadvantage in their relations with persons better qualified to see and seize the benefits held out by the law; and no legislation could restore to the peasantry the vantage-ground which they had long owed to their comparatively small numbers and to the consequent demand for their services.

The points in which the present Bill sought to redress the inequalities and supply the deficiencies of the existing law would be best explained in commenting on the appropriate sections in detail. In all that had been proposed it had been necessary to remember that proprietary rights having been conferred, rightly or wrongly, we were no better entitled to nullify them by indirect encroachments, than to confiscate them openly, even if it were good policy, after subjecting the land to the drawbacks inherent in a Western system of land-tenure, to give up the undoubted advantages which it promised, such as its simplicity, the impulse which it gave to cultivation, and the facilities which it afforded for orderly and systematic administration. No universal creation of occupancy-rights would, therefore, now be expedient; and indeed it might be that so sweeping a measure would go beyond the just claims of the cultivating classes, for probably at all times, certainly under the Marátha rule, headmen had considerable influence, if not always direct power, and the authority which they justly had, and should have, would be paralysed under our inelastic system, by conferring practical independence of them on the whole village-community. All that we could now hope for was, by a compromise here and an adjustment there, to introduce into the fabric, which we had raised up, something as nearly as possible approaching to the equilibrium which self-protection tended to maintain when all classes of villagers were obliged to band themselves together against the crushing pressure of despotism. The points for which a system of reasonable protection to the cultivator might properly provide were—

(1) sufficiency of notice before ejectment;

(2) compensation for improvements;

(3) closer assimilation of the rules for retaining occupancy-right to ancient customary practice ; and

(4) security against harassing enhancements of rent.

As would be seen from the remarks on the leading provisions of the Bill, which he would then proceed to offer, each of these questions had been considered in its appropriate place.

The first section to which he need draw the attention of the Council was No. 10. The section was based on section 9 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill of 1880, which was an amendment on section 23 of the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act of 1873. It provided that, when the Government revenue was remitted or suspended on account of drought or other natural calamity, the Local Government might take means to ensure to the actual cultivators of the soil their fair share in the indulgence granted, by directing that tenants might plead the damage to their crops in answer to suits for rent, and that the Courts might grant them relief accordingly. The North-Western Provinces Act went further, and extended the boon to all tenants, whether they sought it or not ; but so wide a measure of relief would involve an immediate field-to-field examination on a very minute scale, which, with the limited staff and the extensive areas of the Central Provinces, would sometimes be very difficult to undertake.

The twelfth section of the Bill imposed certain restrictions on freedom of contract as between landlords and tenants in the Chánda and Nimár districts ; and, as in other parts of the Bill similar peculiar provisions with regard to these two districts, and to the district of Sambalpúr, would be found, he might as well avail himself of the first appearance in the Bill of anything of the kind to explain briefly why these districts should be regarded as needing exceptional treatment. Chánda and Nimár were two of the western border-districts of the Central Provinces. Nimár was only added to the Province in 1864, and until then was under an entirely separate and peculiar revenue-administration. Chánda was a thinly inhabited outlying tract, in which land-tenures were still in a very rudimentary condition when the settlements were undertaken. Many authorities considered that a raiyatwárí settlement, somewhat on the Bombay model, would have been the most suitable system in both districts, but, even before the creation of the Central Provinces, a proprietary settlement had been determined upon, in the case of the Nágpur Province (including Chánda) by the Governor General in 1860, in the case of Nimár by the Government of the North-Western Provinces so far back as 1847, and, when opinion began to turn towards a raiyatwárí settlement, we had gone too far in the opposite direction to reverse our policy. It was not, however, too late to modify it, in a sense favourable to the cultivating body, by introducing into the settlement conditions preserving as far as possible their ancient privileges, and accordingly it had been determined that—

"the tenure of all cultivators should be a fixed and permanent one so long as the revenue or rent was paid, and that the payments should, as a general rule, not be liable to enhancement except at the time of settlement."

Various other principles were laid down, of which he need only notice here, in order to explain the first part of this section, the rule regarding waste, which was that resident cultivators, that was to say cultivators of three years' standing, were entitled, when taking up waste-land with the consent of the proprietor, to hold it at certain rates fixed at the time of settlement.

In the Sambalpúr district, the relative positions of headman and cultivator approached even less nearly than in Chánda and Nimár to the ordinary conception of landlord and tenant. The *Gaontias*, or headmen, not having attained anything approaching to a proprietary status under the Native Government which had preceded our rule, their privileges had been sufficiently maintained by the allowance to them, free of assessment, of the land occupied by their home-farms, and by certain powers of control over the village-community, in return for which they would continue to be responsible for the collection of the revenue and other duties attaching to their office. In so far as these privileges fell short of the proprietary status, the rights of cultivators were correspondingly enlarged ;

and the Sambalpúr raiyats would practically enjoy fixity of tenure subject to payment of a fixed rent.

In sections 17-22 would be found defined the landlord's lien on the produce of a tenant's holding. This was Mr. Jones' substitute for the right of distraint of the tenant's standing crops, which was generally throughout Northern India conceded to the landlord for the security of his rents. Briefly described, the system provided for in these sections was as follows. An attachment of standing crops made in execution of a landlord's decree had priority, in respect of arrears of rent falling due within the twelve months immediately preceding such attachment, over all other attachments and assignments; and if the landlord chose to apply for attachment even before judgment, within the fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent fell due, the Courts were bound to make the attachment and maintain it up to judgment, in order to prevent the produce from being removed or assigned away, and thus to put the landlord in a position to assert his right of priority as soon as he had obtained a decree in his favour. There were also other ancillary provisions to prevent the sale of such produce after attachment by creditors other than the landlord, and before the landlord's prior claim was satisfied.

This system was advocated by Mr. Jones on the ground that—

"while the power of distraint is always liable to great abuse, it is peculiarly dangerous in the Central Provinces, where landlords are strong and tenants weak, and where anything like combined action among tenants in defence of their rights is unknown; second, that, as experience conclusively shows, it can be safely dispensed with. Distraint is practically, I might perhaps say entirely, unknown in these Provinces, yet no málguzár complains that his rents are insecure."

To this reasoning it had been objected that—

"the distraint-sections operate as a penalty. It is no argument against the maintenance of a penalty that it is seldom enforced. Distraint is seldom used, but the landlord knows that he can use it, and, if the tenant will not pay, he does use it."

MR. GRANT's own opinion so far was in favour of these sections. They were much simpler and less likely to sanction oppression than the corresponding power of distraint, which indeed was never used, so far as he was aware, in the Central Provinces. Enquiries were however now being made in the Central Provinces, and the Chief Commissioner would no doubt be able to advise further on the subject when the Bill was sent to him for report.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT inquired whether, under those sections, the landlord had to apply to the Court before he could attach the crops.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT replied that under section 18 the landlord could only apply for attachment in execution of a decree; and that under section 22 he could only apply after institution of a suit. In either case the intervention of a Court would be necessary.

He then continued. In sections 39 to 44 (inclusive) was set forth the proposed manner of dealing with improvements made by tenants and compensation therefor. These sections proceeded in the main on the principles of the English "Agricultural Holdings Act," allowing, of course, for the peculiarities of Indian tenures, and for the great difference in the agricultural development of the two countries. Improvements were divided into two classes only, instead of into three, as in the English Act; and, in respect of the first class, landlords were given a preferential right to improve, except in land held by the specially privileged kinds of occupancy-tenants. As no occupancy-rights could accrue in the landlord's *sír* or home-farm, compensation would not be claimable for improvements executed by tenants on such lands without the express consent of the landlord.

As "by the custom of the country," to quote the Commentary on the Bill, "improving tenants retained the right to improvements after they lost the land on which they were made, * * * the power conferred on tenants by section 23 is a necessary and equitable equivalent for the abolition of an ancient and universal, but most inconvenient, custom."

Section 56, which provided that even an ordinary tenant should be entitled to six months' notice before ejectment, would be a very important

safeguard against arbitrary evictions. The term "ordinary tenant" (he explained) had been substituted throughout this Bill for the old misleading expression "tenant-at-will." Equity and the custom of the country always secured tenants against sudden ejectment whilst their crops were on the ground; and therefore they were not in the proper sense of the term tenants-at-will. Mr. Jones' explanation of this provision might here be suitably quoted. He said,—

"the six months' notice is intended to give the tenant ample time to contest the ejectment, and to permit of any proceedings taken by him being terminated before the end of the agricultural year. In the Agricultural Holdings Bill, a year's notice is provided, and Mr. Gladstone once declared that a two years' notice was really required. In India, with all the tradition in favour of the right of the tenant to remain on his land, six months' notice is little enough."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT presumed that under the old system an ordinary tenant could be turned out without any notice at all.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT replied that in one part of the Province it was held that he could; in another that notice was required—a notice of about three months.

He continued. In passing on to section 58, we came upon more uncertain ground. As would be seen, this section practically created a new class of privileged tenants, intermediate between ordinary tenants and tenants who had acquired a right of occupancy by twelve years' continuous possession. Thus, any resident cultivator of five years' standing on whom a notice of ejectment had been served might, provided that he had not in that year, or in either of the two years next preceding, received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, apply for an order of protection from ejectment, and the Court to which he applied must grant the order, "unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship will be caused thereby." He (MR. GRANT) felt that he was himself to some degree responsible for these provisions; for he had proposed that the standard of rights of occupancy should be reduced from twelve years' occupation to five, and Mr. Jones, though unable to go so far with MR. GRANT, had adopted the plan above described "as a reasonable and equitable compromise between the rights of landlord and tenant."

MR. GRANT had therefore the less hesitation in saying that he thought these sections should be very carefully considered by the Special Committee. It was true that they would not convert the protected tenant into an occupancy-tenant, for he could not sublet, and, if he died, such rights as he had acquired would expire with him. But they would create a new class of privileged tenants, and so not only trench materially on the gift of proprietary right, but would further complicate the already complicated tenure of land. A vigorous exposition of the evils which they might occasion would be found in Mr. Crosthwaite's Note, which had been printed as Paper No. 4 to the Bill.

MR. GRANT then passed on to the important question of rents. He said that, in the determination of rents of ordinary tenants, the Courts would not, as a rule, interfere. By the old law (Act No. X of 1859, section 13) landlords were empowered to serve a notice of enhancement on such tenants in the Spring; and unless they did so, they could not recover from the tenant any higher rent than he had paid in the preceding year. But in the next section the tenant was authorized to contest his liability to pay enhanced rent in defending any suit brought against him to recover it, and thus the Courts were placed in the anomalous position of determining the rent of a tenant who could only retain his tenancy with the landlord's consent. The notice of enhancement was further open to the objection that it was often regarded by the tenant as an order of Court, and, secondly, that it tempted tenants, who had no hope of being able to pay the rent demanded, to remain on in the delusive hope of being able to contest it successfully. In the present Bill landlords and tenants would be left to settle rents between themselves. But if the landlord wished to enhance, he must come to terms, or else serve a notice of ejectment, before December, so that both parties would be brought face to face with their position in good time, and harassing litigation would be avoided.

The Courts would only intervene when it happened that a tenant had been allowed to take up land without any stipulation regarding rent, and, it being the first year of his tenancy, no test of the amount properly payable could be sought in the previous demand, or when the holding of a tenant had been diminished, by diluvion or otherwise, during the year of tenancy.

To complete the subject of rent he must here go on to sections 86 to 93, which regulated the rents of tenants with rights of occupancy, passing over, for the moment, those of the intermediate sections which needed consideration.

It had been found impossible to devise any new and satisfactory standard for the fixation of occupancy-rents. In some cases the average rent-rates, calculated by the Settlement-officer to aid him in assessing the land-revenue, might also be of service in determining rents at a subsequent period, and, accordingly, the Courts had been empowered to take them into account for the purpose. Where these rates were inapplicable, as they often would be, owing either to their being of too general a character, or to their having been superseded by the progress of events, we must fall back on the customary rates paid for similar land in the neighbourhood by tenants of the same class. This, of course, always must be a somewhat laborious and intricate process ; but it would only take place once for all during the term of the settlement. After that, suits for enhancement or abatement would be entertained only on the ground that the value of produce, or the productive power of the land, had changed, or (in the case of enhancement) that the rent was originally fixed below the proper amount for some reason which had ceased to exist. He (MR. GRANT) omitted here the case of alteration of rent on account of alluvion, for that would not amount to enhancement on the existing holding, but would really be an addition to the rent on account of an increment to the land ; and a similar remark would apply to cases of abatement for diluvion. It was only necessary to add that, much objection having been made to allowing enhancement on account of increase in the value of produce, owing to the practical difficulties which had been found in working the rule, it had been provided that this plea for enhancement should only be permitted when the Chief Commissioner made a special direction in that behalf. The effect would, it was hoped, be to obviate any need for intricate statistical enquiries in each case. The idea was that such investigations should be made once for all by the Chief Commissioner when he promulgated the rule By this means the chief objection to this ground of enhancement would be removed ; and it seemed indispensable to retain the rule in a hitherto backward but now advancing tract of country such as the Central Provinces. Indeed, even in the North-Western Provinces, though it was excluded in the first draft of the Bill relating to those Provinces, and at first condemned in debate, it was eventually incorporated into the law.

MR. GRANT said he must now revert to the seventy-fourth section, to explain the position and privileges of absolute occupancy-tenants. This class had been originally recruited from among cultivators having exceptional claims to remain on, and enjoy the produce of, their holdings, whether owing to unusually long occupation, or connection with the person selected as proprietor, or execution of works of improvement, or former possession of the village as farmers. At the time of settlement, when tenants having such claims as these were separately classed, it was anticipated that provision for their rights would shortly be made in the law ; but, as that expectation had not been realized, express recognition of their privileges had been made one of the conditions of settlement. The chief distinctive rights then conferred upon them were fixity of rent for the term of settlement, and the power of alienation. The former they would retain, except when there had been a change in the productive power of their land, caused by or at the expense of the landlord. The object of this exception would be obvious. If the landlord were debarred from obtaining increased rent in return for improvements effected by him, his main inducement for outlay on the land would be removed. As to the power of transfer, it had been found to be a positive disadvantage in many cases to the tenant. To quote Mr. Jones—

" absolute occupancy-tenants have used the power of transfer chiefly to get into debt ; the Civil Courts have laid hands on tenures possessing a saleable quality ; and, above all, landlords

have shown a disposition to get this class of tenants into their power, in order to purchase out their rights."

As the status of these absolute occupancy-tenants had not yet been validated by legislation, the opportunity had been taken, in giving it for the first time legal definition, to abrogate the exercise in future of this somewhat anomalous right, making due provision, of course, to save all transfers or mortgages already effected under it.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT inquired if the sections as they stood prevented mortgages.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT replied that under section 82 transfers and mortgages were placed on the same footing. That was to say, they could only be made to the person to whom the right of occupancy would descend at the death of the tenant.

Sections 76 and 77 were intended to provide against a very real hardship which resulted from a change in the law made by Act No. X of 1859. In the North-Western Provinces, including the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, Revenue Courts were only authorized to entertain suits for ejectment in the case of cultivators who had not held their fields, or, by well-established usage, *other fields of equal value*, for twelve years. These sections provided that, when there was a custom of redistribution, a tenant might acquire or retain occupancy-right, notwithstanding such redistribution, and that, even if there was no such custom, a tenant might retain occupancy-right when he exchanged lands presumably with the consent of the landlord. A somewhat similar provision was even now in force in the Chhattísgarh Division of the Central Provinces, as part of the compact with the Government under which landholders owned their estates; and its general reintroduction would be a return to the ancient custom of the country.

Lastly, MR. GRANT offered some explanation of the judicial machinery by which the provisions of the Bill would be put into force. It would be observed that jurisdiction, in all matters which could be brought to the test of a judicial enquiry, was left to the Civil Courts. In this respect there was a departure from the system obtaining under Act No. X of 1859, and still observed in the North-Western Provinces. But the reasons, which elsewhere justified the relegation of suits between landlords and tenants to special Revenue Courts, did not obtain in Provinces organized on the so-called "Non-Regulation" system. In the Central Provinces, and other Provinces similarly constituted, the executive administration and civil jurisdiction were vested in one and the same body of officials; and there was no distinction, except in name, between the procedure of an officer on the "revenue" or "civil" side. Both classes of suits were tried with equal promptitude; and all Civil Judges, having had a revenue training, and being liable to, even if not actually engaged in, revenue-duties, possessed the special knowledge and the particular aptitude requisite for dealing successfully with litigation of a kind in which simplicity of treatment should always be a prominent characteristic. Even where circumstances had made the double jurisdiction necessary, it had always been difficult in practice to draw the line between civil and revenue suits; and, as Mr. Jones had pointed out,—

"the hundreds and thousands of rulings which have been given on the question, prove that no one has yet succeeded in separating them in a complete and satisfactory manner."

In the Central Provinces the existing system had always been considered an anomaly, and, but that the highest Court of appeal was fully alive to its absurdities in practice, and took all possible steps allowed by the law to obviate them, litigants might, after having to defend their suits through a series of Revenue Courts, have found themselves exposed to a fresh course of litigation in Civil Courts, before the same Judges, and under practically the same procedure. The Bill now before the Council abolished this artificial distinction between so-called Civil and Revenue Courts, providing, however, two simple safeguards in order to prevent rent-litigation from falling into the hands of Judges not trained in revenue-administration. In section 100, clause (*a*), it was provided that—

"no Civil Judge shall hear any suit under this Act in his capacity of a Court of first instance, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or a Settlement-officer;"

and in clause (*b*) power was reserved to the Local Government to declare that particular classes of suits under this Bill might be tried by particular Courts, and not otherwise.

MR. GRANT might add that, in making this change, we should only be following the example of the Panjáb, where the constitution of the Courts was in essentials the same as in the Central Provinces, and that, even in Bengal, where there was a separate judicial service, a similar system had been generally adopted.

MR. GRANT hoped that these explanations would be sufficient at the present stage of the proceedings. In seeking to devise a Code of agricultural law for a country in which agriculture was the life and the breath of the people, the framers of the Bill had not been unmindful of the vast importance, for good or for evil, even of the pettiest details; but they could scarcely hope to have been entirely successful in the attempt to adapt fixed rules to a rapidly-changing state of society, and to satisfy all the various interests which the inevitable substitution of competition for custom had forced into conflict with each other. The difficulty of the task had been enhanced by the hopelessness of obtaining real assistance from the classes which would be affected by the law. Legislation of this kind was almost like prescribing for a dumb patient—there was nothing to guide us but external symptoms; and, however anxiously they might be watched, we could not but know that all our treatment was merely empirical. Out of the silence of public opinion one sentiment alone had persistently and unmistakeably made itself heard, and that was, that abrupt and sweeping changes were feared, no less than disliked; indeed, that many would rather "bear those ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of." Even, then, if we were not forced by ignorance to feel our way, we should, in deference to these feelings, shun heroic remedies; and in this doctrine must be sought the justification of the Bill, in so far as it might appear to place caution and compromise above symmetry and vigour.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT also moved that the Bill be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thought fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSES COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th August, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 6th August, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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Complete

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 34.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th August 1880.

No. 348.—The services of Lieutenant P. E. Henderson, B.S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th August 1880.

No. 168.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Jerusalem Gedaliah Myers to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Reverend Mr. Myers' services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th August 1880.

No. 234-*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Captain G. B. Avellino as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. A. Angley, proceeding on leave.

GENERAL.

The 14th August 1880.

No. 1623-*G.-G.*—Mr. W. B. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was employed as Assistant to the Political Agent in the Naga Hills from the 1st March to the 24th April 1880, *vice* Mr. G. J. Cawley.

The 17th August 1880.

No. 1631-*G.-G.*—Assistant Surgeon Bhagabat Chandra Rudra is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency, *vice* Surgeon Beatson, with effect from date of assuming charge.

The 19th August 1880.

No. 1649-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, 2nd Battalion 18th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Seton-Burn.

No. 1651-*G.-G.*—The services of Mr. J. A. Grant, C.S., on special political duty at Kuram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Mr. H. A. Anderson, C.S.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August 1880.

No. 2368.—In continuation of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 31st January 1880, the following is notified for general information and guidance:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 24th day of March 1880.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it was enacted, that on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or such later day as might be fixed for the purpose by Order in Council, the Regulations contained in the Table marked C in the Schedule to the said Act should come into operation and be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of the said Act; but that Her Majesty might from time to time, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, by Order in Council, annul or modify any of the said Regulations, or make new Regulations in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor; and that any alterations in, or additions to, such Regulations made in manner aforesaid should be of the same force as the Regulations in the said Schedule:

And whereas, by the same Act, it was further provided, that whenever it should be made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of any foreign country was willing that the Regulations for preventing collisions contained in Table C in the Schedule to the said Act, or such other Regulations for preventing collisions as are for the time being in force under the said Act, should apply to the ships of such country when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction, Her Majesty might, by Order in Council, direct that such Regulations should apply to the ships of the said foreign country, whether within British jurisdiction or not; and it was further provided by the said Act, that whenever an Order in Council had been issued applying any Regulation made by or in pursuance of the said Act to the ships of any foreign country, such ships should, in all cases arising in any British court, be deemed to be subject to such Regulation, and should, for the purpose of such Regulation, be treated as if they were British ships:

And whereas, by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the said recited Act, and dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that there should be substituted for the Regulations contained in the Schedule to the said Act certain Regulations appended to the said Order, and that the said appended Regulations, should, on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, apply to French ships, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas by several Orders in Council subsequently made, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the Regulations appended to the said recited Order should apply to ships of the countries specified in the said Orders, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas by Order in Council dated the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Her Majesty was pleased to make certain additions to the Regulations appended to the said first-recited Order in Council:

And whereas by Order in Council dated the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that on and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the said Regulations and the additions thereto should be annulled, and that there should be substituted therefor the new Regulations contained in the First Schedule thereto, and that the same should, from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the said Second Schedule thereto, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said recited Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three is as follows; that is to say,—

Art. 9.—Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side; and on the approach of, or to, other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Fishing vessels and open boats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light.

Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

And whereas the Article numbered 10 of the said new Regulations, contained in the First Schedule of the said recited Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which said Article is to be in substitution for the said recited Article numbered 9, is as follows; that is to say,—

Art. 10.—(*a*) Open fishing boats and other open boats when under way shall not be obliged to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but every such boat shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side; and on the approach of, or to, other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

(*b*) A fishing vessel, and an open boat, when at anchor, shall exhibit a bright white light.

(*c*) A fishing vessel, when employed in drift net fishing, shall carry on one of her masts two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart.

(*d*) A trawler at work shall carry on one of her masts two lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, the upper light red, and the lower green, and shall also either carry the side lights required for other vessels, or, if the side lights cannot be carried, have ready at hand the coloured lights as provided in Article 7, or a lantern with a red and a green glass, as described in paragraph (*a*) of this Article.

(*e*) Fishing vessels and open boats shall not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if they desire to do so.

(*f*) The lights mentioned in this Article are substituted for those mentioned in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Convention between France and England scheduled to the British Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.

(*g*) All lights required by this Article, except side lights, shall be in globular lanterns so constructed as to show all round the horizon.

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that the operation of the said recited Article numbered 10 of the New Regulations contained in the First Schedule of the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall be suspended until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and that, in lieu thereof and in substitution therefor, the recited Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three shall continue and remain in force until the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

NOW THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that the operation of the said recited Article numbered 10 of the New Regulations contained in the First Schedule of the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall be suspended until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and that, in lieu thereof and in substitution therefor, the said recited Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three shall continue and remain in force until the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

C. L. PEEL.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th August, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 475.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 441 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, S.C.,—17th August, 1880.

The 20th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 476.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Robert Baker Shawe, 70th Foot, Wing Officer, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—13th February, 1878.

Lieutenant William Conrad Faithfull, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th April, 1878.

No. 477.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. M. Cuningham, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to be Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, with permanent rank, from the 29th March, 1880, in succession to Surgeon-General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., retired.

No. 478.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant V. C. Tonnochy, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, and Officiating Adjutant, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. Dempster, promoted.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain H. Howell, promoted.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 479.—The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication, for general information, of the following extract of correspondence and despatches describing the operations of a force under the command of Brigadier-General W. A. Gib, in the Mazina Valley, from 18th to the 23rd May 1880:—

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4100-A.,—*Kabul*,—dated Simla, 7th August, 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatches, relating to the operations of

the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Gib, in the Mazina Valley, from the 18th to the 23rd May 1880.

2. His Excellency concurs with Sir Donald Stewart that the complete success of the expedition reflects great credit on Brigadier-General Gib and all engaged.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, C.B., Commanding the Khyber Line Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Kabul,—(No. 104,—*Field Operations*,—dated Safed Sang, 1st June, 1880).

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, the accompanying despatch from Brigadier-General Gib, commanding the 1st Section, Khyber Line, of the operations carried out by him and the troops under his command from 18th to the 23rd May, in suppressing disturbances in the Mazina Valley caused by the preaching of a *jehad* by one Moolah Fakir.

2. I think the Lieutenant-General will concur in my opinion that the complete success of the expedition reflects the greatest credit on the Brigadier-General and all engaged, as, will be seen from his account, he found the enemy in vastly superior numbers in a position of great natural strength.

3. By a most judicious disposition of his small force, and by the gallant advance of the troops, the enemy were driven with considerable loss from every position, and ultimately clean out of the valley to the hills.

4. I trust that for this gallant service the Lieutenant-General will bring the names of Brigadier-General Gib and the other officers whom he mentions as having specially distinguished themselves on the occasion to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 2073,—*Field Operations*,—dated Kabul, 3rd July, 1880.

Forwarded to the Adjutant General in India, for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India.

Much credit to Brigadier-General Gib and the troops under his command is due, and I have the greatest pleasure in bringing the services of all concerned to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Sd.) D. M. STEWART, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding the Forces, Northern Afghanistan.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. A. GIB, Commanding the 1st Section, Khyber Line Force, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Khyber Line Force,—(dated Pesh Bolak, the 27th May, 1880).

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Khyber Line Force, that having been informed by Mr. Merk, Political Officer, that the *fakir*, Ghúlam Ahmed, was raising large bodies of men for a hostile purpose, and had murdered several officials of the Governor of Jellalabad and Khan of Lalpura, I marched against him at 11 P.M. on the 18th instant, with the force as per margin, taking no tents or baggage of any description, but three days' supplies and spare ammunition.

L-5th R. A., four guns, under Captain B. F. Domvile.
8th Hussars, 135 of all ranks, under Major H. P. Burke.
5th Bengal Cavalry, 110 sabres, under Major H. A. Shakespear.
2-14th Regiment, 450 privates, under Lieut.-Col. D. S. Warren.
32nd Pioneers, 265 of all ranks, under Major A. C. W. Crookshank.

2. After a tedious march, over a very difficult country for guns, the force arrived at Shershai about 8 A.M. on the 19th instant, and bivouacked for the day under the trees about the village, but in the afternoon moved about a mile off into the plain, as the villagers were not to be trusted. In the evening the *maliks* of Shershai and the neighbouring villages were seized, as it was thought that with them in our hands our rear was not so likely to be endangered. A reconnoitring party was also sent up the valley to learn something of the ground towards Mazina, where the *fakir* was supposed to be.

3. Early in the morning of the 20th instant I marched with the force towards Mazina. There was no road, and the route was over a stony plain intersected with ravines, and extremely difficult for guns, even with the assistance of working parties from the 32nd Pioneers.

4. About 7-30 A.M. we found the enemy in a very strong position in a cultivated valley, which was studded with forts and covered with orchards, terraced fields, *sangas* and water-courses.

His left rested on the village of Hisárak, and his line extended to Mazina, about a mile in length, and faced what would have been my right flank had I advanced further. As we came up they waved their standards, fired guns, and beat drums. Mr. Merk, being anxious to detach the villagers from the enemy, sent in a message by Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Aslam Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry (in political employ, and who was very useful), with a flag of truce, which was promptly fired on.

5. I took the guns along the plain to about the middle of the enemy's line, and opened fire at about 1200 yards. I then ordered two companies of the 14th, in skirmishing order, with two companies in support and the 32nd in column on the right rear, to attack the enemy's left, and gradually to push on as he became shaken by the guns.

The enemy being in great force, I determined to use the guns freely. By degrees as we advanced, and I was sure I was forcing the enemy back, I advanced the 32nd until they became level with the 14th, and in the same formation as that corps. The enemy opened a heavy but ill-directed fire, and clung with considerable courage and tenacity to their many strong positions, and in some cases held on till they were bayoneted, but they were gradually rolled back by the steady advance of the infantry. Seeing some of the enemy retreating on the other side of the valley, I sent the squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Shakespear, across in rear of the infantry, but when they got there the enemy had disappeared. At one place, near what is marked in the map "Old Kaffir Fort," there was a *sanga* which the guns could not reach, owing to a high bank; this position was obstinately held, but carried finally in a charge led by Captain A. W. Noyes, 14th Regiment, who was first in, killed the first man who opposed him, and grappled with the second, who was bayoneted by the men, but not before he had wounded Captain Noyes in the hand. I beg to bring Captain Noyes' gallant conduct particularly to the notice of the Major-General.

About this time, seeing numbers of the enemy in full retreat in the open on the other side of the valley, I ordered Major Burke, in command of a squadron of the 8th Hussars, to cross the valley rapidly and pursue the enemy.

6. As the enemy were driven back, the guns were advanced along the plain and fired with admirable precision and deadly effect, and I believe that in one fort sixteen or eighteen dead bodies were found. On one occasion, a few skirmishers from the enemy crept out over the plain amongst the stones to fire at the guns; to check these some marksmen from the escort were sent out, and eventually dispersed them.

7. About one o'clock the enemy were in full retreat and had passed out of range of the infantry fire, and as they appeared to be thoroughly beaten and the infantry were very tired and hot, having been on the move since five in the morning, I halted them. But shortly afterwards some of the enemy from the direction of their extreme right, who had probably not hitherto been engaged, commenced firing on us; I therefore called up the infantry again and drove the enemy right out from the end of the valley into the Shinwari country, and they made for the hills, which were five or six miles off over very difficult ground. It was becoming late by this time, and I retired back through the valley, burning on my way, at the request of the Political Officer, all the stacks of *bhúsa* which belonged to the Shinwari villages.

8. I halted near Mazina and spent the night there, occupying several of the forts, and by the time we settled down it was just night-fall. I fully expected that shots would be fired at us during the night, but it was good policy to remain there on the spot; there was a bright moon, and I was fully prepared in the event of the enemy making his appearance; but not a single shot was fired, which proves how thoroughly beaten he was, for I understand it is a common practice with these tribes, even after they have been beaten, to fire shots into the camp at night.

9. No regular attempt to count the dead of the enemy was made. During the action numbers of dead or wounded men were seen carried off on donkeys, *chárpáis*, and even, I believe, on men's backs. The next morning, as we moved off the ground, in a very circumscribed spot upwards of twenty bodies were found, and from what I have since heard, and judging from the way I saw shells bursting amongst groups of men, and the steady manner in which the infantry fired at by no means long ranges, I think the killed numbered 100 or 120, if not more,—and by the enemy's own account there were upwards of 200 wounded. Two wounded men were picked up; one was too much hurt to benefit by treatment, and the other had his wounds dressed by Doctor H. K. M'Kay of the 32nd. A number of prisoners were taken,

but as they had no arms they were handed over to the Political Officer, to be dealt with by him. Three standards were also taken. Our loss, as will be seen by the return enclosed, was very trifling, which I attribute entirely to the free use I made of the artillery.

10. On the morning of the 21st we returned to Shershai, the 5th Bengal Cavalry and the 32nd Pioneers diverging on the route to Khadi, where a tower of three different forts was blown up and the gateways destroyed. This was done at the request of the Political Officer, in consequence of the villagers having allowed the *fakir* to murder a *fouzdar* of the Governor of Jellalabad. The force halted the next day at Shershai, and the 32nd were again employed in blowing up three towers and dismantling a fort at that place, as the *fakir* had there murdered another official and the villagers had permitted it. The force remained for the night at Shershai,—no attack of any sort was made on it,—and returned next morning to Pesh Bolak.

11. Some idea of the ground gone over in this expedition may be formed from the facts that one solitary ravine which the guns had to go up was not passed in less than three hours, notwithstanding that the whole of the 32nd Pioneers were assisting, and that eight pairs of horses were in each wagon; and that in the three days, comprising 19th, 20th and 21st, the artillery and cavalry horses lost 144 shoes.

12. All ranks bore the exposure, fatigue and discomforts of the expedition most cheerfully.

13. My thanks are especially due to L-5th Royal Artillery, the 2-14th Regiment and the 32nd Pioneers, and the officers who commanded them, which bore the brunt of the fighting. The guns were brought into action after great labor and difficulty, over such bad ground that but for its state of efficiency, it would perhaps never have reached the field at all; the credit of having the battery in such good order is fairly due to Major W. R. C. Brough, the commanding officer, who, to my great regret, was unable to accompany it owing to severe illness, though most anxious to do so.

The battery, however, was ably commanded by Captain B. F. Domvile, assisted by Lieutenant J. J. Porteous, until the latter was severely wounded. The conduct of the men of the battery under fire was all that could be desired; they were cool and collected, and their practice was admirable, and no doubt but for the guns our loss would have been very much heavier.

14. The 2-14th Regiment, although composed mostly of very young soldiers, behaved with very great steadiness, coolness and gallantry, and were well kept in hand by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Warren, assisted by his company officers. The action was one well calculated to produce wild firing, but there was none, and the percentage of rounds fired, *viz.*, $8\frac{1}{20}$ per man, was marvellously low in a long day's fight.

15. The 32nd Pioneers deserve high credit for the manner in which they worked as well as fought. They underwent a great deal of fatigue, making roads and blowing up towers, and were well handled by the commanding officer, Major A. C. W. Crookshank, and the officers of the regiment. The percentage of rounds fired by this corps was only 9·02.

16. Owing to the nature of the ground on which the action was fought, it was almost entirely an artillery and infantry one, but whenever the cavalry came under fire they were cool and steady, and I much regret that they did not find an opportunity of charging the retreating enemy.

17. Fortunately there was very little sickness and very few wounded, and the medical officers attached to the force, of whom the senior was Surgeon-Major A. J. Ferguson, had very little to do; but they were all in the field, ready to undertake anything that might be required of them. Surgeon-Major D. A. S. Thorburn dressed the wounds of a wounded man of the 14th Regiment under fire so close that one of his *kahars*, in attendance, was mortally wounded. The *kahars* attached to the hospitals behaved extremely well, as they kept close up to the engaged line, ready to carry away killed and wounded. I had to order them out of the line of fire twice myself.

18. Under the circumstances in which the force advanced, it could scarcely be expected that the commissariat arrangements would be perfect, but Lieutenant E. C. C. Sandys worked hard, and did his best to meet the demands of the troops.

19. My best thanks are due to Major W. Coningham, Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant H. L. Wells, Royal Engineers, who acted as orderly officer, for the assistance they afforded me on the march, in the bivouac, and in action.

20. Mr. W. R. H. Merk, the Political Officer, to whom I was much indebted for valuable information regarding the movements of the enemy, informs me that the successful issue of the expedition has had a very quieting effect on the surrounding country, and that, although the *fakir* escaped, several of his principal *mulahs* and adherents were killed and wounded.

The accompanying rough sketch of the ground will serve to give an idea of the enemy's position.

Nominal roll of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men killed and wounded in action at Mazina on the 20th May, 1880.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Wounds.	Remarks.
L-5th R. A. ...	...	Lieutenant J. J. Porteous ...	Gunshot wound, left thigh ...	Severe.
Ditto ...	557	Bombardier William Garbett ...	Gunshot wound, face ...	Slight.
2-14th Foot ...	...	Captain Arthur W. Noyes	Sabre cut, hand	Ditto.
Ditto ...	461	Drummer Henry Ambridge ...	Killed in action.	
Ditto ...	2371	Private Frederick Derry	Ditto.	
Ditto ...	1267	Corporal Michael Manning ...	Gunshot wound, left shoulder	Severe.
Ditto ...	1352	Private Thomas Hollingdrake ...	Gunshot wound, left thigh ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	2206	„ Reuben Humphries ...	Gunshot wound	Slight.
32nd Bengal Pioneers.	1509	Sepoy Kharak Singh	Gunshot wound, right fore-arm.	Severe.
Brigade Transport	1875	Kahar Gunga Ram	Killed in action.	
Ditto ...	388	„ Nunwan	Missing	Last seen at Mazina before the action.

PESH BOLAK, *The 26th May,* 1880.

(Sd.) D. A. S. THORBURN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
(Sd.) W. A. GIB, *Brigadier-General,*
Comdg. 1st Section, Khyber Line Force.

Return of ammunition expended during the action at Mazina on the 20th May, 1880.

Corps engaged.	No. of men engaged.	Rounds of ammunition expended.		Remarks.
		Shell 9-pr.	Small arm ammunition.	
L-5th Royal Artillery	75	124	11	With four guns.
8th Hussars	135	.....	195	
5th Bengal Cavalry	110	.....	195	
2-14th (P. W. O.) Regiment ...	450	.....	3,298	
32nd Pioneers	265	.....	2,076	
Total ...	1,035	124	5,775	

LANDI KOTAL, *The 13th June,* 1880.

(Sd.) W. A. GIB, *Brigadier-General,*
Comdg. 1st Section, Khyber Line Force.

No. 480.—Under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the following correspondence and despatch are published for general information:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 7893-K., Kabul Field Operations, dated Simla, 20th August, 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4342-A., dated the 13th August, 1880, forwarding a despatch relating to an engagement between the

troops under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows and the mutinous infantry of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council awaits the promised report from Brigadier-General Burrows, and meanwhile the despatch forwarded with your letter under reply will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4342-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated Simla, 13th August, 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit to Government Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose's despatch No. 1, dated the 23rd July, 1880, reporting an engagement on the 14th idem, six miles from Girishk, on the Herat road, between the troops under the command of Brigadier-General G. R. S. Burrows and the mutinous infantry of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar's forces.

2. Brigadier-General Burrows' report of the action has been called for, and when received will be forwarded.

3. As far as can be judged from the despatch now submitted, it appears to His Excellency that the operations, which resulted in the capture of the guns in the hands of the mutineers, were well carried out.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the Kandahar Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 1, dated Kandahar, the 23rd July, 1880).

I have the honor to report that early on the morning of the 14th instant the infantry regiments of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar (numbering two thousand), who were stationed at Girishk, on the right bank of the Helmand, with the object of opposing the advance of Ayub Khan on Kandahar, mutinied, and, taking with them a battery of artillery, moved off on the Herat road, apparently with the intention of joining Ayub Khan, whose troops were reported to be within two marches of Girishk on that date.

2. The Wali's cavalry, two thousand five hundred strong, accompanied him across the river; but Brigadier-General Burrows reports that the majority were completely out of hand, and went off at once in the direction of Kandahar.

Corps.	Officers.	Sabres.	Rank and File.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery ..	...	...	...
No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners ...	1	...	45
3rd Sind Horse	4	207	...
3rd Light Cavalry ...	6	300	...
Six companies, 66th Foot ...	20	...	518
1st Bombay N. I. (Grenadiers).	8	...	603
30th Bombay N. I. (Jacob's Rifles)	8	...	592

3. The force as per margin under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows, which had been sent out from Kandahar to support the Wali, was then encamped on the left bank of the river.

E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.
No 2 Company, Sappers and Miners.
3rd Sind Horse ... } 410 sabres.
3rd Light Cavalry ... }
Four companies, 66th Regiment.
Three companies, Jacob's Rifles.

4. On its being reported that the infantry had mutinied and were marching off with the guns, Brigadier-General Burrows ordered troops as per margin to cross the Helmand and pursue, leaving two companies of the 66th Regiment, the 1st Grenadiers and five companies of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry to guard the camp.

5. The cavalry and horse artillery under Brigadier-General T. Nuttall pushed on at once to feel for the enemy, and hold him in check until the infantry could be brought up.

6. The ground being much cut up by numerous wide and deep canals, difficulty was experienced in getting the artillery along; and Brigadier-General Nuttall, fearing that the enemy might make good his retreat, sent the 3rd Sind Horse, under Colonel J. H. P. Malcomson, rapidly to the front, leaving the 3rd Light Cavalry with the guns.

7. They came upon the mutinous troops about six miles from camp, formed up in a strong position on a rocky ridge, their left resting on the right bank of the Helmand, which was here steep and precipitous. Here they held them for three-quarters of an hour, being unable to charge in consequence of the cramped and enclosed nature of the ground.

8. Before the guns and infantry could get up, the enemy moved off in a direction parallel to the river; but being followed and threatened by the cavalry, came into position again, and opened fire on them with his artillery.

9. In the meantime four guns of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, were brought into action, and in the course of half an hour the enemy's guns were silenced and abandoned by their gunners.

10. The cavalry at once charged to seize them; but on reaching the guns were received by a heavy musketry fire from a body of infantry who had taken up a position on the reverse slope of the hill from which the guns were firing.

11. They were in consequence slightly withdrawn behind the crest of the hill, and some dismounted men being formed under cover of the wagons, returned the fire of the enemy until the infantry and guns arrived.

12. On this the enemy immediately retreated, under our artillery and infantry fire, into the valley below, dispersing in all directions, and leaving sixty dead on the field.

13. Brigadier-General Burrows reports that the country was dotted over with villages and intersected by water-courses and walls, rendering pursuit almost hopeless. Moreover, he had a long and difficult march back with the captured guns, the horses of which had been carried off by the enemy, and he was anxious to recross the river by daylight.

14. He therefore recalled his infantry, and sent the cavalry on to secure the baggage, &c., which the enemy were taking off.

15. Brigadier-General Nuttall states that he followed the retreating troops closely, hoping to engage them in some favorable spot; but they at once quitted the bank of the river, leaving the whole of their baggage, ammunition, &c., and retreated through country over which it was impossible for cavalry to act.

16. He therefore abandoned the pursuit and secured the baggage which the enemy had left behind, consisting of 53 camels, a quantity of small arms, ammunition, accoutrements and supplies.

17. The battery captured consists of four 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, and three ammunition wagons; but being unable to move the wagons, they were destroyed, the guns and howitzers being brought safely into camp.

Brigadier-General Burrows reports that the behaviour of all ranks left nothing to be desired; and particularly brings to notice the fact that the men of the 66th Regiment dragged the captured guns over three miles of difficult country until teams could be obtained for them.

18. Our casualties were as follows :—

Corps.	British troops.									Native troops.												Remarks.
	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Killed.				Wounded.				Missing.				
	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	European officers.	Native officers.	Sowars & sepoys.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Sowars & sepoys.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Sowars & sepoys.	Horses.	
66th Foot	...	...	...	...	...	4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* One since dead.
3rd Sind Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	
3rd Light Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	

19. Brigadier-General Burrows informs me that he received every assistance from his Brigade-Major, Captain W. H. M'Math, 66th Regiment; from his Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain T. Harris, 66th Regiment; and from Captain J. R. Slade, Royal Horse Artillery, his Orderly Officer, to whose untiring energy he is indebted for the guns being brought on intact with their carriages into camp.

The cavalry under Brigadier-General Nuttall was well handled; and the determined energy with which the artillery was brought up to the front reflects the highest credit on Major G. F. Blackwood, commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.

20. Brigadier-General Nuttall states his thanks are particularly due to Colonel J. H. P. Malcomson, C.B., commanding the 3rd Sind Horse; Major A. P. Currie, commanding the 3rd Light Cavalry; Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse, Cavalry Brigade Major; Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, Orderly Officer; and Lieutenant G. S. Jones, Royal Artillery (on transport duty), who accompanied Brigadier-General Nuttall as galloper.

21. A sketch by Brevet-Major E. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, illustrating the day's operations is attached.

Nominal Roll of men wounded in action on the 14th July 1880 near Girishk.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Company.	Dangerous.	Severe.	Slightly.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 66th Regiment.	[illegible]5	Private Tom Ball ...	H	.....	Gunshot wound through left thigh.		
	603	" William Robbins ...	H	Gunshot wound through upper part of left thigh and right buttock.			
	1628	" James Pike ...	G	.....	.....	Bayonet wound on left hand.	
	1658	" George White ...	H	.....	Gunshot wound through left thigh.	.....	Since dead.

KANDAHAR;
The 24th July, 1880.

(Sd). J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding the Kandahar Field Force.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 481.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant H. M. Mason, S.C., Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for 1 year, 243 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. A. Young, S.C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 19th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. S. Hewett, S.C., (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 482.—Captain (Brevet Major) T. F. C. Rochfort, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Superintendent of Reserve Remount Depôts, Hápur, is allowed leave to sea, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 483.—STAFF CORPS—

The third Christian name of Lieutenant C. A. R. Sage, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 395 of 1880, is *Ross*, and not as therein stated.

No. 484.—NATIVE ARMY—

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Khoobee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Koondun Sing, deceased,—30th March, 1880.

No. 485.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Bhoro Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Irshad Ali, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Keher Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhoro Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Bysaka Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Dewan Singh, deceased; Havildar Mohur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bysaka Singh, promoted,—15th July, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 486.—Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C. Chief of the Staff, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, is appointed to command a brigade in the field, with effect from the 6th August, 1880, *vice* Brigadier-General R. Barter, who vacates on proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

While so employed, Colonel MacGregor will have the rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class.

No. 487.—With reference to the G. G. O. quoted in the margin, the services of the undermentioned Local Lieutenants, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field, having been replaced at the disposal of the Local Governments and Administrations under which they were originally serving, the local and temporary rank conferred upon them ceases from the dates expressed opposite their names:—

Nos. 118, 135, and 202 of 1880.

Local Lieutenant C. H. C. Sevenoaks,—1st August, 1880.

Local Lieutenant A. H. Davis,—17th July, 1880.

Local Lieutenant H. L. Hutton.—2nd June, 1880.

No. 488.—The Government of India hereby desire to notify that all corps, detachments and persons returning from field service with the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, the Khyber Line Field Force and the Kuram Field Force shall be held to revert to their ordinary status on arrival at Peshâwar or Thull; and if returning from the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force and the Kandahar Field Force, from Southern Afghanistan, from the date of arrival at the first station within British territory.

2. The dates of arrival at such stations, or previous dates on which general officers have found it feasible to dispense with staff appointments, should be notified to Government for the guidance of the Military Accounts Department.

No. 489.—DONATION BATTA—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 459 of 1880, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the payment, in anticipation of audit, of the donation batta due to Native commissioned officers and to the non-commissioned officers and men of British and Native troops. *The bills of British regimental, staff and departmental officers, and all others, British or Natives, not mentioned below, will be submitted for pre-audit as usual.*

2. On the arrival of the troops at their station or standing camp, the sums necessary for the issue of batta will be drawn (either in cash or by transfer remittance receipt) on the authority of a camp or station order, from the civil treasury, to be adjusted hereafter by the Military Account Department.

3. The attention of commanding officers is directed to the necessity for exercising the greatest care in the payment of claims, which must be most strictly limited by the conditions laid down in G. G. O. Nos. 804 and 856 of 1879 and 459 of 1880, reproduced in the margin for ready reference.

The 22nd August, 1879.

No. 804.—"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much gratification in sanctioning a donation of six months' full batta to the troops engaged in the late campaign in Afghanistan, including all who crossed the frontier before the 26th of May, and those in reserve in Biluchistan.

"Bills, with nominal rolls, should be submitted for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong."

The 5th September, 1879.

No. 856.—SPECIAL—*Donation Batta.*—With a view to obviate any doubt as to the intention of Government General Order No. 804 of 1879, granting donation batta, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the order applies only to such troops, as having crossed the frontier before the 26th of May (including those in reserve in Beluchistan), were under the command of the General Officers commanding the several columns engaged in the campaign.

The 6th August, 1880.

No. 459.—SPECIAL—*Donation Batta.*—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, the Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that a donation of six months' full batta will be made to the troops engaged in the present campaign in Afghanistan, including all who have served on military duty since the 3rd September, 1879.

2. Bills, with nominal rolls, should be submitted for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong.

3. The restriction notified in G. G. O. No. 856 of 1879, as well as the limits within which service was held to qualify for the first issue of batta, will apply also to the present grant.

4. Donation batta is only admissible in the rank which the individual held at the date of the service for which it is granted; it is not allowed to recruit or pension boys.

5. The admission to family pension of the heirs of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers bars their claim to donation batta on account of their deceased relatives.

6. As soon as possible after the batta has been paid, bills should be submitted for audit, prepared in accordance with the detailed instructions laid down by the Controllers of Military Accounts.

7. The amount payable to each rank is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
British Troops.			
Non-commissioned officers and soldiers	38	0	0
Native Cavalry (Silladar).			
Ressaldar Major, Ressaldar, Ressaidar and Woordie Major	240	0	0
Naib Ressaldar and Jemadar ...	96	0	0
Kote Duffadar Major, Farrier Major, Kote Duffadar and Duffadar ...	60	0	0
Naick and Trumpeter	48	0	0
Sowar	18	0	0
Madras Native Cavalry.			
Subadar	360	0	0
Jemadar	96	0	0
Havildar	60	0	0
Naick and Trumpeter	48	0	0
Farrier	56	2	0
Trooper	18	0	0
Native Artillery, Infantry and Sappers and Miners.			
Subadar	180	0	0
Jemadar	90	0	0
Havildar and Naick	60	0	0
Drummer, Bugler and Private ...	18	0	0
Christian Drummer and Bugler ...	60	0	0
Driver Establishments of Mountain Batteries, British and Native.			
Havildar Major, Havildar and Naick	30	0	0
Driver	18	0	0

8. This order authorizes payment to those ranks only which are herein distinctly specified, and at the actual rates laid down. Commanding officers and others are most strictly prohibited from departing from the letter of this order, and they will be held personally responsible for payments of any character arising from such departure.

9. The grant of batta under G. G. O. No. 459 of 1880 applies to those troops of the Northern Afghanistan and Kuram Forces only who proceeded beyond Thull and Jamrud on or prior to the 15th August 1880.

The date and conditions of its application to the troops engaged in Southern Afghanistan will be notified hereafter.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th August, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 10th to 16th August, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon-Major G. Atkinson ...	25th April, 1880.	Camp Shashgao, Afghanistan.		
9th Lancers	Colonel R. S. Cleland ...	7th August, 1880.	Murree.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 3rd to 16th August, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
G. Atkinson (*a*) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medl. Department.	25th April, 1880.	No will found.	592 0 11	...	16th October, 1880.
Indian Military Service.							
J. E. Walsh (*b*) ...	Surgeon	Indian Medl. Department.	23rd July, 1879.	Intestate	1,222 13 0		

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Brother,*—J. N. Atkinson, Ashley Park, Nenagh, Ireland.
(*b*) Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 49.—Mr. S. Warden to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Czarewitch.*

No. 50.—Mr. G. Peck, late Harbour Master, Port Blair, to be Officiating Commander, I. G. S. *Enterprize, vicè* Mr. Campbell.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August 1880.

No. 276.—The Government of India is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 19th July 1880, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. Bignell, Officiating Superintendent, 1st Grade, on privilege leave :—

Mr. J. Burke, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

The 16th August 1880.

No. 277.—The following Apprentice Engineers are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Surjan Doss, B.A.,—10th July 1880.

Punjab.

Mr. J. G. Davis,—1st July 1880.

The 17th August 1880.

No. 278.—Mr. F. K. O'Callaghan, Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month from 1st September 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

During Mr. O'Callaghan's absence, Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi-Kohat Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, will carry on the duties of the Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, in addition to his own.

The 18*th August* 1880.

No. 280.—Sergeant J. McClure, Barrack Sergeant, Military Works, is appointed to officiate as a Barrack Master, 2nd Class, with effect from 21st March 1880, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant Davies, Barrack Master, 1st Class, on furlough.

The 19*th August* 1880.

No. 281.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. D. Morris, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, reverts to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st August 1880.

No. 282.—Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is transferred to the charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is placed in charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

The 20*th August* 1880.

No. 283.—Pundit Premnath, Deputy Examiner attached to the Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner attached to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 284.—The services of Major H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
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Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 28th instant on account of the Hindu festival "Junmo Ostomey."

The 19th August 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days:—

On Monday, the 4th October, on account of the Hindu festival "Mohalaya," and from Friday, the 8th, to Tuesday, the 19th October (both days inclusive), on account of the "Doorga and Luckhi Poojah" holidays.

All Government acceptances falling due between the 8th and 19th October will be paid by the Bank on and after the 5th idem.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. L. V. Fraser, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th July 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th August 1880.

No. 16.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, has been placed in charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 11th August 1880, on which date he received charge of the Office from Colonel L. Russell, R.E.

By Order,

E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*
In charge of the Office of the Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

The 17th August 1880.

No. 17.—With reference to Government Notification No. 253 of the 4th instant, Colonel C. S. Thomason, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, from Major E. Swetenham on the forenoon of the 17th idem.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 11th August 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 28 of 30th June 1880, Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th August 1880.

G. F. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 17th August 1880.

No. 78.—Major W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, granted three months' privilege leave in Sirhind and Lahore Command Notification No. 72 of 14th May 1880, reported his return to duty, and took over charge of the Kasauli Division, Military Works, from Captain G. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 10th August 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 10th August 1880.

No. 107.—Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Serohi Division to the Northern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway, with effect from the 5th April 1880.

No. 108.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 92, dated 7th July 1880, regarding the passing by certain officers of the colloquial examination in Hindustani, omit the name of Mr. F. H. Collet.

The 11th August 1880.

No. 109.—Mr. T. Wood, Port Store-keeper, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 44, dated 5th March 1880.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 110.—The two months' special leave from 1st August 1880, to study the native languages, granted by the Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, to Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, in his Notification No. 5, dated 2nd idem, is confirmed.

The 16th August 1880.

No. 111.—Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

Pachmarhi, the 17th August 1880.

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The conditions of contract, specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into four sections as under:—

I.—Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II.—Nerbudda Bridge.
III.—The Ghat Incline.
IV.—From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 15th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of ten-

ders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, *viz.*:—

For Section	I	Rs.	300.
„	II	„	600.
„	III	„	1,000.
„	IV	„	700.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 1st August 1880.

No. 35.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 93, dated 8th July 1880, Mr. F. Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, joined this line on the 22nd June, forenoon, and was posted to Adamwahan Depôt, of which he took over charge on the same day, forenoon.

* * *

The 7th August 1880.

No. 37.—Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sukkur to the Larkhana Division.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Jacobabad, the 11th August 1880.

No. 18.—Babu Mul, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was granted leave on medical certificate for two months from the 9th June 1880.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY,
Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 11th August 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the 3rd Sub-Division of the 1st Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th current, or from any such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 18th day of August 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 60Bde.—1056, Private Thomas Barefoot.
Age,—22 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—13th August 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—7th February 1877.
At what Place Enlisted,—London, England.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. John's, London, England.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Sailor.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental
REMARKS,—Took part of regimental necessaries.
Under 4 years' service.

R. M. ROGERS, *Col. & Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 90th Light Infy.

FOR SALE
AT
NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,
OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto . .	113	2½ ditto .	65	
Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 9	...	1,07,166	...	31,542	60,52,599	27,71,019
„ 10	...	1,17,246	25,028	2,248	58,91,222	26,90,289
„ 11	...	80,758	...	2,248	57,92,211	26,08,787
„ 12	1,754	1,17,910	2,051	1,837	56,04,269	25,00,238
„ 13	...	...	...	1,837	56,04,424	25,00,238
„ 14	...	1,13,417	...	1,837	55,13,866	23,93,764

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 16th Aug. 1880.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 19th August 1880 ... Rs. 1,80,80,700-2-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 20th August 1880.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.					
Balance of 15th July 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,600	2,50,19,400	1,11,55,400	1,85,10,100	3,09,86,500	47,75,400	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	1,40,200	19,62,23,432
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1880	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1,13,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1880	...	...	...	...	...	10,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	12,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1880	...	...	...	...	2,500	6,800	...	1,05,500	50,000	22,000	1,500	10,300	36,100	...	...	...	...	2,34,700
	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,93,100	2,50,42,800	1,11,55,400	1,86,23,100	3,10,36,500	47,97,400	4,44,500	98,60,300	8,71,45,600	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	1,40,200	19,65,84,232
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	...	4,42,800	82,800	2,47,100	2,38,300	2,000	1,000	1,41,500	7,67,200	...	...	...	7,000	19,19,700
Balance on 31st July 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,93,100	2,46,00,000	1,10,72,600	1,83,76,000	3,08,08,200	47,95,400	4,43,500	97,18,800	8,63,78,400	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,46,64,532

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1880, enfaced from India, 3,877 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,273 lakhs.

,, 1st ,, 1880 to 15th June	,,	,,	,,	34	,,	,,	,,	13 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 30th ,,	,,	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	9 ,,
,, 1st July ,, to 15th July	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	9 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	19 ,,
				3,921 lakhs.				3,323 lakhs.
				3,323 ,,				
Balance against India				598 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th August 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1880.

Agents:

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
Nagpore,—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore,—Curator, Government Central Book Depôt.
Madras,—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
Poona,—Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.
Rajkot,—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
Ahmedabad,—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Guzerat only.
London,—Messrs. Allen & Co., Waterloo Place.
Do. Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.
Simla,—Messrs. Williams & Co., Fancy Repository.

All published maps are also sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, by Mr. J. N. T. Wood, for cash prepaid.

N. B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. (It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agents as above be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service, before indenting on this Department.) The *cost of packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored. Rs.	A.	Colored. Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 128 Miles.					
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India (with Hills in Chalk)	2 Sheets D. R.	5	0	7	0
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* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA—*continued.*

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Maldah District, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6A	Double Royal	1	8	1	12
Rajshahye District, Sheet No. 11	Ditto	1	8	1	12
Sirsa District, Sheets Nos. 1 and 2	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.					
Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Dewas City (Central India Agency)	Atlas	1	0	1	4
Scale 1 Inch = 400 feet.					
Akyab Town (British Burmah)	4 Sheets Atlas	3	0	4	0
Moulmein Town (British Burmah)	8 Sheets D. R.	8	0	10	0
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Scale 1 Inch = 200 feet.					
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GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS.*					
Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Guzerat, Sheet No. 49, Section 1	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
" " 49, " 9	Ditto	1	12	2	0
" " 49, " 11	Ditto	1	12	2	0
" " 49, " 12	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Guzerat, Sheet No. 6, Section 2	Double Elephant	1	12	2	0
" " 7, " 1	Ditto	1	8	1	12
" " 7, " 2	Ditto	1	4	1	8
" " 7, " 3	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
Guzerat, Sheet No. 25	Double Elephant	1	12	2	0
" " 27	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Kattywar, Sheet No. 53	Ditto	1	12	2	0

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 24th July 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,29,65,385 5 4)	3,27,94,136	3	4
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,98,28,750 14 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,80,74,629	12	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,(8,475	7	4
Sundries	10,96,194	2	1
RUPEES	8,47,63,050	9	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,40,65,671	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,88,472	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	57,82,902	13	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,71,81,878	9	9
Balances with other Banks	3,50,281	6	8
Bullion	57,673	9	2
Dead Stock	10,55,549	0	10
Stamps	9,041	14	0
Sundries	4,39,267	3	8
	4,53,30,737	12	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,55,75,297 15 1)	3,94,32,312	12	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,38,57,014 13 7)			
RUPEES	8,47,63,050	9	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th August 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
204	D 18— 44805	100	Lalla Ramji Mull, Lucknow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
138	D 18—53980	100	Lieut.-Col. D. C. Dalmahoy, Naini Tal.
139	D 12—17646 D 16—18605	5 10	Durga Pershad, Shahjehanpur.
19	O 14—11454 * D 16—06370 *	10	Mr. S. Higgins, Cawnpore.

* Calcutta Circle, and mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th August 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W50	M 46—35955	50	D. H. de Souza, Ahmedabad.
W51	M 34—78767	20	J. M. Cardoza, Sattara.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H126	M 36—26063 „ —26773	100 100	Hazul Somji, Bombay.
H127	M 47—07192	10	Pandit Brij Mohan Lall, Jaora.
H128	M 45—45384	10	Sumpat Singh, Allahabad.
M49	M 49—11177 „ —11171 M 31—54764 „ —54765	10 10	D. L. Rodrigues, Dharwar.

BOMBAY,
The 17th August 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
165	O 68—67594	100	Babu Joy Narain Misser.
166	O 61—23300	20	Mr. E. G. Cuming.
168	O 68—63029	100	Babu Borodaprosad Mitter.
169	O 68—68906	100	Babu Ladley Mohan Singh.
170	O 68—56540	100	Babu Lal Behari Dey.
172	O 81—33735	10	Babu Kailas Chunder Dutt.
173	O 70—89931	500	Beerupa Setty.
174	O 31—76346 „ —74067	50 50	Mr. E. Badham.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
110	O 60—33243 „ —33245	20	Messrs. Shaw, Finlay, Son and Co.
111	L 27—67310 D 12—14976	5	Babu Radha Gobind Bysack.
112	L 75—56293 L 57—46376	10	Inderjit Jemadar.
113	L 56 92393 „ —92396	5	Babu Kristo Das Ghose.
114	O 6—54792 O 8—16218	10	Babu Prasanna Chunder Ghose.
115	L 17—83681 „ —83680	5	Babu Kali Das Ghose.
116	O 26—95727 O 25—86246	20	Babu Hurry Das Bysack.
117	O 54—75334 „ —75332	10	Mr M. C. Mason.
192	O 49—96738	10	Babu Haran Chunder Chatterjee.
193	O 30—91249 „ —82116	50 50	Babu Suk Lal Singh.
194	O 51—65887	10	Lekhai Ram.
195	O 46—29386	10	Mr. J. W. W. Watsons.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th August 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 9—42527 „ —46701	10 10	Mr. G. J. D'Mello, Calicut.
J 3—86431	100	B. Venkutramiah, Bellary.
J 9—28166	10	C Ganapaya, Cassergode
J 10—23183	100	Ramamju Moodliar, Wallajanaugger.
J 9—43477	10	Superintendent of Government Farms, Saidapet.

CALICUT,
The 7th August 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 11—18328 * „ —18589 *	20	Mahomed Sibukhtullah, of Madras.

* Mismatched.

COCONADA,
The 6th August 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—36404 * „ —41846 *	100	Shamdass Gopaldass, Gomasta, Kurrachee.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 10th August 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
66	E 13—86256 „ —84897	100 100	Nathoo Ram, Beas.
67	E 15—43115 E 13—74039 „ —69532 „ —46181	50 100 100 100	The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
95	E 15—53740	50	Badri Dial, Manduri.
108	E 15—53632	50	Major W. R. Craston, Cabul.

LAHORE,
The 14th August 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
37	B 56—78316	10	Mr. S. Hamilton, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
82	B 62—92934	100	Ramalinga Pillai, 88, Municipal Bazar, Vellore.
83	B 46—95300	5	K. Murugesa Pillai, Inspector of Police, Kallakurchi, South Arcot.
	B 56—62573	10	
84	B 54—96817	20	Raghavendra Trivikram, Measurer, care of Captain Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Bangalore.
	B 57—60802	20	
	„ —60855	20	
	B 62—38416	100	
	„ —64888	100	
85	B 60—54917	10	D Subramaniya Nayadu, Shoristadar, Palmaner.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 9th August 1880.*

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1880.

The remitter of an Inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post-card which will be delivered to the payee with the Money Order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post-card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 5581.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, NORTH AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. M. LeBreton has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Chief Inspector of Post Offices, North Afghanistan.

Mr. S. LeM. Lord has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Superintendent of Mails, Jalalabad Division.

Mr. Henry Smith has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Superintendent, Kabul Division.

Mr. J. Harry Smith has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Post Master, Khyber Sorting Office.

Mr. A. C. Firth has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Post Master, Kabul Post Office.

Babu Bepin Behari Mukerji has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Assistant Superintendent of Mails, Jalalabad Division.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 14th August 1880.

No. 5647.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Post Master, Madras, resumed charge of his office, on return from privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 3rd August instant.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	28th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	23rd „	Str. *Culna.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 „	24th „	P. & O. Str. *Mongolia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 „	24th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	25th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	24th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	26th „	Str. *Simla.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 „	27th „	Str. *Mahratta.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	21st „	From Bombay.

* Also *vid* Aden, Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st August 1880.

Alexander, G.
Allen, T. A.
Allen, Thomas.
Allen, Master F.
Andrews, J.
Anderson, Mrs.
Bartlett, H. H.
Bernett, William J.
Blyth, Brothers & Co.
Bee, Mrs.
Broughton, E.
Carrigan, S. A. L.
Carter, J. J.
Cooke, William.
Cowhan, W. B., Mrs.
Chesnel, A.
Decruz, F.
DeCosta, J.
Delamy, J.
Deninson, J. H.
Denton, T. W.
DeSilva, F.
Dick, G.
Dicks & Co.
Dickens, T.
Dissent, A. M.
Dixon, J.
Dobson, E.
D'Cruz, R.
D'Cruz, S.
D'Rozario, E.
D'Rozario, F.
D'Souza, A.
Fiddian.
Fielding, Miss.
Forbes, H.
Franco, C. G.
Fredrick, G.
Gabriel, Dr. A.
Gonesh Chundra Banerjee.
Gonsalves, Mrs. V.
Gomes, Miss E.
Gomes, J. T.
Gleeson, Mrs.
Graham, Capt. Geo.
Green, R.
Heart, Mrs. M.
Hodson, R. G.
Holmes, C.
Holt, Mrs. J.
Jackson, Capt. (P.W.D.)
James, W.
Jefferson, Mrs. L.
Long, Mrs. Theresa.
Manuel, J. B.
Moore, E.
Murray, Mrs.
Parakh, N. N.
Paterson, Miss.
Pearson, H.
Peters, Mrs.
Peters, Mrs. A.
Peyton, Mrs.
Philips, Alfred.
Rogers, Mrs. M.
Samuel, J. D.
Scarle, Miss.
Shea, James.
Shew, G. H. A.
Shephard, J. H.
Smith, C. N.
Strong, W. J.
Swatman, E.
Wade, Mrs.
Walsey, Mr. (M.D.)

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ackland, W. H.
Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt.
Angelo, H.
B. F.
Bailly, Harris.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Bruer, T. S. M.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Coombs, J. W.
Crowlie, E. T.
Curtain, C.
DeBell, Geo.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hamill, James.
Hewett, Lt. W. T.
Innis, G. R.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Keating, R.
Kelly, F. J.
McHulton, Mrs. M.
Mann, Alex.
Matheson, Alex'
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
McWilliams, J.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Morton, M.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)
Perks, M. J.
Priscilla, R.
Prendergast, Mrs.
C. L. T. F.
Reid, R.
Rendell, F. H.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Rourke, G.
Schemidt, C.
Seecunder.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
T. F.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Thomson, Geo.
Thomson, John.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Buchanan, Daverly.
Cohen, S. F.
Gasper, C. G.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٬

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

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Corrected to 30th June 1880.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 009985, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali, and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MOHOMED MEHDI,
Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali,
Lucknow.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 060508, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Churn Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR,
Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee,
Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 078693, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Ramcoomar Chooramoney, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAMCOOMAR CHOORAMONEY,
of Belloor.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At an Adjourned half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th August 1880.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep; the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham; the Hon'ble A. T. Maclean; J. Monro, Esq.; H. Beverley, Esq.; D. R. Lyall, Esq.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; J. Westland, Esq.; H. S. Beadon, Esq.; J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; C. A. Wilkins, Esq.; C. P. L. Macaulay, Esq.; C. W. Bolton, Esq.; H. M. Kisch, Esq.; H. Lee, Esq., and F. E. Pargiter, Esq.:—

The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham in the Chair.

The following Report was submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

1. The Managers submit the proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Miss Dick	... ...	£100
[These were awarded before the abolition of the one-sixth deduction Rule, and are now given in full.]		
Mrs. Gribble	... ...	£300
One child ...	... ...	„ 80
		£380
Less ⅙th under Rule 7 ...		£63 6*s.* 8*d.*
	Total	£316 13*s.* 4*d.*
Mrs. Bradbury	... ...	£300
Two children	... ...	„ 60
		£360
Less ⅙th under Rule 7 ...	...	„ 60
	Total ...	£300
Mrs. Geddes	... ...	£300
Three children	... ...	„ 150
		£450
Less ⅙th under Rule 7 ...	...	„ 75
	Total ...	£375
Mrs. Vaughan	... ...	£300
Mrs. Devereux	... ...	£300
Mrs. Raikes	... ...	£300
One daughter	... ...	„ 100
	Total ...	£400
Mr. Currie's eight children	... ..	£825

The daughter of the late Mr. Abercromby Dick (an annuitant of 1857), who died in Scotland on the 13th December 1879.

The widow and one son of the late Mr. T. W. Gribble, who died at Calcutta on the 17th January last.

The widow and two sons of the late Mr. E. A. Bradbury, who died at Sooree (Beerbhoom) on the 31st January last.

The widow and three children (one son and two daughters) of the late Mr. J. C. Geddes, who died at Mozufferpore on the 9th March last.

The widow of the late Mr. T. E. Vaughan, who died at Rampore Beauleah on the 30th May last.

The widow of the late Hon'ble H. deB. Devereux (an annuitant of 1863), who died in London on the 19th May last.

The widow and one daughter of the late Mr. H. T. Raikes (an annuitant of 1865), who died in England on the 24th May last.

The family, four sons and four daughters, of the late Mr. R. G. Currie who died at Aligarh on the 13th June last.

3. The votes of Subscribers have affirmed the resolutions passed at the General Meeting of 31st January last in regard to the disposal of the surplus which was declared to be available

for the purpose of providing additional benefits to the members of the service and their families.

The voting was as follows :—

		For.	Against.
(1)	Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement	175	12
(2)	Modification of the rule regarding minimum payments in the case of invalid annuitants so as to secure half benefits in all cases to their wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wives after retirement	185	4
(3)	Donation of £300 to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, and of £200 to the family of subscriber dying after retirement ...	188	1
(4)	Increase of the allowances of motherless orphans by 50 per cent. ...	187	2
(5)	Increase of sons' allowances by £50 between the ages of 16 and 21 ...	186	2
(6)	Abolition of the rule regarding one-sixth deductions	181	2
(7)	Retrospective effect from 1st April 1878	181	6

The Actuary's further report, however, shows that in his opinion it would be unsafe to introduce all these new benefits and at the same time to give them retrospective effect from 1st April 1878. The Managers have accordingly, after careful consideration, decided that it will be best for the present to continue to require subscriptions from annuitants to the ordinary or 8 per cent. branch. The following circular has been addressed to the subscribers :—

Calcutta, the 14th July 1880.

SIR,

AT the last general meeting of the subscribers it was decided to introduce certain alterations in the rules with retrospective effect from 31st March 1878, and this decision has been confirmed by the votes of the subscribers at large under Art. XVII of the rules. It was, however, understood that the continuance of the increased benefits would be dependent upon the result of the Actuary's valuation, and that they would be withdrawn in the event of his reporting that the Fund cannot afford them.

2. I am now directed to forward to you a copy of Mr. Sutton's report on the proposals for the appropriation of the surplus, in which the Managers are pleased to find so full a justification of the course they have adopted in pressing the matter to an early decision. You will observe that, while Mr. Sutton places a higher value upon the additions made to children's benefits, his report in all other respects confirms the valuations upon which the Managers acted. The final result, however, is to increase the figure (Rs. 1,30,000) at which the Managers placed the calculated deficit of the Fund, and in view of this he does not consider that retrospective effect could safely be given to all the benefits from 31st March 1878. He suggests two courses to place the Fund in safety—(1) to give effect to the additional benefits from 31st March 1880 only ; (2) to retain subscriptions to the ordinary branch after retirement; and he favours the adoption of the first course. The Managers do not consider that they would be justified in acting in such a matter against the advice of their Actuary, but they believe that the sense of the service will be against the postponement of the provisions for increased benefits to the widows and children of subscribers, and they have decided to recommend that for the present subscriptions of annuitants to the ordinary branch shall be retained. Mr. Sutton finds that to give full effect to the decisions of the last general meeting would result in a deficit of Rs. 2,93,825 in the ordinary branch, on which Government pays 8 per cent. interest. This calculation will be subject to modification in consequence of the Managers' decision regarding the distribution of charges between the two branches. An adjustment should properly be made with effect from 1st April 1878 ; but as the accounts for 1878-79 have been closed, this is not possible. The Managers have, however, decided that the additional payments for 1878-79 shall be made entirely from the additional or five per cent. branch as a set-off against the excessive rate charged against the ordinary branch in that year. For 1879-80, and until further valuation, the Managers have fixed the proportion of charges at 68 to the ordinary branch and 32 to the additional. Even after these adjustments, however, the Managers apprehend that the deficiency on the Actuary's estimate would exceed the margin which they would have been prepared to recommend the subscribers to allow. The value of the 8 per cent. subscriptions of annuitants is Rs. 4,29,606, as calculated both by the Actuary and by Mr. Westland. Their retention would therefore place the fund considerably in surplus. The value of the subscriptions alone, which would have been refunded under this branch had it been possible to exempt annuitants wholly from 31st March 1878, is Rs. 71,466. Looking to all the circumstances, and recognizing that Mr. Sutton has throughout avowedly inclined to the safe side in framing his valuation, the Managers have little doubt that they will be in a position to recommend the total exemption of annuitants after the quinquennial valuation of 1883, and it is even possible that they may be able to propose this measure next year. For the present the effect of the recommendation is that annuitants will be exempted from "additional" contributions from 31st March

1878, but that they will continue to subscribe 1½ per cent. to the ordinary branch. The Managers have no doubt that, under the circumstances of the case, the retired subscribers will acquiesce in this proposal, and that it will not be necessary again to amend Art. VIII to provide for it.

I am, &c.,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary, Bengal Civil Fund.

4. Miss Palmer has submitted the following application :—

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

SIRS,

MAY I request the favour of your laying this appeal, in due course, before the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, for their liberal consideration; and if you feel able to recommend and support it, I shall indulge the hope of a favourable reply.

On the death of my father, a retired member of the Bengal Civil Service, in the year 1873, I was admitted to the benefits of the Bengal Civil Fund, and from that date I have received an allowance of £100 per annum under the provisions of the Fund.

My father was forty years in the service, and on his retirement in 1860, being then Civil Auditor, had paid, as I am instructed, nearly double the amount of the half value of his annuity, to which must be added the amount of his subsequent contributions to the Fund to the date of his death.

Some years after the death of my mother, my father married again in India, and his widow, my step-mother, is now on the Fund under the new rules.

Owing to the flourishing condition of the Fund, it has been* resolved to increase the present allowance of £100 per annum to the orphan daughters of subscribers to the Fund to £150, and the Managers would propose to extend this benefit to incumbent children becoming motherless after the 31st of March 1878.

* *Vide* Half-Yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Fund at Calcutta on the 31st January 1880.

The proposed alteration in the existing rule, increasing the allowance of orphan daughters to the above extent if restricted to orphans becoming such after the year 1878, would seem to bar my claim to its benefit for the following reasons. My step-mother is still living and supported by the Fund, and my father died in 1873. But surely the fact of my having been an orphan for several years cannot weaken my claim to the indulgent consideration of the present members of the service, while it is strengthened by the circumstance of my never having resided at any time with my step-mother.

Under the above circumstances I cannot help hoping that if my appeal should seem to the Managers to be deserving of reference to the members of the service, it will be received by the latter with their accustomed liberality.

I do not suppose that there are many other cases, if indeed any, similar to mine, and considering that the proposed increase to orphan daughters will be paid out of a fund to the formation of which my father so very largely contributed, I do not feel that I am presuming too much in asking that the boon may be extended to me, and for which I shall for ever feel deeply grateful.

I am in the thirty-seventh year of my age, and, excepting the Civil Fund, have no other means of support and maintenance; while it is admitted by all that £100 per annum is barely sufficient for food and clothing.

The 26th May 1880.
17, Walterton-road, Harrow-road,
London W.

I am, &c.,
ALICE WILHELMINA PALMER.

The Managers have informed Miss Palmer that her case is excluded under the rule which provides for increased pension in the event only of the "wife or widow" of a deceased subscriber having died, and that, as cases of this description were carefully considered when the rules were amended, the Managers are not prepared to recommend the Subscribers to alter their decision.

5. The following letter has been received from the Government of India :—

No. 1588, dated Simla, the 6th July 1880.

From—S. JACOB, ESQ., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

To—The Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 250, dated 26th May last, reporting certain additions made to the benefits granted from the Bengal Civil Fund.

2. Your Secretary's letter will be forwarded to the Secretary of State in Council. Pending consideration of that letter by Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India should not be understood to

have countenanced the grant of any privileged interest on the assets necessary to provide for these new benefits; or of the privileged exchange upon the remittance to England of funds required in order to give effect to them.

COPY forwarded to the Comptroller-General for information and guidance.

6. The Managers will propose the following amendments of the Rules:—

Article III.—Add "The term 'public emoluments' in this rule includes all fixed allowances received by subscribers employed out of India with the sanction of Government."

Article XXIII.—Omit from the beginning to the words "five Managers" inclusive, and substitute—

"The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by a Committee of Managers composed as follows:—

(*a*)—Five *ex-officio* Managers, who shall be the first four of the following officers, not being elected Managers, who may for the time being be residing in, or in the neighbourhood of, Calcutta, provided such officers are subscribers to the Fund, viz.—

(1) The Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Fort William, who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.
(2) The Comptroller-General.
(3) The Accountant-General, Bengal.
(4) The Legal Remembrancer.
(5) The Collector of Customs.

(*b*)—The following officers, provided they are subscribers to the Fund, during such time as they may reside in, or in the neighbourhood of, Calcutta, viz.—

(1) The Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.
(2) The Secretary, Government of India, Financial Department.
(3) The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, or, in his absence, the Judicial Secretary, or, in the absence of both of these, the Financial Secretary.

(*c*)—Five elected Managers, who."

Proposed by *Mr. Alex. T. Maclean*, seconded by *Mr. H. Beverley*, and carried unanimously—

That the Manager's proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. Abercromby Dick, T. W. Gribble, E. A. Bradbury, J. C. Geddes, T. E. Vaughan, Hon'ble H. deB. Devereux, H. T. Raikes, and R. G. Currie, to the benefits of the Fund, be confirmed.

Proposed by *Mr. D. R. Lyall*, seconded by *Mr. J. Monro*, and carried unanimously—

That the Manager's reply to Miss Palmer be approved.

Mr. Macaulay said that it might be convenient if he explained briefly the circumstances under which the Managers had found it desirable to propose the amendment of Art. III (4) of the rules. Art. XXXVI (37) provides that "if a subscriber to the Fund, continuing in the Civil Service and wishing to retain his interest in the Fund, shall have proceeded to, or remain in, Europe otherwise than on furlough or subsistence allowance, he shall be required, while absent from India, to pay to the Fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on subsistence allowance." Obviously the intention of this rule was to enable officers compelled by special circumstances to remain in Europe out of employ to retain their interest in the Fund. The Fund could not suffer under its operation, as subscribers taking advantage of it would nevertheless have to serve in India on Indian pay the ordinary term for pension. Of late years, however, cases have arisen in which subscribers remain out of India neither on furlough nor on subsistence allowance, but on special duty under the Home or some foreign Government. In these cases service on this special duty is allowed to count for pension, and the Fund would obviously suffer if subscriptions were paid, not on the salary drawn, but on the sum which might be drawn by such a subscriber if he happened to be on subsistence allowance. In the opinion of the Managers, such cases do not even technically fall under Art. XXVI (37), but are governed by Art. III (4), under which subscribers are required to contribute on "their salaries and other authorized public emoluments," and they have ruled accordingly. Their ruling has not been disputed, but they think it desirable

that the meaning of Act III (4) should be made quite clear by the addition of the following clause :—

"*The term 'public emoluments' in this rule includes all fixed allowances received by subscribers employed out of India with the sanction of Government.*"

Proposed by *Mr. J. O'Kinealy*, seconded by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, and carried unanimously—

That article III (4) of the Rules be amended as proposed.

The *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell* proposed that Article XXIII (24) of the rules be amended as suggested by the Managers. He explained that, under the present rule, great inconvenience was felt owing to changes in the management on the return of the Government of India from Simla each year. The Home and Financial Secretaries then became Managers, displacing the Collector of Customs. Mr. J. D. Maclean, who had been an *ex-officio* Manager in the latter capacity, had taken great interest in the administration of the Fund, and it was undesirable that an officer who had a knowledge of current questions connected with the management should be periodically displaced. Practical inconvenience, moreover, had been felt, a majority of the Managers in the cold weather taking a view different from that held by the majority in the middle of the year.

Mr. Cotton said that, in his opinion, the proposed rule would involve an undue preponderance of the official over the representative element. He saw no reason why any Secretary to the Government of Bengal should be an *ex-officio* Manager, and he thought that, as the Comptroller-General stood second in the list, the Accountant-General might well stand last. The office of Accountant-General was not necessarily, and indeed was not at present, held by a subscriber to the Fund. He also considered that an elected Manager should resign on succeeding to an appointment which qualified him to become an *ex-officio* Manager. He was quite aware of the importance of securing continuity in the management, but he held that this could be effected without making such a large addition to the number of *ex-officio* Managers.

Mr. Westland observed that, with one or two possible exceptions, the *ex-officio* Managers were just as much representatives of the service as those who were annually elected.

Some discussion took place regarding the order in which the officers mentioned in clause (*a*) should stand. *Mr. Beadon* suggested that the officers should become eligible for *ex-officio* managership according to priority of date of succession to the qualifying appointment. After some discussion, in which *Messrs. McDonell, O'Kinealy, Beverley, Lyall*, and *Macaulay* took part, *Mr. Cotton* proposed the following amendment, which was accepted by *Mr. McDonell* and carried unanimously :—

Art. XXIII (24) *shall be amended as follows* :—

The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by a Committee of Managers composed as follows :—

(*a*).—Seven *ex-officio* Managers as specified below, or so many of them as may for the time being be residing in, or in the neighbourhood of, Calcutta, provided such officers are subscribers to the Fund, viz :—

(1) The senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Fort William, who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

(2) The Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.

(3) The Secretary, Government of India, Financial Department.

(4) The Comptroller-General.

(5) The Accountant-General, Bengal.

(6) The Legal Remembrancer.

(7) The Collector of Customs.

(*b*).—Five elected Managers, who shall be subscribers and shall be elected at a General Meeting of subscribers to be held in January of each year in Calcutta. Any elected Manager taking leave for a period of, or exceeding, six months, shall be held to have resigned his office.

Provided that the elected Managers shall not be chosen from among the *ex-officio* Managers, and in the event of an elected Manager being appointed to an office, in virtue of which he becomes an *ex-officio* Manager, for a period exceeding three months, he shall be held to have resigned his office as an elected Manager; and the Managers shall thereupon in this case, as well as in the case referred to in the above preceding clause of an elected Manager taking leave for a period of, or exceeding, six months, proceed to elect a Manager in his place from among the subscribers, and shall duly report the same for the approval of subscribers at the next General Meeting.

Proposed by *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell*, seconded by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, and carried—

That Mr. J. Monro be elected a Manager to fill an existing vacancy.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

L. R. TOTTENHAM,
Chairman.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 13 of 1880.

A Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244, Hijrá, corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company, it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned;

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension;

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty, and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "Táj Mahal's Pension Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

No obligation to pay except on production of certificate.

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same, except on the production by such person of a certificate, granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same. Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 2.

Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court.

3. Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same. Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 3.

Form of application.

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it.

4. The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application, with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application.

Procedure at hearing when no opposition.

5. On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application; and if, after recording the evidence produced by the applicant, in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate.

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court, established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application.

Procedure in case of opposition.

6. In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly.

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim, the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter-claim.

Appeal to the High Court.

7. When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made, an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court, which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate, or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit.

Period of limitation for appeal.

8. The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

See Act V of 1880, s. 200.

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Form of certificate.

9. A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Act XXVII 1860, s. 5.

Effect of certificate.

10. (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five, or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or

(*b*) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescision, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 2.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate.

Court may take security from grantee of certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 5.

12. The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted, such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted, for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments.

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 3.

13. The District Court may, on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession, wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate.

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Effect of fresh certificate.

Act X of 186 s. 238.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be).

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure.

14. In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure: Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding.

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as *res judicata*.

15. The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal, having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court.

Indemnity as to payments already made.

16. All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of

any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made.

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension.

17. The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided, invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty.

On capitalization, all claim to pension barred.

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán, 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the 1st day of March, 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan.

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty-two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin. The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is called in the document a "pension" to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life, and on her death, in certain events, to her heirs, with the option, however, of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension.

2. Táj Mahal is now dead; and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs, and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward. Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir, the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir; for the family is so scattered, and there are such contradictory accounts of its history, that some other claimant might at any moment start up.

3. The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty. It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Táj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment; it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made. A simple procedure is prescribed for the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate; and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, whose decision is to be final. All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate. The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest, but might, under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once. As the Government certainly would do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is, the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 24th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

that the meaning of Act III (4) should be made quite clear by the addition of the following clause :—

"*The term 'public emoluments' in this rule includes all fixed allowances received by subscribers employed out of India with the sanction of Government.*"

Proposed by *Mr. J. O'Kinealy*, seconded by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, and carried unanimously—

That article III (4) of the Rules be amended as proposed.

The *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell* proposed that Article XXIII (24) of the rules be amended as suggested by the Managers. He explained that, under the present rule, great inconvenience was felt owing to changes in the management on the return of the Government of India from Simla each year. The Home and Financial Secretaries then became Managers, displacing the Collector of Customs. Mr. J. D. Maclean, who had been an *ex-officio* Manager in the latter capacity, had taken great interest in the administration of the Fund, and it was undesirable that an officer who had a knowledge of current questions connected with the management should be periodically displaced. Practical inconvenience, moreover, had been felt, a majority of the Managers in the cold weather taking a view different from that held by the majority in the middle of the year.

Mr. Cotton said that, in his opinion, the proposed rule would involve an undue preponderance of the official over the representative element. He saw no reason why any Secretary to the Government of Bengal should be an *ex-officio* Manager, and he thought that, as the Comptroller-General stood second in the list, the Accountant-General might well stand last. The office of Accountant-General was not necessarily, and indeed was not at present, held by a subscriber to the Fund. He also considered that an elected Manager should resign on succeeding to an appointment which qualified him to become an *ex-officio* Manager. He was quite aware of the importance of securing continuity in the management, but he held that this could be effected without making such a large addition to the number of *ex-officio* Managers.

Mr. Westland observed that, with one or two possible exceptions, the *ex-officio* Managers were just as much representatives of the service as those who were annually elected.

Some discussion took place regarding the order in which the officers mentioned in clause (*a*) should stand. *Mr. Beadon* suggested that the officers should become eligible for *ex-officio* managership according to priority of date of succession to the qualifying appointment. After some discussion, in which *Messrs. McDonell, O'Kinealy, Beverley, Lyall*, and *Macaulay* took part, *Mr. Cotton* proposed the following amendment, which was accepted by *Mr. McDonell* and carried unanimously :—

Art. XXIII (24) *shall be amended as follows* :—

The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by a Committee of Managers composed as follows :—

(*a*).—Seven *ex-officio* Managers as specified below, or so many of them as may for the time-being be residing in, or in the neighbourhood of, Calcutta, provided such officers are subscribers to the Fund, viz :—

(1) The senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Fort William, who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

(2) The Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.

(3) The Secretary, Government of India, Financial Department.

(4) The Comptroller-General.

(5) The Accountant-General, Bengal.

(6) The Legal Remembrancer.

(7) The Collector of Customs.

(*b*).—Five elected Managers, who shall be subscribers and shall be elected at a General Meeting of subscribers to be held in January of each year in Calcutta. Any elected Manager taking leave for a period of, or exceeding, six months, shall be held to have resigned his office.

Provided that the elected Managers shall not be chosen from among the *ex-officio* Managers, and in the event of an elected Manager being appointed to an office, in virtue of which he becomes an *ex-officio* Manager, for a period exceeding three months, he shall be held to have resigned his office as an elected Manager; and the Managers shall thereupon in this case, as well as in the case referred to in the above preceding clause of an elected Manager taking leave for a period of, or exceeding, six months, proceed to elect a Manager in his place from among the subscribers, and shall duly report the same for the approval of subscribers at the next General Meeting.

Proposed by *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell*, seconded by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, and carried—

That Mr. J. Monro be elected a Manager to fill an existing vacancy.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

L. R. TOTTENHAM,
Chairman.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 13 of 1880.

A Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244, Hijrá, corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company, it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned;

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension;

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty, and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "Táj Mahal's Pension Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

No obligation to pay except on production of certificate.

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same, except on the production by such person of a certificate, granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same. Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 2.

Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court.

3. Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same. Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 3.

Form of application.

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it.

4. The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application, with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application.

Procedure at hearing when no opposition.

5. On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application; and if, after recording the evidence produced by the applicant, in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate.

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court, established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application.

Procedure in case of opposition.

6. In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly.

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim, the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter-claim.

Appeal to the High Court.

7. When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made, an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court, which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate, or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit.

Period of limitation for appeal.

8. The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

See Act V of 1880, s. 200.

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Form of certificate.

9. A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Act XXVII 1860, s. 5.

Effect of certificate.

10. (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five, or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or

(*b*) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescision, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6 para. 2.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate.

Act XXVII 1860, s. 5.

Court may take security from grantee of certificate.

12. The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted, such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted, for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments.

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Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate.

13. The District Court may, on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession, wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate.

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Act X of 18 s. 238.

Effect of fresh certificate.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be).

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure.

14. In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure: Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding.

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as *res judicata*.

15. The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal, having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court.

Indemnity as to payments already made.

16. All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of

any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made.

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension.

17. The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided, invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty.

On capitalization, all claim to pension barred.

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán, 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the 1st day of March, 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan.

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty-two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin. The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is called in the document a "pension" to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life, and on her death, in certain events, to her heirs, with the option, however, of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension.

2. Táj Mahal is now dead; and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs, and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward. Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir, the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir; for the family is so scattered, and there are such contradictory accounts of its history, that some other claimant might at any moment start up.

3. The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty. It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Táj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment; it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made. A simple procedure is prescribed for the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate; and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, whose decision is to be final. All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate. The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest, but might, under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once. As the Government certainly would do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is, the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 24th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1880.

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Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of the amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared while Mr. F. Cockerell had charge of the Bill.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880."

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; B. 1.

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed. B. 2.

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act.

B. 3. **3.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say :—

Interpretation-clause.

(1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes, or for purposes ancillary to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land :

"Land."

(2) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person. But it does not include a farmer, thikadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one-half.

"Tenant."

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

(3) "Landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom such tenant is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land; but when the right to receive rent, or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to exercise, is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held, such other person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested.

"Landlord."

A superior proprietor is not, as such, a landlord.

Act XVIII of 1873, s. 3 (2). (4) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant to a landlord, on account of the use or occupation of land :

"Rent."

C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (18). (5) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable" :

"Pay" and "payable."

(6) "Arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable :

"Arrear."

(7) "Holding" means and includes all land held by a tenant under the same lease or conditions.

"Holding."

(8) "Village" includes any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act :

"Village."

Cf. Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 44; Act XIX of 1868, sec. 23; Panjáb, sec. 37; Irish Act, sec. 70. (9) "Improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which, not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate, adds to the letting value of such holding; is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let; and, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it.

"Improvement."

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, and the renewal or reconstruction of works which, when first undertaken, were improvements.

But it does not include any class of embankments constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on fields which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition.

Explanation.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

(10) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June :

"Agricultural year."

(11) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, in any record-of-rights made before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto : C. P. Rev. Bill, s. 4 (19).

"Absolute occupancy-tenant."

"Sír-land." (12) "Sír-land" means—

(*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement, or C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (7).

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years, or

(*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years :

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years, (as the case may be), been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation (*i*).—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights :

Explanation (*ii*).—"Sír-land" includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr.

(13) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act. C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (20).

"Record-of-rights."

(14) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such Revenue-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under such provision. New.

"Revenue-officer."

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(*A*).—*Of Rent generally.*

4. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the rent for any year payable by a tenant is, if the area of his holding remains unaltered, that which was payable by him in the last preceding year. B. 4.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

B. 6.

Date from which orders changing rents operate.

5. When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act, the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered: Provided that, if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty-seven, section eighty-nine, clause (*d*), or section ninety, clause (*c*), the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes.

B. 10: No. 3, p. 51: Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 212.

Dates on which rents are payable.

6. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, and in the absence of such rule, according to local usage.

B. 11: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, secs. 50 to 55.

Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.

7. When any landlord, upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent payable in money, refuses to accept the same, or to grant a receipt therefor, and

when any tenant, in the case mentioned in section forty-seven, desires the appointment of a person to receive rents payable in money and no such appointment is made, and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him,

such tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit the amount of rent which he believes to be due; and such officer shall receive such deposit, unless after examining the applicant the application appears unnecessary or made in bad faith.

B. 11, last para.

Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.

8. When any deposit has been received under the provisions of section seven, it shall, unless it appears that it was made in bad faith, or that it was less than the amount due, be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landlord, or the person appointed to receive such rent, as the case may be.

Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.

A Revenue-officer receiving any such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same, or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court.

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government in respect of anything done by a revenue-officer under the last preceding clause, but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid.

B. 12: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 48.

Penalty for exaction by landlord.

9. Every tenant from whom his landlord levies any unauthorized cess, or any rent exceeding the amount payable by such tenant, shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from the landlord the amount so wrongfully levied, together with such penalty not exceeding double such amount as the Court thinks fit.

Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 48.

For not giving receipt.

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or in giving such receipt omits to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit.

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues; in other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

B. 7: No. 4, pp. 1-3.

Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.

10. Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought, flood, locusts or any other cause beyond the control of a cultivator, the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may, in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land for the season in which such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred, prove that such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land, and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable.

No rent to be less than the revenue.

11. A lease or other contract permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount or value less than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue.

B. 13.

Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimár.

12. When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chánda and Nimár has been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record-of-rights at such settlement, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered.

When any such land has not been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land rent at a rate exceeding the rate so prescribed and entered, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered.

Nothing in this section applies to sír-land or land taken under a sub-lease.

(B).—Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops.

B. 14: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 43.

Procedure for dividing or estimating crops.

13. When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of a crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time, or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, an application may be made by either party to a Revenue-officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division, estimate or appraisement.

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will

not so attend, or that, if he does so attend, there will be a dispute regarding such division, estimate or appraisement, the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission.

B. 15.

Appointment of assessors.

14. When a Revenue-officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen, such officer may, in his discretion, direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors, and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement.

B. 16 : Ajmer Land Regulation, sec. 49.

Remedy for error in division.

15. If, in any division under the foregoing provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, such party may, within three months from the date on which such division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, at the price which prevailed on such date.

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

B. 17.

Effect of estimate.

16. When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions, such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed.

Ajmer Land Regulation, s. 51.

Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground. If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive.

No. 3, pp. 48 to 51.

(C).—Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding.

B. 18.

Definitions.

17. In this section and sections eighteen to twenty-two, both inclusive, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them :—

(*a*) "landlord's fortnight" means, with reference to a holding, a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding.

(*b*) "produce of a tenant's holding" includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding, and crops and other products reaped or gathered, but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen.

Explanation.—Crops and other products deposited on a threshing-floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not, by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored.

B. 19.

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords.

18. When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, the attachment shall, in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment, prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise; and if there are prior attachments, the landlord shall, in respect of the said part of the claim, be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

B. 20 : Act X of 1859, sec. 118.

Tenant may reap attached crops.

19. Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may, while under attachment, by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose. If the tenant neglects to do so, the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered, and stored, either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

B. 21.

Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases.

20. If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord, it shall not be brought to sale—

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight, before the end of such fortnight;

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time, before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing.

If, having been so attached, it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight, the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit :

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*a*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held; or

(*b*) if, when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight, the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*c*) if, when the attachment has been made at any other time, the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay.

B. 22.

Retention of sale proceeds by the Court in certain cases.

21. In the case of a sale under the proviso (*d*) of section twenty, the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold; and attachments made by the landlord shall, in respect of such proceeds, have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale.

B. 23.

Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears.

22. If, within a landlord's fortnight, a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment, in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight, the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court

under section twenty-one, the Court shall make such attachment accordingly, and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto. But, if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made, the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit.

(D).—Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.

B. 24. Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.

23. Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties, any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may, before the first day of April in any agricultural year,—

(*a*) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year;

(*b*) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord.

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same; and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application.

B. 25. Tenancy when terminated by such notice.

24. When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year, or when, on an application made before the first day of April in any such year, such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year, the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year.

B. 26. Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.

25. Any tenant who, except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract, surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than as provided by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued: Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord, or let by him to another tenant.

B. 28. Surrender to be of the entire holding.

26. No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord.

(E).—Of Ejectment.

B. 29. No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.

27. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

See s. 60. (*a*) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred; or

(*b*) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided.

B. 30. Ejectment by Civil Court—

28. A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes, that is to say,—

in execution of decree for ejectment;

(*a*) in execution of a decree for ejectment;

(*b*) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding; or

in execution of decree for arrears;

(*c*) if he is a tenant for a term, or an ordinary tenant or a sub-lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained.

on an application under certain provisions of this Act.

See ss. 60, 71 & 49.

B. 32: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 34 & 35. Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.

29. When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year, or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf, the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid,

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land; and the Court may make such order:

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree.

B. 33. Application to a Civil Court to eject.

30. Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment, or an order under section twenty-nine, or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned,

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order, or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order, to such civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf, to eject his tenant from such holding.

B. 34. Procedure thereon.

31. The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, eject such tenant:

Provided that, when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year, such Court, if it finds that the tenant has not sub-let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage, may, instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with, order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year.

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 21, and Act XIX of 1868, ss. 38 & 39.

B. 35: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42. Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

32. When a tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall, in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled—

(*a*) at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops; and

(*b*) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown:

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 27.

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord, being in a position to make an application under section thirty, has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake.

B. 36.

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.

33. When a landlord elects, under clause (*a*) of section thirty-two, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section, such tenant shall pay to such landlord, for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable.

B. 37.

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.

34. A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant; or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive.

B. 38.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.

35. When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord, it shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum, fix a time within which it must be paid into Court.

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant;

and, if such sum is not so paid within such time, shall dismiss the application for ejectment;

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment.

B. 39.

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.

36. When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof, and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit, any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty-nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant.

B. 40.

When proceedings to eject to be stayed.

37. If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty-nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized, the proceedings shall be stayed.

B. 41.

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

38. Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty-seven may, within one year from the date of his ejectment, sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement, or for compensation, or for both; and such Court shall, if it finds that the ejectment was illegal, reinstate the tenant, or, in case he has applied for compensation, ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount, together with such further sum, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment.

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease.

(*F*).—*Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.*

B. 42.

Preferential right to improve.

39. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that, save as provided in section ninety-five, landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks, pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords, who have a preferential right to make them, and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right.

B. 43: Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 37: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 22: Act XIX of 1873, sec. 54: Irish Act, secs. 3, 4, 15, 21 and 70.

Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.

40. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer, has made improvements in his holding, such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court:

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when the tenant is a tenant of sír-land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto;

(*b*) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty-nine, or, when no such notice or time is prescribed, without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it;

(*c*) when the tenant, having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it, has made it without giving such notice;

(*d*) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation.

Improvements made by a tenant, before the passing of this Act, in lands other than sír-land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to, and with the permission of, his landlord, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself, or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement.

B. 44: No. 4, p. 12.

Principle on which compensation to be assessed.

41. In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty, the Court shall have regard—

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement; and

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement:

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord, or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding:

Provided also that if a landlord has, in consideration of an improvement, allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made, the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement.

Explanation.—In this section, the words "letting value" mean the value of the holding if let at a rack-rent.

B. 46.

Shape in which compensation may be given.

42. Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit, unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly.

B. 47: No. 3, pp. 6-10: No. 4, p. 12: Cf. Irish Act, s. 4.

Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.

43. Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements, or to be ejected if he makes improvements, or to forego any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them, shall, so far as regards such agreement, be void.

B. 48: No. 3, pp. 6-10.

Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

44. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing—

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements, or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made, or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

No. 3, pp. 3 & 4.

(*G*).—*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same Land.*

B. 50.

Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.

45. When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases, ejectment, or the enhancement, abatement or recovery of rent, appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment, they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf.

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant.

No. 4, p. 14.

Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.

46. Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, and so far as his appointment may extend, the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified, and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents, to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants, as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him.

B. 51.

Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

47. When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents, such tenant, subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf, shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others; and such persons shall be bound, if the tenant so desires, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, in manner provided by section forty-five, to receive the rent of such holding.

B. 52.

(*H*).—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.

48. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown,—

B. 53: No. 4, p. 14.

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act;

(*b*) that, except as by this Act provided, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord.

Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.

49. When any tenant having a right to sub-let sub-lets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by, or surrenders his holding to, his landlord, the sub-lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub-lease; but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him.

B. 54: No. 4, p. 14.

Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.

50. When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement, either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing.

B. 57: No. 3, p. 12: Compare Act X of 1859, ss. 2, 9, 80 & 81: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 24 & 28: and Act XIX of 1868, s. 7.

Procedure on application under section 50.

51. On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue-officer shall ascertain the matters, if any, on which the parties are at issue, and shall then—

B. 58.

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute, or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour, make the order applied for; or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue-officer is competent to determine, determine such matters, and make such order thereon as he thinks fit; or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court.

If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.

52. If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty-one, the Officer may himself execute such instrument; and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it.

B. 59.

B. 60: Compare Irish Act, s. 6: Oudh, s. 27: Act X, sec. 24.

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

53. If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time, should be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, such enquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant: Provided that—

no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously, or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same.

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section, both landlord and tenant, and all persons claiming under either of them, shall, in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue-officer, or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record.

B. 8: No. 4, pp. 3 & 4.

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

54. If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding, and while such lease or contract is in force,—

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding;

(*b*) land-revenue having previously been payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased,

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord, unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable.

Where land-revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed, the amount of such revenue is reduced, such lease or other contract shall, if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs, be voidable at the option of the tenant, unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(*A*).—*Preliminary.*

B. 61.

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

55. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure.

(*B*).—*Of Ejectment.*

B. 62: No. 2, p. 33.

Notice of ejectment.

56. Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year, apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment; and such Court shall serve such notice.

B. 63.

Procedure when right to eject is disputed.

57. If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty-six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him, he may, within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right.

B. 64: No. 2, pp. 33 & 34.

When protection-order may be granted.

58. Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who, not being a tenant of sír-land, or a sub-lessee, has, at the time when it is proposed to eject him, continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated, and is, when such village is inhabited, resident therein, and has not, either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him, or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding, received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, may, within the said period of one month, apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment; and such Court shall grant such order, unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby.

Explanation.—Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section.

B. 65.

Declaration of right to eject when to be made.

59. If, within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty-seven, and no application is made under section fifty-eight, or if, on such a suit being instituted or application made, it is rejected, the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant.

B. 66.

Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.

60. Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty-nine may eject the tenant—

(*a*) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty-six was made—at any time during the said month of May;

(*b*) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration:

Provided that any such landlord, instead of ejecting such tenant himself, may, within the period prescribed by this section, apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant.

B. 67.

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.

61. Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty-nine and who, if ejected, would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty-two, may, if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court, apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him; and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order.

B. 68.

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.

62. Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may, within the period of one month after such ejectment, apply to a Court appointed under section sixty-one—

(a) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty-two, he is entitled; and

(b) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty-five.

B. 69.

Procedure in such cases.

63. On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to determine the matters set forth therein, and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled, and if any net sum as aforesaid, to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled, is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes, may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected.

B. 70.

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.

64. A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty-eight in one agricultural year may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives assistance from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding.

B. 71.

Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

65. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing that any notice other than that herein prescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.

B. 72.

Rent payable by ordinary tenants.

66. The rent payable in any year of his tenancy by an ordinary tenant, not being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty-eight, shall be,—

(a) when such year is the first year of his tenancy, the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay; or in the absence of any agreement, such rent as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine to be a fair rent;

Compare Act XIX of 1868, ss. 35 & 36.

(b) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy, the rent which was payable in the preceding year, unless a different rent has been agreed upon, in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable.

In fixing a fair rent under clause (a) of this section, the Revenue-officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood, and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates.

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall, unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake, be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum.

B. 5.

Diminution of area of holding.

67. When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished, by diluvion or otherwise, during any year of tenancy, a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine the rent payable for the holding for such year.

B. 73.

Rents payable by protected tenants.

68. When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty-eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order, or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty-six whichever may be greater.

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year.

B. 74: No. 3, p. 18.

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.

69. Except as provided in this Act, no Court shall determine the rent proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant.

Sub-letting.

70. An ordinary tenant shall not, in the absence of a written contract empowering him to do so, be entitled to sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

B. 75.

Ejectment on expiry of term.

71. A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after the first day of May next preceding the end of such term, be deemed to be, in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement, an ordinary tenant:

Provided that, if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term, the notice specified in section fifty-six shall not be required; and such tenant may, on the expiration of such term, be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty-nine.

Sub-letting.

72. A tenant for a fixed term may, in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary, sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(A).—Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.

B. 76: No. 3, p. 15.

Ex-proprietors of sír-land.

73. Any owner of sír-land shall be deemed to become an occupancy-tenant of such land in the following cases, *viz.*:—

(a) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate it;

(b) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land-revenue; or

(c) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment-debtor.

Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.

74. Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant with rights of occupancy of any land, or in terms equivalent thereto, in any record-of-rights of such land made before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded.

B. 77: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 8: No. 1, p. 16: No. 2, pp. 31 & 32: No. 3, p. 16: No. 2, p. 31:

Twelve years' rule.

75. Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein: Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination; or (2) held in lieu of wages; or (3) sír-land.

Explanation I.—Land sub-let is not "held" either by the sub-lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section.

Explanation II.—The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or, when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was, or, had this Act been in force, would have been, bound to recognize such acquisition, the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19, 22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Explanation III.—When, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical redistribution, lands which a tenant may, in accordance with such custom, have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the same lands as the lands which he held prior to such exchange.

B. 78: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19-22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.

76. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution, and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

B. 79: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p 30: No. 3, pp. 61 & 62: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Tenant changing land in other cases.

77. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold such land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

B. 80.

Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.

78. In the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease, or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy-five.

B. 81.

Tenants in Sambalpúr.

79. In the district of Sambalpúr, every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant in respect of all the land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease; and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty-nine.

B. 82.

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

80. Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract.

(B).—Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.

Descent of occupancy-right.

81. The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land: Provided that, except in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding. B. 83: No. 3, p. 37.

Right of transfer.

82. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding, or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent, to any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with him in such holding. B. 84.

Every absolute occupancy-tenant, and, in the districts of Chánda and Nimár, every tenant having a right of occupancy, may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding, or any undivided share thereof, to any person to whom the right of occupancy would, under the provisions of section eighty-one, descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living. No. 3, pp. 31-36.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

83. No entry in the Record-of-rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy-tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter: B. 85.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy-tenant under any power recorded in a Record-of-rights.

Right to sub-let.

84. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub-let his holding or any part thereof: B. 86: No. 3, pp. 29-31.

Provided that in the districts of Chánda and Nimár tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not, during the term of such settlement, be entitled to sub-let.

Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

85. No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has agreed to transfer or has sub-let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub-let the same if it appears that he so agreed, or sub-let, believing in good faith that he had such power. B. 87: No. 3, p. 31.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.

Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.

86. The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding, unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is changed under this Act. B. 88: No. 4, p. 19.

Power to fix money rent where not fixed at or since settlement.

87. A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money, or his landlord, may apply to a Settlement-officer if a settlement is in progress, or if no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement-officer, or after such settlement and B. 89.

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue-officer, to a Revenue-officer, to fix such rent; and such officer shall, except as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant, fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say:—

No. 2, p. 37: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 72.

(a) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue on similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl; and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl;

(b) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him;

(c) to any circumstances, such as the status or caste of the tenants, which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent; and

No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 2, p. 32: No. 3, pp. 23 & 24.

(d) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement, and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose:

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section, except by a Settlement-officer.

"Circle" in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement-officer, or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment-circle.

B. 90.

Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.

88. (a) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpúr district;

(b) rents of absolute occupancy-tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act; and

(c) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement-officer,

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven.

B. 91: No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.

89. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, the landlord may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely:—

(a) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been, owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist, and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made;

(b) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding;

(c) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense;

(d) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 92: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Abatement of such rent.

90. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, such tenant may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely:—

(a) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (d), and applicable to the holding, or

(b) that, since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act, or

(c) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 94: No. 3, p. 37.

Rents of certain tenants not to be charged on certain grounds.

91. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the rents of occupancy-tenants in the districts of Sambalpúr, Chánda and Nimár, or of absolute occupancy-tenants, shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (d), has been made, or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished, when such increase or diminution has not been caused by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

B. 95.

Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.

92. Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpúr agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which, at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed, shall be void; but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord.

B. 96.

Power to make rules for determining rents.

93. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement Officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy, and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty-seven, clause (b), may be allowed.

Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

94. In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others, the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement-officer, and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money-rent; and, on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money-rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same:

Act VIII of 1879, s. 9.

Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer, when any such application made before him is opposed, to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same.

(*D*).—*Miscellaneous.*

B. 97.

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.

95. Every absolute occupancy-tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy-eight or section seventy-nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have, with respect to his landlord, a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding.

B. 99.

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.

96. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who, at the passing of this Act, has, or may hereafter acquire, rights of occupancy, are those which are described in this chapter.

Quasi occupancy-tenants.

97. Any owner of sír-land who—

(*a*) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly agreeing to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it; or

(*b*) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880,

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force, or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession, to retain the actual possession of the land, paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

B. 100: No. 3, p. 41.

Cognizance of certain applications.

98. The Revenue-officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject-matter of the following applications, namely:—

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7);

(2) applications to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 13);

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50);

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53);

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66);

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67);

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy-tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90);

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94);

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act; and, subject to the provisions herein contained, may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court, namely:—

(*a*) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing, estimating or appraising any crop, or receiving any deposit;

(*b*) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties.

Procedure on such applications.

99. In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety-eight, the Revenue-officers shall, as nearly as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880.

From every order passed by a Revenue-officer in respect of any such matter, an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land-revenue Act.

B. 103: No. 3, pp. 41 to 45.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

100. Subject to the provisions of section ninety-eight, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant: Provided that—

(*a*) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or a Settlement-officer, hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such; and

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Courts of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise.

B. 103 (*c*).

Certain suits may be entered in separate register.

101. The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,—

(*a*) suits for an arrear of rent;

(*b*) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease, whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not;

(*c*) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied, or for penalties (section 9);

(*d*) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38);

(*e*) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57);

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits, but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe.

B. 104: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 110.

Plaint in such suits.

102. In such suits the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land, and, when fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field comprised in the holding; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and

the instalments according to which such rent is payable.

B. 106: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.

103. Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed.

B. 107.

Recovery of penalties under section 9.

104. If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section.

B. 108.

Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.

105. In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits, the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, section 15, shall be read as if, for the words "thirty days," "six weeks" and "ninety days," the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted.

An application for the re-admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1868, s. 20: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 15.

When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.

106. If, in a suit for an arrear of rent, it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed,

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue-officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1868, s. 13.

Set-off.

107. In any such suit no set-off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such.

B. 111.

Interest on arrears.

108. In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum as the Court thinks fit.

B. 112: Act IX of 1868, s. 118.

No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.

109. No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable.

B. 113: Cf. Act X of 1859, s. 13.

No appeal in certain arrear-cases.

110. When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless—

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or

(*b*) a question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

New.

Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

111. The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Short title.
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859.
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin, and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed. Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed, during a long course of years, by a powerful proprietary body, and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted, the result of applying it to a country in which, until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue-paying classes was somewhat loosely marked, and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges. Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable, experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions. To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed.

2. It will be observed (section 2, clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes, and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as raiyats. Many of its provisions, especially those of a protective nature, would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village, or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadár or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor, and is quite well able to protect himself; but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description.

3. The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes, namely, those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI, and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V, applying only to particular descriptions of tenants.

Beginning with the former class, and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills, section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought, &c., the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed.

4. This section is based on the similar provision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council, but with this important difference that, instead of requiring the Revenue-officer, on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended, to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed, it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties; and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent.

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North-Western Provinces appears advisable, because, owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces, suspensions or remissions of land-revenue may be granted without that minute field-to-field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent, and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants.

5. Section 11, which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land, is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, which invalidates revenue-free grants made by Málguzárs. The object of both is the same, *viz.*, to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land-revenue Bill).

6. Passing over, for the moment, the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimár contained in section 12, we come to sections 17 to 22, which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding. This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint, which, as a matter of fact, has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords, and which it is apprehended would, if commonly employed, lead to abuses. The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord, by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence, to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following.

7. The effect of sections 27 to 38, relating to ejectment, taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer, may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term, no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court; that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him; and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted.

8. Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor. They provide that, as a rule, the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant; but that, if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him, the tenant may make such improvement, and, having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected. The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record-of-rights to the contrary.

9. Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co-proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co-proprietors. Section 47 provides that in such cases the co-proprietors shall be bound, if the tenant requires them to do so, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding.

10. Section 48 (*b*) enacts that, except as provided by the Bill, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord; and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill, except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy-tenants to be presently referred to.

11. Sections 50 to 52, which empower a Revenue-officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing, at the instance of either party, when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms, are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattás and kabúliyats.

12. Section 54, which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re-assessment, is in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats, though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement.

13. With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants.

These classes (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr) are as follows, namely:—

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III);

(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV);

(3) tenants with a simple right of occupancy (chapter V);

(4) absolute occupancy-tenants (same chapter).

14. Taking these in their order, it will be seen from section 48(*a*) and section 55 that it is to be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy, or hold under an unexpired lease, is "an ordinary tenant," and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure.

15. The position of the ordinary tenant, as shewn in Chapter III, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England; and in the Bill, as originally framed by Mr. Jones, such tenants were designated "tenants from year to year"; but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law, and accordingly the term "ordinary tenant," which connotes nothing, has been substituted for it.

16. The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant, as defined by the Bill, is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court, and that when he resides in the village, has cultivated any land there for five years, and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord, he may, when an order for his ejectment is applied for, claim to be protected from ejectment; and the Court will be bound to protect him, unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him.

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will, as a rule, at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy.

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council; but it is obvious that, if only by reason of its novelty, it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee.

17. As an "ordinary tenant" is either removeable upon notice, or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition, it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent; and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple.

18. Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice. The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated, to a great extent, by the terms of the leases under which they hold, and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that, when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term, the tenant will, in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an "ordinary tenant," and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III.

19. Proceeding now to Chapter V, which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy, it will be seen that the status of an occupancy-tenant, when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may, as a rule, be claimed on any one of three grounds, namely :—

1st, that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as sír, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73 :

2ndly, that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy-tenant of the land in a settlement-record prepared before the passing of the Bill; or

3rdly, that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status.

20. As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes, it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required, the right not being acquired when the land is sub-let. On the other hand, it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village-custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattísgarh; and by section 77 that, once the right has been acquired, it shall not be lost by the tenant's removal to another holding, if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged; but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy-tenant on his new holding. This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act of 1868, and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings, to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy-rights.

21. In whichever of the above modes the occupancy-status may have been acquired, its incidents will (section 96) be presumed to be those described in chapter V. The principal of those incidents are as follows :—

1st, that (section 81) the right of an occupancy-tenant descends lineally as if it were land, but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a cosharer in the holding;

2ndly, that, while an occupancy-tenant is allowed (section 84) to sub-let, he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a cosharer; and

3rdly, that he is, in the absence of a contract fixing his rent, entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill.

22. These rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq.*, and are among the most important provisions of the Bill.

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87), and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it.

A new settlement is considered to reopen completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy-tenants, and, accordingly, at the first determination of these rents after the settlement has commenced, *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration. The rent-rates "assumed" by the Settlement-officer for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent, will be looked to; as also will the customary rates of rent which, as a matter of fact, are paid by tenants of the same class. Nor will other circumstances, such as the caste of the tenants, which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases, be left out of account.

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will, during the currency of the settlement, be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds. These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1st, that the area of the holding has been altered;

2ndly, that its productive power has been altered; and

3rdly, if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents, that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished.

23. The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue-officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed. When, owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality, such an inquiry appears to be called for, it will, it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

24. The "absolute occupancy-tenants," so called because, when the subject of occupancy-rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces, their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute, are simply occupancy-tenants with certain additional privileges. The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record-of-rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited.

They differ from ordinary occupancy-tenants chiefly in the following particulars, *viz.* :—

1*st*, that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81);

2*ndly*, that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy-tenants;

3*rdly*, that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue-officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy-tenants may be enhanced or reduced; and

4*thly*, that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements.

25. As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable, in the interest of these tenants, to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement, but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords.

26. In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr has for convenience sake been omitted, and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here.

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants. The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwárí settlement would not, under the circumstances, be the most suitable.

When, therefore, it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors, it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants, and, in accordance with the arrangements then made, the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy; that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpúr shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears; that (sections 81, 91, 95), as regards the descent of the occupancy-right, fixity of rent, and the right to improve, the occupancy-tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy-tenants; and that (section 82) occupancy-tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy-tenants. Lastly, in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them, it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent.

27. It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure, and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant, except the fixation of rent, to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing, as the North-Western Provinces Rent Act does, a special set of tribunals for their disposal. The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated. In the Central Provinces, the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions, and there can never be any difficulty in arranging, as required by the proviso to section 100, that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue-administration. This being so, to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication, and without any reason whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have arisen in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere.

C. GRANT.

The 31*st July*, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON 1879-80.

No. 770 A, dated Allahabad, the 9th July 1880.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read—

Statements A12, B12, C12, for rabi 1879-80.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total area irrigated during rabi 1879-80 was 844,330 acres. This area was less by 231,622 than that of the previous rabi, but greater by nearly 90,000 acres than the average area of the four* years preceding 1878-79. This increase is considerably more than the increase of area attributable to new canals and extensions, which does not exceed 23,000† acres.

YEAR.	Acres.
*1874-75 . . .	752,745
1875-76 . . .	758,403
1876-77 . . .	776,358
1877-78 . . .	729,845
1878-79 . . .	1,075,952

Average irrigated by new canals in four years, 1874-75 to 1877-78		Acres.	48,730
Area irrigated, 1879-80—		Acres.	
Agra Canal		36,286	
Lower Ganges Canal		29,744	
Extensions (not more than) . . .		5,000	= 71,030
Increase due to new canals and extensions in 1879-80, as compared with four previous years . . .			†22,300

2. Thus, in spite of the decrease from the exceptional area of 1879-80, there has been a real growth in ordinary canal irrigation. This has been attained in the face of agricultural disadvantages extending over a large portion of the area commanded by the canals which materially affected the irrigation in several canal divisions. The opening of the season for rabi cultivation found an unusually heavy kharif harvest on the ground, and a population unable to reap it on account of the epidemic fever with which the whole of the North-Western Provinces, but especially the districts lying south-east of Meerut, were stricken. The consequence of this was great delay in gathering in the harvest and deficiency of the labour necessary to prepare the soil for the rabi sowings, which, by diminishing the area under cultivation and delaying the watering of the crops, seriously affected the irrigation of the lower divisions of the Upper Ganges, the two open divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal, and the whole of the Agra Canal. The Executive Engineer of the Cawnpore Division estimates that had the irrigation begun at the usual

time, or a month earlier than it did begin, an additional area of 20,000 acres would have been irrigated in that division alone.

3. In addition to this cause the very heavy monsoon rains of 1879 (which in these lower districts of the Doab continued up to October) flooded much of the area usually under rabi cultivation, and, by filling the jhíls and hollows, afforded other sources of irrigation than the canal.

4. In the upper divisions of the Ganges Canal these causes were not so much felt. The rains ceased earlier in the upper part of the Doab, and had the people been in their usual health, they would have prepared the ground while it was still moist without the aid of the canal. As it was they were unable to plough until the soil was dry, the water being more quickly carried off here than in the lower divisions owing to the more advanced state of the drainage works: consequently they were obliged to take canal water for the purpose of breaking up the ground and sowing the crops. Similar conditions obtained on the Eastern Jumna Canal, but even here it is reported that the sickness affected the irrigated area, and that the demand for water was much limited by incomplete and patchy sowings.

5. The winter rains were scanty and favourable to canal irrigation, except in some portions of the Bulandshahr Division. There was a considerable fall everywhere in February, but this was so late that its effect on the area irrigated from canals could not have been very great.

6. The following statement compares the areas irrigated on the several canals for the last four years:—

Canal.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Ganges	592,951	503,701	725,871	557,937
2. Lower Ganges	...	...	16,020	29,744
3. Agra	32,231	105,982	83,094	36,286
4. Eastern Jumna	104,397	103,100	181,228	142,201
5. Dún	6,869	7,381	9,607	8,804
6. Rohilkhand	37,483	7,004	57,237	66,277
7. Bijnor	1,711	1,475	1,283	1,730
8. Bundelkhand Lakes	711	1,202	1,612	1,351
Total	776,353	729,845	1,075,952	844,330

This table clearly brings out the fact that, except on the Agra Canal, there is no decrease in the area of 1879-80 if compared with that of an ordinary year.

7. The Agra Canal, being a new work, is liable to considerable fluctuations in the irrigated areas of dry and of ordinary seasons, because in seasons of good rainfall it has no steady area of superior crops to fall back upon. On the older canals there is a well-established area of such crops which have come to be entirely dependent on the canal, and which in ordinary seasons furnish the greater portion of the revenue. On a new canal, on the other hand, there will be a rush for water to save the food crops in a bad season, when the price of food goes up; but when good seasons come round again, the same crops will either be irrigated from wells or grown without any irrigation at all. This is what has happened on the Agra Canal, and the result is that in 1879-80 the area was not much more than it was in 1876-77. The crops on which the decrease has occurred, as compared with the very large area of 1877-78, are as follows:—

Wheat	17,447
Barley and coarser grain	28,789
Pulses	16,317
Others	7,143
	69,696

The wheat, owing to the great sickness, was probably not grown at all, and the other crops (if sown) were grown without canal water. The following table will illustrate the above remarks by comparing the area of wheat and barley with

that of all other crops, chiefly the coarser grains, on the Ganges, Eastern Jumna, and Agra Canals :—

	Ganges.				Eastern Jumna Canal.				Agra Canal.			
	Wheat and barley.	Per cent.	Other crops.	Per cent.	Wheat and barley.	Per cent.	Other crops.	Per cent.	Wheat and barley.	Per cent.	Other crops.	Per cent.
1876-77 . .	538,650	91	54,301	9	98,078	94	6,319	6	14,947	46	17,284	54
1877-78 . .	409,651	81	94,050	19	86,270	83	16,830	17	46,832	44	59,150	56
1878-79 . .	597,779	82	128,092	18	157,275	86	23,953	16	51,589	62	31,505	38
1879-80 . .	481,612	86	76,325	14	127,889	89	14,312	11	21,216	58	15,070	42

The figures show a large and fairly constant area of the better crops to which canal water is a necessity on the two older canals which is wanting on the newer work.

On the Agra Canal during the season under review this cause of diminished irrigation was further aggravated by the scarcity of labour. The cultivated area in Gurgaon and Muttra is supposed to have been the smallest on record, and it consisted chiefly of gram and other inferior crops, which in consequence of the heavy monsoon rains required no irrigation.

8. The following table shows the areas of the principal crops for six years :—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Other grains.	Pulses.	Opium and drugs.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48,629	10,184
1875-76	471,198	191,812	31,973	35,719	12,986
1876-77	532,221	110,361	24,821	26,584	12,530
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	61,328	10,823
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901	15,371
1879-80	482,703	210,959	83,861	33,401	15,104

The effect of the plentiful rains of 1879 is seen in the small area of pulses irrigated. The area under the poorer grains compares very favourably with that of other years.

The following table compares the rabi assessments of the years noted under occupier's rate :—

Canal.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	11,75,306	10,23,990	14,91,412	11,36,064
Lower Ganges	.	...	37,276	68,537
Eastern Jumna	2,19,133	2,16,822	3,76,455	2,99,508
Agra	76,860	2,45,207	2,23,023	96,530
Dún	8,156	8,365	10,767	10,014
Rohilkhand	21,129	4,275	32,955	36,796
Bijnor	1,664	1,581	1,358	1,803
Bundelkhand	2,049	3,403	2,469	2,242
Total .	15,04,297	15,03,643	21,75,715	16,51,524

and in addition to this there is a revenue of above Rs. 52,000 from owner's rate.

Order.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*

Ordered also, that copies be circulated to the Governments of Bengal, Punjab, to the General Department of this Government, and to the Board of Revenue, for information.

By order, &c.,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. A12—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1879-80.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN CANAL DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated.		1879-80 as compared with 1878-79.		Rainfall for six months, October to March 1880.												Total.	
			Rabi, 1878-79.	Rabi, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.			
							1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879	1880	1878-79.	1879-80.
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	66,353	57,774	...	8,579	...	...	...	...	·6	...	...	1·1	·4	4·0	·5	...	1·5	6·0
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	103,863	90,658	...	13,205	...	...	...	...	·3	·4	·1	...	·4	1·4	·4	...	1·2	1·8
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	206,473	129,478	...	76,995	...	·4	...	...	·3	·9	·4	·1	1·3	...	·5	...	2·5	1·4
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	137,870	62,229	...	75,641	...	2·2	...	...	·8	1·5	·1	·2	·6	·6	·1	...	1·6	4·5
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	95,548	75,948	...	19,600	...	1·2	...	...	·2	·6	·2	...	...	·3	·2	...	·6	2·1
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	32,934	13,553	...	19,381	...	·3	...	...	...	·2	·2	...	...	·4	·2	...	·4	·9
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	36,631	19,013	...	17,618	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·5	...	·8	·5
Etah	967,680	620,800	37,052	53,784	16,732	...	...	·8	...	...	...	·1	·3	...	...	·1	·1	...	·4	1·0
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	63,556	63,588	32	...	...	·7	...	...	...	·5	·5	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	1·7
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	28,189	25,448	...	2,741	...	·8	...	...	...	·2	·2	...	·1	·8	·2	...	·5	1·8
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	71,231	73,579	2,348	...	...	·5	...	...	...	·1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·6
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	96,477	95,932	...	545	...	1·9	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	1·9
Delhi	817,280	532,480	589	9	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	·2	·9	...	·9	·3
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	29,447	5,175	...	24,272	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·1	2·0	·2	...	·5	...	·8	2·5
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	9,607	8,804	...	803	·2	·2	...	...	·2	·6	·2	1·5	2·0	3·8	5·3	...	7·9	6·1
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	1,283	1,730	447	...	...	·2	...	...	·8	·8	·1	·1	1·6	1·8	1·0	...	3·5	2·9
Tarái	588,793	144,230	3,941	4,202	261	...	...	2·1	...	...	...	·7	·2	·1	1·2	·6	·3	...	1·7	3·5
Pilibhít	873,094	} 1,228,040	53,296	{ 41,420	} 8,779	...	...	·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	1·5	·9
Bareilly	1,037,416			{ 20,655			...	2·3	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·2	1·1	·4	...	·6	4·7
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	586	443	...	148	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	·4	1·5
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	1,026	908	...	118	...	3·7	...	...	...	..	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	3·7
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	1,075,952	844,330	28,599	260,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Net decrease ...		...	231,622														

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D.

No. B12—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1879-80.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN CANAL ZILAS.

Crops.	Sahárunpur.	Muzaffurnagur.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Fatehpur.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Turái.	Pilibhít.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	762	565	1,752	1,314	1,065	152	369	463	667	309	431	938	2	124	486	...	9	491	148	2	18	10,067
Sugarcane	21	56	47	3	1	11	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	1	...	...	2	238
Cereals—Wheat	50,260	76,278	100,301	37,453	33,823	3,767	5,076	25,982	30,450	10,719	30,618	36,363	6	3,694	6,706	1,082	1,609	17,365	11,005	104	42	482,703
Barley	2,546	5,436	16,598	12,314	23,699	4,064	5,435	15,257	24,340	9,985	35,874	53,689	1	221	614	80	...	...	...	99	707	210,959
Oats	403	18	525	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552
Chena	...	...	28	475	976	92	143	299	234	61	25	2	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2,417
Other grains*	89	183	397	...	...	...	1	1,374	1,250	6	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	3,387
Mixed grains	1,030	47	1,802	7,916	13,761	4,333	6,895	9,037	2,653	...	...	...	...	701	...	467	2,145	17,925	7,671	57	65	76,505
Pulses—Gram	861	3,055	3,449	625	2,297	1,070	1,041	618	701	156	546	555	...	231	...	...	177	2,248	1,111	134	63	18,938
Peas	97	2,430	2,527	1,715	20	...	5	...	332	367	355	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,073
Arhar	...	...	6	3	14	...	2	15	11	..	9	22	...	3	...	...	7	10	...	...	1	103
Masur	922	1,678	1,224	61	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	65	946	330	15	...	5,287
Fodder crops	24	148	339	70	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	599
Fibres—Cotton	6	113	131	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Other fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Dyes—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other dyes	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drugs—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	2,418	3,551	5,524	2,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14,574
Other drugs	2	...	4	23	27	11	4	29	69	65	18	8	...	24	190	...	...	48	3	...	5	530
Oil-seeds	313	69	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	9	190	2,341	387	...	...	3,472
Miscellaneous†	438	582	341	255	246	52	41	499	455	227	158	240	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	3,659
Total, 1879-80	57,774	90,658	129,478	62,229	75,948	13,553	19,013	53,784	63,588	25,448	73,579	95,932	9	5,175	8,804	1,730	4,202	41,420	20,655	443	908	644,330
Total, 1878-79	66,353	103,863	206,473	137,870	95,548	32,934	36,631	37,052	63,556	28,189	71,231	96,477	589	29,447	9,607	1,283	3,941	53,296		586	1,026	1,075,952

* Rice, maize, bajra, juár.

† Paleo and crops insufficiently irrigated.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D.

No. C12.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1879-80.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED BY CANALS IN CANAL DIVISIONS.

Crops.	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Total Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal. Kásganj.	Lower Ganges Canal. Mainpuri.	Total Lower Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Cabals.	Dún Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Jhánsi.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Hamírpur.	Bijnor.	Grand Total.
Gardens and orchards	297	499	828	1,092	1,732	1,409	820	6,677	67	...	67	1,547	622	648	486	2	18	...	10,067
Sugarcane	12	4	21	3	1	2	1	44	...	...	...	87	12	1	...	...	2	92	238
Cereals: Wheat	27,309	31,416	56,776	30,445	48,137	39,740	61,616	295,439	7,597	7,481	15,078	122,506	11,767	29,979	6,706	104	42	1,082	482,703
Cereals: Barley	1,338	6,387	16,656	3,588	36,207	51,471	70,526	186,173	4,971	3,483	8,454	5,383	9,449	...	614	99	707	80	210,959
Cereals: Oats	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	480	...	...	605	...	...	...	1,552
Cereals: Chena	...	...	20	125	1,776	131	58	2,110	...	...	...	...	295	...	...	12	...	...	2,417
*Other grains	...	30	320	...	3	58	1	412	...	2,584	2,584	346	...	45	...	...	...	...	3,387
Mixed grains	...	5,452	...	4,421	23,222	...	...	33,095	2,372	...	2,372	1,157	11,551	27,741	...	57	65	467	76,505
Pulses: Gram	1,877	326	716	658	2,524	515	1,270	7,886	186	224	410	4,567	2,342	3,536	...	134	63	...	18,938
Pulses: Peas	755	3,238	...	1,427	...	1,375	904	7,699	...	...	...	1,369	5	...	...	..	...	...	9,073
Pulses: Arhar	...	7	1	...	20	15	26	69	11	...	11	...	5	17	...	...	1	...	103
Pulses: Masur	728	...	325	131	4	...	...	1,188	...	...	...	2,701	...	1,341	42	15	...	...	5,287
Fodder crops	...	4	155	120	8	...	...	287	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	599
Fibres, cotton	14	...	14	...	...	1	...	29	...	...	...	222	2	...	...	...	...	...	253
Other fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes, indigo	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other dyes	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	37	7,514	6,835	14,386	184	...	184	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	14,574
Other drugs	1	1	2	13	73	103	49	242	3	...	3	1	38	51	190	...	5	...	530
Oil-seeds	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	325	2	2,918	161	...	...	9	3,472
†Miscellaneous	78	87	...	256	336	566	340	1,663	21	560	581	1,198	196	...	...	20	1	...	3,659
Total, 1879-80	32,466	47,451	76,301	42,287	114,081	102,905	142,446	557,937	15,412	14,332	29,744	142,201	36,286	66,277	8,804	443	908	1,730	844,330
Total, 1878-79	36,678	71,865	102,304	122,561	143,078	110,564	138,821	725,871	9,880	6,140	16,020	181,228	83,094	57,237	9,607	586	1,026	1,283	1,075,952

* Rice, maize, bajra, juár.

† Paleo and crops insufficiently irrigated.

G. H. D. WALKER.
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first four months of the official year 1880-81, and of the nine preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																		YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.			
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72 . .	..	...	32,23	...	...	14,05	...	...	1,14	...	...	9,32	...	...	9,54	...	...	66,28	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	...	...	32,70	...	...	15,81	...	...	1,48	...	...	8.94	...	...	17,36	...	...	76,29	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	...	...	29,74	...	...	14,76	...	...	99	...	...	10,15	...	...	15,16	...	...	70,80	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	...	...	33,07	...	...	15,64	...	...	98	...	...	9,90	..	...	12,40	...	...	71,99	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	31.12	5.90	37,02	16,11	3,25	19,36	75	80	1,55	6,56	5,25	11,81	2,68	15,72	18,40	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	24,66	3,64	28,30	13,70	45	14,15	59	8	67	6,12	3,10	9,22	3,39	10,62	14,01	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	30,85	3,72	34,57	16,34	48	16,82	1,00	14	1,14	4,23	63	4,86	3,75	8,87	12,62	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	25,60	4,61	30,21	15,45	70	16,15	77	9	86	5,47	1,52	6,99	5,04	10,99	16,03	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	23,54	2,76	26,30	13,39	73	14,12	1,29	7	1,36	4,51	1,74	6,25	4,23	14,45	18,68	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	22,00	2,91	24,92	16,61	60	17,21	1,85	8	1,93	5,20	3,33	8,53	4,04	14,45	18,49	49,70	21,37	71,07	1880-81.

N. B.—1. Collections for the years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, the returns not distinguishing refunds separately.
2. The figures for the years previous to 1875-76 do not include Land Customs Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 14th August 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1880.

Circular No. 16 Railway, dated Simla, 5th August 1880.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 32R. of 22nd September 1879.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 13R. of 12th June 1880.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1880.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., decreased from 1,080 in the corresponding quarter of 1879 to 653, or by 39·5 per cent. against an increase of 3·4 per cent. in the open mileage and 1·1 per cent. in the train mileage. The decrease chiefly took place on the following Railways:—

East Indian	250
Eastern Bengal	13
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	22
Madras	13
Great Indian Peninsula	72
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	13
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	82

2. The very large reduction on the East Indian Railway appears to be due to the elimination from the present returns of minor accidents which were previously included in the returns. Under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" the number of accidents is shown as 5 against 58, and under "Miscellaneous" *nil* against 173.

3. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway there was a decrease of 9 accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 8 under "Miscellaneous," and an increase of 11 accidents under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

4. The decrease in the number of cases on the Madras Railway was chiefly under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, &c., leaving the rails."

5. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was a decrease of 24 accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 15 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 20 under "Fire in trains."

6. On the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch the number of cases of "Fire in trains" fell off from 17 to 5.

7. On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway the number of accidents diminished from 24 to 11 under "Trains running over cattle," 18 to 2 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 11 to *nil* under "Failure of wheels," 19 to 1 under "Failure of couplings," and 21 to 1 under "Miscellaneous."

8. There was on the Indus Valley State Railway an increase of 32 accidents, of which 22 appear under "Trains running over cattle."

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers 1 killed and 7 injured against 3 injured, and among railway servants 6 killed and 8 injured against 1 killed and 14 injured. Of the 7 passengers injured, 5 received slight injuries only from a collision which took place between a goods and a mixed train on the Punjab Northern State Railway; 4 servants were killed and 5 injured on the South Indian Railway by the slipping of the bank at the Gunnacherri river while being excavated for erection of a sleeper pier. It is not clear whether this bank had anything to do with the working of trains; but if not, the casualties should have been included in Part IV.

10. The following table exhibits the numbers of accidents under the different classes and the numbers of persons killed and injured thereby :—

	Number of accidents	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	25	1	5	...	...	1	5
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	15	...	1	...	...	...	1
Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	1	...	1	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	17	...	...	1	...	1	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of tyres	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of axles	19	...	1	...	...	...	1
The failure of couplings	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other accidents	34	...	...	4	7	4	7
Total	653	1	7	6	8	7	15

11. The failures of couplings were, as in the 4th quarter of 1879, very large on the Punjab Northern and Rajputana State Railways, being 11 and 15 respectively out of a total of 38. The attention of the Director General of Railways has already been drawn to this point, in Public Works Department Circular No. 13R. of 12th June 1880.

12. Out of 24 cases of broken rails, 16 occurred on the Northern Bengal and 6 on the Muttra-Háthras Railways. As compared with the corresponding previous quarter, there was a decrease of 8 accidents under this head on the former line.

13. The number of cases of fire in trains on the Indus Valley State Railway has diminished from 22 to 18, but still it is larger than that on any of the other railways.

14. The cattle accidents were very large on the South Indian, due to imperfect fencing and unprotected gates, also on the Indus Valley, being 30 and 29 respectively against 19 on the East Indian, 14 on the Northern Bengal, and 13 on the Great Indian Peninsula.

15. Of the 79 cases in which the goods trains, &c., left the metal, 16 took place on the Rajputana, 15 on the Great Indian Peninsula, 11 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and 10 on the Punjab Northern; and of the 68 failures of the machinery, &c., of engines, 23 took place on the Punjab Northern and 15 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi.

16. The number of accidents from the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines, was also the largest on the latter line, *viz.*, 9 out of a total of 16.

17. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	2	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	...	1
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	2	11
Other accidents	...	1
TOTAL	5	15

And the accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	11
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	3	14
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	2	8
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	2	9
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	2	2
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	4	4
Whilst passing between vehicles	...	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	15
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	3
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	3
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	10
Miscellaneous	5	11
TOTAL	29	93

18. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, 21 killed and 6 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 6 were suicides, and 3 killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

19. The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter :—

	1st Quarter, 1879.		1st Quarter, 1880.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	...	8	1	7
„ misconduct or want of caution	2	14	5	15
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	7	32	11	24
„ misconduct or want of caution	23	74	24	77
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	3	1	...	2
Trespassers, including suicides	13	11	27	6
Other persons	12	4	3	5
TOTAL	60	144	71	136

20. In addition to the above, 17 persons are reported to have been killed and 41 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 74 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Governments and Officers concerned should be invited to the large number of cattle accidents on the South Indian and Indus Valley State Railways; large number of cases of broken rails on the Northern Bengal; fires in trains on the Indus Valley; derailments of goods trains, parts of goods trains, engines, &c., on the Rajputana; failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines on the Punjab Northern; and the accidents from the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information, together with copies of the returns compiled.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burmah.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg; and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Officiating Deputy Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1880, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also in the case of the two former Classes between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Mean mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		Passengers.						Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors.						Other Persons.								Total all Classes.	
				From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.		Total.			
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Guaranteed.	1,503¼	East Indian	1879	...	1	1	5	1	6	1	6	5	23	6	29	...	...	6	4	...	...	6	4	13	39
	1,503¼		1880	...	...	3	5	3	5	4	11	8	19	12	30	...	...	10	...	...	1	10	1	25	36
	171¾	Eastern Bengal	1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
	171¾		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	3	2	4	2
	547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1879	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9
	547		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	..	5	2
	(a) 663¼	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1879	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	2	1	8	3	10	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	5	14
	(a) 663¼		1880	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	11	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	13
	857	Madras	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	..	8	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	8
	857		1880	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
	612	South Indian	1879	..	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	7
	634		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	5	4	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	12
	1,268¼	Great Indian Peninsula	1879	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	3	9	22	12	25	1	...	1	...	8	2	10	2	22	29
	1,275¾		1880	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	18	8	19	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	12	21
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	5	3
	444		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1879	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28		1880	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	27¼	Nalháti	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	27¼		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	219	Northern Bengal	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
	230		1880	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	4

STATE.	282	Tirhoot	1879	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	82		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	...	Patna-Gya	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	57		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	103½	Punjab Northern	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
	(b) 150½		1880	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	9
	501¼	Indus Valley	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	2	2	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	11
	501¼		1880	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	4	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	4	9
	29	Muttra-Háthras	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	428½	Rajputana	1879	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
	462		1880	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
	35	Sindia	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) 33		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Western Rajputana	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82½		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
	172	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	178		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	20	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40½		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Khámgaon	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Amráoti	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Wardha Coal	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	145½	Dhond-Manmád	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
	145½		1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	121	Nizam's	1879	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	5
	121		1880	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	163	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1879	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
	161		1880	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	8,201	TOTAL ...	1879	...	8	2	14	2	22	7	32	23	74	30	106	3	1	13	11	12	4	28	16	60	144
	8,483¾		1880	1	7	5	15	6	22	11	24	24	77	35	101	...	2	27	6	3	5	30	13	71	136

(a) Exclusive of the distance (13 miles) between Ghazeábad and Delhi.
(b) Includes Salt Branch (32 miles).
(c) Mileage of the Southern Section only.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the 1st Quarter of 1880, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for
practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, &c., see Table No. 4.		1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		SER From accidents to trains, &c., see Table No. 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	5	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
	Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	South Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	..
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley ...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana ...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Sindia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Western Rajputana ...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ... 1880 ...	1	7	2	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	2	11	...	1	6	22	6	8	4	11	3	14	...	1	...	...	2	8	2	9
	TOTAL ... 1879 ...	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	3	2	22	1	14	4	7	1	11	1	4	...	1	2	8	1	2

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

VANTS.																																		OTHERS.											
7. Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	10	1	...	1	1	..	2	...	...	1	1	2	7	12	30	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	1	10	1	25	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	5	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	5	12
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	8	19	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	12	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	15	2	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	3	10	5	11	35	101	...	2	21	6	6	..	3	5	30	13	71	136
...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	7	9	...	3	2	4	2	...	...	1	..	6	...	1	1	12	4	15	30	106	3	1	8	11	5	...	12	4	28	16	6	144

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1880, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	East Indian.							Eastern Bengal.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.							Sind, Punjab and Delhi.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	60	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1	...	...	...	1	...
Number of Passenger miles	160,635,958							19,053,619							30,021,674							62,099,145						
Do. of Servants employed	20,569							5,468							4,323							15,073						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,228,309							169,460							337,515							758,108						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1880, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.							BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...		..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...		..	.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	..	...	...	...	.	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	5	4	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	4	6	4	6	59	...	1	...	..	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	40,445,018							34,343,237							77,498,492							41,473,277						
Do. of Servants employed	6,107							6,956							19,285							5,116						
Train mileage of all descriptions	508,274							299,292							1,738,830							340,566						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1880, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Tirhoot.							Patna-Gya.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	1,374,701							745,492							78,550,875							4,441 975							5,088,171						
Do. of Servants employed	240							182							1,884							871							670						
Train mileage of all descriptions	9,144							11,402							131,793							35,634							23,785						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1880, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley.							Muttra-Hathras.							Rajputana.							Sindia.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	...	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	62	...	5	...	...	...	5	72	...	...	1	2	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Punjab Northern.	Indus Valley.	Muttra-Hathras.	Rajputana.	Sindia.
Number of Passenger miles	17,399,116	17,200,695	1,287,794	21,183,289	471,023
Do. of Servants employed	1,191	3,563	156	2,361	64
Train mileage of all descriptions	166,076	334,062	10,556	516,336	6,076

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1880, &c. —*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Western Rajputana.							Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.							Gaekwar of Baroda's.							Khamgaon.							Amraoti.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	3,907,392							9,110,946							668,384							93,552							118,842						
Do. of Servants employed	371							1,284							90							47							51						
Train mileage of all descriptions	73,541							118,718							15,539							2,928							2,280						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1880, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4

	Wardha Coal.							Dhond-Manmad.							Nizam's.							Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.							Total all Railways.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	5	...	...	1	5
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	15	...	1				1
4. Collisions between light engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		1	...	1	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...			...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...			...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	1	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
25. Other accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	4	7	4	7
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	1	7	6	8	7	15
Number of Passenger miles ...	428,203							3,495,474							4,416,323							13,493,160							649,045,827						
Do. of Servants employed ...	358							1,288							613							1,238							99,412						
Train mileage of all descriptions ...	12,642							58,953							55,7[illegible]							126,261							8,091,847						

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the

Number of RAILWAY

	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	7	4	..	2	5	4	...	19	5	...	.	...	..		4	...	1	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	1	.	..	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.	...	..	...
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	1	1	1	...	11	1	..	1	.	2	9	15	2	..	2	...	4	...	1
	Madras	...		...	..	1	1	..	..	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	...
	South Indian	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	30	3	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	2	2	1	...	15	...	..	13	8	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India		...	...	...	..	3	...	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	..	.	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	...	..	..		..	...	...
	Northern Bengal	..	1	1	..	1	...	...	..	14	3	...	..	5	...	..	2		2	..	16
	Tirhoot	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		.
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...
	Punjab Northern	...	6		...	...	10	...	.	2	...	1	..	23	...	...	1	.	11	..	..
	Indus Valley	...	3	...	.	..	3	...	...	29	4	1	4	5	..	..	.	.	1		..
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...		6
	Rajputana	...	2	4	..	1	16	3	...	9	2	3	..	1	...	.	2		15	...	...
	Sindia	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Western Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	2	...	1
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Khándgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		.	..	..	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...		...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	11	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	8	1	...	...	4	...	...	11	4	1	...	2	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL FIRST QUARTER	1880	..	25	15	3	6	79	11	1	176	32	17	16	68	2	...	19	...	38	...	24
	1879	1	14	32	8	18	180	38	3	149	25	17	13	54	5	12	16	2	50	..	27

No. 4.

1st Quarter of 1880, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of passengers.		Per million of passenger miles.	
																			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	4	5	...	60	...	...	1	...	1	...	1,503¼	2,065,637	2,228,309	160,635,958	1,374	1,482	106,859	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	549,988	169,460	19,053,619	3,202	986	110,938	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	530,331	337,515	30,021,674	670	617	54,884	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	3	8	73	1	...	...	...	1	...	663½	931,262	758,108	62,099,145	1,404	1,143	93,593	1·073	...	0·016	...
...	...	10	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	963,623	508,274	40,445,018	1,124	593	47,194	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	50	...	...	4	6	4	6	634	1,028,288	299,292	34,343,237	1,622	472	54,169		...	...	...
...	...	8	3	...	59	...	1	...	...	...	1	1,275¾	1,144,838	1,738,830	77,498,492	897	1,363	60,747	...	0·873	...	0·013
...	...	1	1	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,472,420	340,566	41,473,277	3,316	767	93,408	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	146,234	9,144	1,374,701	5,223	327	49,096	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	37,729	11,402	745,492	1,385	418	27,358	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	3	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	181,576	131,793	78,550,875	789	573	341,526	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	131,837	35,634	4,441,975	1,608	435	54,170	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	127,787	23,785	5,088,171	2,242	417	89,266	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	5	62	...	5	...	...	...	5	150½	378,021	166,076	17,399,116	2,512	1,103	115,609	...	13·227	...	0·287
...	...	18	...	4	72	...	...	1	2	1	2	501¼	264,381	334,062	17,200,695	527	666	34,316	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	71,023	10,556	1,287,794	2,449	364	44,407	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	4	65	...	1	...	...	...	1	462	458,028	516,336	21,183,289	991	1,118	45,851	...	2·183	...	0·047
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	16,229	6,076	471,023	492	184	14,273	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	82½	118,707	73,541	3,907,392	1,439	891	47,362	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	230,775	118,718	9,110,946	1,296	667	51,185	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	36,346	15,539	668,384	897	384	16,503	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11,694	2,928	93,552	1,462	366	11,694	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	19,807	2,280	118,842	3,301	380	19,807	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	15,892	12,642	428,203	353	281	9,516	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	145½	64,083	58,953	3,495,474	440	405	24,024	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	67,471	55,767	4,416,323	558	461	36,499	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	1	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	312,950	126,261	13,493,160	1,944	784	83,808	...	...	...	...
1	...	70	16	34	653	1	7	6	8	7	15	8,483¾	11,376,957	8,091,847	649,045,827	1,341	954	76,505	0·088	0·615	0·002	0·011
...	...	119	34	254	1,080	...	3	1	14	1	17	8,201	10,457,005	8,005,417	565,412,751	1,275	973	68,944	...	0·287	...	0·005

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JULY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1316 AND 1317 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH AUGUST 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	District	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
RAJPOOTANA.	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	20 8	19 0	13 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	13 12	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVIII OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th July 1879	For week ending 17th July 1880	Total from 1st January to 19th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 17th July 1880.	Total increase in 1880	Total decrease in 1880
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
31st July 1880	East Indian ..	5,91,818	6,23,504	2,51,94,231	2,32,89,252	...	19,04,979
24th ditto ..	Eastern Bengal ...	56,003	77,457	18,78,963	19,01,947	22,984	...
[illegible]th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	52,785	66,909	28,82,110	25,86,829	...	2,95,281
31st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,36,637	1,77,400	60,56,961	66,61,750	6,04,789	..
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,28,260	1,14,697	37,15,386	33,60,525	..	3,54,861
24th ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,387	69,688	18,18,826	20,01,135	1,82,309	...
31st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,53,183	3,35,648	1,66,40 891	1,51,64,374	...	14,76,517
31st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	73,972	99,176	48,27,841	52,33,050	4,05,209	...
	TOTAL ..	13 56,045	15,64,479	6,30,15,209	6,01,98,862	...	28,16,347
	State.						
31st July 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	1 872	2,100	78,764	77,882	...	882
31st ditto ...	Nalhati ..	1,444	951	52,344	43,645	...	8,699
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	54,326	51,008	23,29,551	22,73,287	...	56,264
31st ditto ..	Holkar ..	15,963	11,000	4,80,036	4,64,970	...	15,066
Last 4 days of June 1880.	Khamgaon ...	..	(c)	(a) 33,851	(b) 25,970	...	7,881
31st July 1880	Amraoti ...	603	585	51,353	41,763	...	9,590
24th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	3,988	753	1,17,262	1,29,107	11,845	...
17th ditto ..	Nizam's ...	11,482	13,116	3,87,139	3,95,106	7,967	...
31st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	7,430	7,959	2,71,902	3,04,566	32,664	...
31st ditto ..	Punjab Northern ...	24,107	51,313	9,29,540	16,60,725	7,31,185	...
31st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,921	9,333	1,85,154	2,54,724	69,570	...
24th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,542	14,097	5,89,864	8,39,601	2,49,737	...
31st ditto .	Northern Bengal ...	16,891	22,072	6,86,956	8,03,921	1,16,965	...
Last 11 days of June 1880	Sindia (Northern Section) ..	1,771	(c)	61,644	(b) 59,758	...	1,886
31st July 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	1,225	...	35,453	35,453	...
31st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	981	24,475	3,34,004	3,87,294	53,290	...
24th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	46,786	47,776	15,30,871	(d)30,58,181	15,27,310	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	5,220	5,917	42,438	2,42,686	2,00,248	...
31st ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras .	1,454	1,758	74,170	63,154	...	11,016
17th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	5,910	...	4,20,571	4,20,571	...
24th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	.	498	...	(e)45,350	45,350	...
	TOTAL	2,13,781	2,71,846	82,36,843	1,16,27,714	33,90,871	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,69,826	18,36,325	7,12,52,052	7,18,26,576	5,74,524	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,50,63,135	3,51,95,022	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS			3,61,88,917	3,66,31,554	4,42,637	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.
(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 17th July 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH AUGUST 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Bengal, Assam, Burma, Rajputana, Oudh, and the Central India States prospects continue favourable, though more rain is said to be wanted at Morar and Sutna, where, however, there was, in each case, a fair fall in the preceding week. The accounts from the Punjab are also satisfactory, except in the Peshâwar district. In the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, the rain has been slight in most districts, though heavy in a few. Prospects are generally good, except in Nimár. In Allahabad, Agra, Nágpur, Saugor, and Seoni more rain would be beneficial.

There is a distinct improvement in the Madras Presidency and in Mysore. Rain has fallen in the Kolar and Túmkúr districts, where it has hitherto been very deficient. From parts of several Madras districts complaints still come that crops are withering for want of rain; but the fall has been general, and in some places fairly abundant, so that crops, previously suffering, have revived.

In Berar, rain is still much needed at Amraoti. In the Bombay Presidency, water is required for the autumn crops in Sind, and more rain is urgently wanted in the Deccan districts. There have, however, been slight and partial showers during the week in Poona, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur.

On the whole, prospects are good in the Eastern, Central, and Northern Provinces; in Southern India they have improved; and it is only in parts of Western India that the want of more rain is, as yet, urgent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 18th)—		
Bellary ...	1·15 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 28·1; standing crops generally good, withering in three taluks; paddy harvested in one taluk, yield average; worms destroying dry crops in one taluk.
Kurnool ...	·95 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; crops partially fading, have improved by recent rains; fever and guinea-worm prevalent.
Ganjam ...	2·6 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 33·12.
Kistna ...	·77 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 30·34; dry crops fading; river 6 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·24 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 21·61; dry crops generally good.
Coimbatore ...	2·13 (average of sixteen stations).	*Ragi* 23·86; crops suffering from want of rain in portions of two taluks, withered in portions of three, elsewhere fair, harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, and sugarcane in three taluks—outturn of *cholum* poor, others average.
Tanjore ...	2·44 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 23·61; rivers 2 to 8 feet; crops generally improved by recent rains.
Madura ..	1·10 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 23·33.
Malabar ..	·97 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 21·9; harvest of first crop in three taluks, yield average.
Travancore ...	·37	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Aug. 18th)—		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Strong westerly winds; river at Kotri on 16th 16 feet 11 inches, against 17 feet 8 inches on same date last year; want of rain in four talukas injuring *kharif* crops; fever in four talukas, cattle-disease in one; river eroding at Keti town.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in three talukas.	Rice crops attacked by disease in two talukas; fever of mild type in three talukas; insufficiency of water complained of in northern and southern talukas; river is not so steady or so high as it should be.
Ahmedabad ...	·95	Total rainfall 19·75; young crops thriving; public health generally good.
Baroda ...	1·41	Total rainfall 24·03; *kharif* sowings completed; crops in healthy condition; fever rather prevalent; rain much wanted in Okhámandal.
Surat ...	1·38	Total rainfall 25·97; sowings mostly completed, except in places where it is retarded owing to moisture; standing crops healthy.
Násik ...	.....	Rain still holds off; health generally good, prices not rising.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·66	Total rainfall 42·50, being 10·87 below average; average abnormal temperature *nil*; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	1·05 at Mawal; ·05 at Khed; ·04 at Junnar; *nil* elsewhere.	Rain very much wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	·65 at Newasa; ·30 at Sheogaon; *nil* elsewhere.	Rain urgently wanted; *kharif* crops in good condition in Jamkhed, Sheogaon, and in those parts of Nagar, Newasa, Akola, and Shrigonda, where they exist, withering where they exist in other talukas; season for sowing *kharif* over; ague continues in Karjat; cattle-disease in Sheogaon and Newasa.
Sholapur ...	·94	Total rainfall 15·20; crops withering in places for want of rain; public health good.
Dharwar ..	....	No report.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Kanara ...	·66 at Karwar; maximum at Siddapur, 4·14; minimum at Yellapur, ·63.	Total rainfall 75·59; rice crops coming into ear at Karwar.
Rajkot ...	·22	Total rainfall 11·45; more rain wanted; crops thriving; health good. *General Remarks.*—*Kharif* crops require water in Sind; rain greatly wanted in the Deccan districts; crops doing well in Guzerat.
Bengal—(Aug 18th)—		
Chittagong ...	14·77; heavy rain on 13th.	Weather fine; damage to crops apprehended; cholera and cattle-disease continue; prices stationary.
Dacca ...	6·89	Harvesting of early paddy nearly completed, yield full average; harvesting of jute commenced, yield expected to be average; prospects of late paddy and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	5·79	Prospects of rice crops and jute excellent; harvesting of early rice and jute commenced in some places; transplanting of late rice still going on; price of common rice stationary; fever prevalent.
Moorshedabad ...	4·28	Early paddy being reaped and in Jungipore sub-division harvested; late rain has improved state of crops, a few more showers will enable ryots to finish cultivation; fever in some thanas of Sadr.
Rajshahye ...	5·67	Early rice being cut, yield expected to be average; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	5·17	Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting going on; jute being cut, outturn average; an outbreak of small-pox in thana Royna.
Rungpore ...	1·99	Prospects of crops favourable; more rain wanted; fever still somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	3·92	Prospects of autumn crops excellent and of rice moderate; public health good.
Purneah ...	4·25	Prospects fair; rice being transplanted; rivers high; much fever and some cases of small-pox.
Patna ...	7·78	Heavy rain somewhat damaged autumn crops; prospects of paddy good.
Durbhunga ...	4·20	Weather cloudy; sufficient rain has fallen for autumn crops; transplanting of paddy in progress; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	3·15	Weather rather dry for the season; prospects of crops excellent; transplanting of paddy continues; food-grains cheap; general health good, but in some villages in Pachumba sub-division cattle-disease prevalent.
Cuttack ...	3·35	Prospects of crops favourable; low lands flooded; small-pox and cholera still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Good and general rain during week, but more is wanted in Rungpore and parts of Bogra and in Palamow sub-division; transplanting of late rice proceeding favourably and in many places finished; early rice and jute being cut, yield generally expected to be a fair average one; sugarcane and other minor crops doing well; in Patna division autumn crops on low lands in places damaged by excessive rain; damage to crops also apprehended in Chittagong; fever prevalent in several places, otherwise general health good; small-pox and cholera still reported in Cuttack and Pooree.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 17th)	Very little rain since last Friday.	Rain much wanted for late rice; hardly any sickness of any kind; prices fairly stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	1·7	More rain required; cholera rather worse in interior, 52 deaths, much better in municipality, 26 deaths; wheat 20½ seers, coarse cleaned rice 19⅝ seers, unhusked rice 26 13/16 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	4·0	Prospects good; health good; crops thriving.
Jhánsi („ 19th)	·3	Prospects good; weeding continues; prices rising.
Agra („ 17th)	Partial rain; ·2 at Sadr; ·2 at Fatehpur.	Prospects fair if rain falls soon; strong westerly wind blowing and dispersing the clouds; health good.
Bareilly („ 18th)	Average 3·0 throughout the district.	Weather now clear; wind west; crops in good condition; health generally fair, but four or five cholera cases in Bareilly city; prices steady.
Meerut („ „)	·1 at Meerut; 1·6 at Baghput.	High west wind; no clouds; fever in four tahsils; cheapest wheat 18 seers, barley 29 seers, gram 20 seers.
Kumaun („ 17th)	Slight rain	Sufficient rain for crops has fallen; prospects good; wind variable; cattle-disease prevalent.
Lucknow („ 18th)	·6 at Sadr; 1·1 at Mohanlalganj; and ·2 at Malihabad.	Barley 30 seers; cholera increasing; prospects fair; more rain wanted.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	3·3 at Sadr; ·4 at Kunda; and 1·4 at Patti.	More rain wanted for paddy; young crops are thriving; *sawan* and *kakun* have come out in ear.
Sitapur („ 18th)	2·1	Prospects good; prices steady; wheat 22 seers, barley 36 seers; cholera still exists; general health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·7 to 1·6	*Jarhan* being transplanted; prospects very favourable. *General Remarks.*—Rain fell in all districts in the early portion of the week, but there is now a break with west winds in Meerut and Agra; prospects as yet favourable, but more rain is needed; prices fairly stationary; cholera decreased in Allahabad city, but has increased in the district and also in Lucknow; fever in Meerut, otherwise health fairly good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Aug. 17th)—		
Delhi ...	1·3	Agricultural prospects and health fair; slight fluctuation in prices.
Hissar ...	1·6	Prices rising; health good.
Umballa ...	1·0	Sowings completed; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Crops nearly sown; health good; prices rising.
Lahore ...	.....	Sowings progressing; health good.
Ferozepore ...	From ·1 to 2·2 in parts	Crops promising; prices fluctuating.
Siálkot ...	From ·3 to 1·2 in parts	Agricultural prospects good; health good; prices steady.
Ráwalpindi ...	Nearly 3·0	Agricultural prospects promising; slight fever prevalent.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects bad; slight fluctuation in prices.
Mooltan ...	.....	Agricultural prospects good; health good; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Sowings progressing; agricultural prospects improved; small-pox decreasing; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; agricultural prospects promising, except in Peshawar.
Central Provinces—(Aug 18th)—		
Nágpur ...	·07	Cloudy and close; prospects continue favourable, but rain much wanted; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	·09	Weather fine and cool; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Saugor ...	·23	Weeding continues; prospects of cotton good; small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; rain wanted for crops in poor soils.
Seoni ...	·36	More rain wanted for rice; prospects of other crops good.
Hoshangabad ...	·37	Cotton and other crops fair; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur .	.....	Report not received.
Sambalpur (Aug. 12th)	6·25	Heavy showers throughout week with intervals of sunshine; prospects good; cholera slightly prevalent; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Little rain in all districts excepting Sambalpur and Bálághát; prospects continue favourable, and a fall of rain will be very beneficial in some parts; in Nimar matters still continue unpromising; transplanting and weeding operations generally in progress; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in some districts, and cholera is reported from Sambalpur; prices continue easy.
British Burma—(Aug. 14th)—		
Akyab ...	4·12	Total rainfall 145·77; general health good; cattle-disease decreasing; sowings nearly completed; crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	2·47	Total rainfall 65·33; public health good.
Bassein ..	2·50	Total rainfall 69·08; slight small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy planting proceeding; a little cattle-disease in one township; weather fair and agreeable; rise in river near embankment not so high as was expected.
Prome ...	·61	Total rainfall 33·14; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·70	Total rainfall 112·62; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Toungoo .	3·37	Total rainfall 54·33; public health good; cultivation proceeding.
		General Remarks.—With the exception of a little small-pox here and there, public health good; agricultural operations proceeding satisfactorily; some crops in Mergui have been destroyed by floods; rainfall sufficient throughout province.
Assam—(Aug. 18th)—		
Gauháti ...	3·16	Weather cooler; rain has been very opportune.
Sylhet ...	9·22	Prospects of crops good.
Cachar ...	5·04	Weather seasonable; more than half of *dumahi* and *murali* crops reaped, fair outturn; sowing of *sail* crop progresses; common rice 17¾ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	8·8	Seasonable weather; prospects of rice crop good; weather cool; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 18th)—		
Bangalore ...	4·01	Rain in Kolar and Túmkúr has improved prospects there; crops generally in good condition; coffee prospects in Coorg poor; health good, cattle-disease prevalent; prices fallen in parts.
Mysore ...	2·39; partial falls in Kolar and Túmkúr districts.	
Mercara ..	2·08	
Berar & Hydorabad—(Aug. 18th)—		
Amráoti ...	.....	Great want of rain; crops withering.
Akola ...	·35	Sowing operations in active progress.
Hyderabad ...	·43	Total rainfall since 1st January 13·27; crops withering for want of rain; cattle-disease in one taluk only; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	e of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Aug. 18th)—		
Indore ...	·2	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ..	·23	A few cases of cholera in surrounding villages and city of Gwalior and one in Morar Cantonment; prices stationary; rain wanted.
Sutna ...	·34	*Jowar* 36½; rain much wanted for rice crops.
Rutlam ...	·45	Weather clear; health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·06	Crops thriving.
Goona ..	·06	Sowings completed; wheat 19½ seers; health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	.....	Report not received.
Agar ...	·52	Agricultural prospects favourable; health good.
Nowgong ...	·2	Health fair; cultivating prospects favourable, but rats doing damage in places.
Mánpur ...	1·5	Crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 18th)	·11	Cloudy.
Sirohi („ 15th)	1·9	Tanks and wells full; healthy; prospects very good; seasonable.
Marwar („ 13th)	4·76	Nine months water in tanks; health good; prospects very favourable; prices falling.
Meywar („ „)	3·79	Tanks and wells full; health fair; prospects good.
Harowtee („ 14th)	·26 in Tonk; 6·6 in Kotah during past fortnight.	Health good; prospects favourable.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	2·72, 4·81 during past week.	Prospects and health good.
Ajmere („ 18th)	·23	Prices fallen.
Jeypore („ „)	·04	
Bhurtpore ...	*Nil*	High variable winds; prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwur (Aug. 17th)	·72 average	
Nepal—(Aug 10th)—		
Katmandú ...	4·6	Much rain during the week, good for the rice.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 24th August 1880.

No. 882.—Mr. A. R. Birks, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Town of Moulmein, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the duties of the office from Major M. Furlong and during the absence on furlough of Mr. D. G. Macleod, or until further orders.

PATENTS.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 68.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 88 *of* 1879.—Richard Morris, Superintendent of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company's Oil Factory, resident at Lahore, in the Punjab, for improvements in the machinery and methods employed to pull punkahs and drive thermantidotes, and in the details connected with the construction and hanging of punkahs.

No. 10 *of* 1880.—George Jonas Droste, of Bremen, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in electric type-printing telegraph apparatus.

No. 12 *of* 1880.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for a further improvement in electric lamps, and in the method of manufacturing the same.

No. 23 *of* 1880.—Louis Bollmann and Josef Bollmann, both of Penzing, near Vienna, Austria, for improvements in overhead sewing and apparatus for that purpose.

No. 62 *of* 1880.—Francis Daniel Taylor, of Aston, near Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, soap manufacturer, for improvements in apparatus for washing or cleansing linen and other fabrics, clothes, and other articles.

No. 64 *of* 1880.—Gasparee Mazza, for improvements in injectors, serving also as condensers.

FORESTS.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 520F.—Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is transferred from British Burma to the Central Provinces, and will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 31st ultimo, the date on which he reported his departure from Rangoon.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 27th August 1880.

No. 240-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 130-G.-P., dated 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. F. Diekmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. A. Barckhausen has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 242-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 132-G.-P., dated 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. H. Chiaves as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 25th August 1880.

No. 1697-G.-G.—Surgeon Shibram Borah, Medical Officer in charge of the Naga Hills District, is appointed to be Assistant to the Political Officer, Naga Hills, with effect from the date of this notification.

The 26th August 1880.

No. 1706-G.-G.—Mr. H. A. Anderson, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed temporarily as Assistant Political Officer in Kuram, *vice* Mr. J. A. Grant.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 1715-G.-G.—Mr. J. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed Assistant Political Officer in the Naga Hills, with effect from the 12th July 1880.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August 1880.

No. 23-I.-E.—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Monier Williams, Esq., M.A., Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford.

Captain W. J. Williamson, B.S.C., Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Commissioner of Abkari Revenue, and Superintendent of Stamps, Assam.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 490.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J. C. Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate General.

Colonel C. Nedham, Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate.

With effect from the 21st August, 1880, *vice* Colonel J. N. Young, whose tour of staff service has expired.

No. 491.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Surgeon C. J. McCartie, M.D., Officiating Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. C. Ross, transferred to civil employment.

No. 492.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Francis John Smith, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant William Campbell Durham, who has been superseded for absence without leave.

Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Alan Wood Rendell is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant.

Doctor William Forsyth, to be Honorary Surgeon, *vice* Honorary Assistant Surgeon Harry Ford-Clark, who has been superseded for absence without leave.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 493.—The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatches, relating to the defeat of a body of Zermúttis at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880, by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B.:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 7894-K., Kabul Field Operations, dated Simla, 20th August 1880).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4341-A., dated the 13th August 1880, forwarding despatches relating to the action fought at Patkáo

Shana by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the command of Brigadier-General Palliser, against the Zermúttis.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the Commmander-in-Chief's information, that the Governor General in Council has perused with much satisfaction the correspondence regarding these operations, and entirely concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in considering that great credit is due to the Cavalry Brigade of Major-General Hills' Division, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., and to the officers and men whose services have been so prominently brought to notice in this despatch.

3. The despatches will, I am to add, be published in the Gazette at an early date.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4341-A.,—*Kabul*,—dated Simla, 13th August 1880).

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatches relating to the action fought at Patkáo Shána on the 1st July 1880, by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B., against 1500 Zermúttis.

2. His Excellency considers that great credit is due to Brigadier-General Palliser and the troops engaged, and desires me to bring to special notice the names of Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Captain L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, whose conduct was admirable, affording a brilliant example of squadron leading.

3. The conduct of Captain S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, is also specially worthy of notice, and Sir Frederick Haines considers that all the officers and men mentioned,—indeed, the whole force,—deserve the favorable notice of Government.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DONALD M. STEWART, K.C.B., Commanding in Northern Afghanistan, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 3143,—"*Field Operations*,"—dated Kabul, 20th July 1880).

Letter No. 6652-L., dated 12th July 1880, from Major-General Hills, C.B., V.C., Commanding the 3rd Division, with its enclosures.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the accompanying report, as per margin, of a very successful action fought on the 1st instant at Patkáo Shana, in the Logar Valley, by the Cavalry Brigade of Major-General Hills' Division under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B.

The operation reflects much credit on the cavalry of the 3rd Division, and I have great pleasure in supporting the recommendations made by Major-General Hills, C.B., V.C., in favor of Brigadier-General Palliser and the officers and men whose services have been favorably brought to notice in his despatch.

From MAJOR-GENERAL J. HILLS, C.B., V.C., Commanding the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Northern Afghanistan Field Force,—(No. 6652-L.,—"*Field Operations*,"—dated Camp Zargunshahr, 12th July 1880).

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Field Force, Northern Afghanistan, that on the evening of the 30th June I received information from the Political Officer, Major Euan Smith, that some 1000 or 1500 Zermúttis were said to be at Patkáo Shana, detained by Sirdar Hassan Khan, in expectation of reinforcements reaching them under Mahomed Jan.

2. I therefore directed Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., to proceed with his Cavalry Brigade early next morning towards Patkáo Shana and Hisárak, and to ascertain whether any hostile gathering was present at either place or in the neighbourhood, and I gave him instructions to flash to me for assistance, or press home an attack as circumstances required.

3. Brigadier-General Palliser started at 3-30 A.M., with a force as per margin, and, on approaching Patkáo Shana, learnt that the enemy had had timely notice of his approach, and were in full retreat. A few horsemen on his left front gave him a clue to the line of retirement, and Captain G. M. Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, in command of his advance guard, following them up, was soon able to report that he saw the main body of footmen about two miles ahead, making away towards Altimor.

1st Punjab Cavalry.		
British Officers	... 5	
Sabres ...	... 226	
		231
2nd Punjab Cavalry.		
British Officers	... 3	
Sabres ...	... 155	
		158
19th Bengal Lancers.		
British Officers	... 5	
Sabres ...	... 183	
		188
Total	...	577

4. Brigadier-General Palliser, leaving a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry under Captain J. H. Broome to watch the village of Patkáo Shana and the Logar Valley, pressed on with the rest of his brigade, and overtook these footmen, some 1500 strong, three miles from the village. He at once attacked, and with such vigor that, although the enemy made several attempts to stand up against him wherever the nature of the ground specially favored resistance, still they were unable to withstand his assaults, and by 9-30 A.M. were utterly routed and had disappeared in the higher hills opposite Altimor, some eight miles having been covered in the pursuit.

5. Many acts of gallantry were performed, the most prominently brought to notice being those of Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Captain L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Sowar Sirbúland Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

6. Over 200 killed and wounded were left on the field, and, though the number may appear small considering the distance to which the pursuit was pushed, the extreme roughness and difficulty of the ground, enabling many to slink away unseen, fully accounts for the same.

7. The leaders of the gathering, found to be almost entirely Zermúttis, were—

Súltan Mahomed, Mahmúdzái,
Ahmed Shah, Kúlangári,
Sáiad Khan, Mandozái,
Abdúlla Khan, Mandozái,

and these, being mounted, galloped off at the first alarm of our approach.

8. The following men of note are reported to be killed, wounded or missing :—

Súltan Mahomed, Mahmúdzái, killed.
His nephew (name unknown), wounded.
A nephew of Sáiad Khan (name unknown), killed.
Mahomed Akbar, 2nd son of Ahmed Shah, Kúlangári, mortally wounded.

9. Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan, with a small party of some 100 sowars, watched Captain Broome's squadron from the low hills between Patkáo Shana and Kila Jabbar, and retired towards Charkh on the return of the cavalry from the pursuit.

10. Some of our late deserters were among the enemy,—

A havildar, Bengal Sappers and Miners, killed.
A syce, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, taken prisoner.
A sowar, 1st Punjab Cavalry } who escaped.
A sowar, 2nd " " }

11. As soon as I received information, by heliogram, that the enemy were in full flight, I sent messengers to the different villages in Logar, telling the people to remain in their homes, and that no harm would befall them; and I invited them to search for and send in the wounded. The people were thus re-assured of our good intentions to all who were peaceably inclined towards us, and have already begun to send in supplies. They have been put under great pressure to join in a *gházá* against us, but have hitherto resisted, and appear to be relieved by our presence.

12. The day's work was a long and trying one, the cavalry covering nearly forty miles ere they returned to camp, and I trust that it will meet due approval.

13. I would beg to bring the names of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., to whom I am much indebted for the very thorough way in which he carried out my instructions, and those of the following officers, specially commended by him, to the notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, for favorable recommendation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for any reward he may consider they deserve :—

1. Colonel P. S. Yorke, commanding the 19th Bengal Lancers.
2. Colonel T. G. Kennedy, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Maclean, commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry.
4. Major G. C. Bird, Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade.
5. Lieutenant W. E. G. Forbes, 2-6th Foot, Orderly Officer.

6. Captain Seymour D. Barrow, A.D.C., severely wounded in both arms in a personal encounter with a nephew of Súltan Mahomed, and who up to the time of his being wounded rendered Brigadier-General Palliser much assistance as an Orderly Officer.

Surgeon W. R. Murphy
" P. F. O'Connor
} mentioned as meriting special thanks for their attention to the wounded, often at much risk to themselves from stragglers of the enemy.

14. The following are brought to notice by officers commanding regiments:—

Captain G. M. Abbott. Lieutenant S. D. Gordon. Jemadar Manáwar Khan. " Khan Mahomed Khan. Duffadar Mahomed Ishák. " Sáiad Khan.	19th Bengal Lancers.
Major J. R. B. Atkinson, who specially distinguished himself. Captain D. S. Cuninghame. Lieutenant E. D. J. O'Brien, 40th Foot, attached. Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Ali Khan. " Mir Alam Khan. " (Woordi Major) Salim Khan. Jemadar Hak Newáz Khan. Kot-Duffadar Karam Khan. Duffadar Cheyt Sing. Sowar Jagat Sing. " Sirbúland Khan.	1st Punjab Cavalry.
Captain L. T. Bishop, specially, for spirited leading of his squadron. Ressaldar Jowahir Sing.	2nd Punjab Cavalry.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. PALLISER, C.B., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, to MAJOR-GENERAL HILLS, C.B., V.C., Commanding the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force,—(No. 509-R.,—"*Field Operations*,"—dated Camp Zargunshahr, 2nd July 1880).

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that, in accordance with orders received, I marched yesterday morning at 3-30 A.M., with the Cavalry Brigade, strength as per margin, towards Patkáo Shana and Hisárak, up the Logar Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of a report received of an adverse gathering of tribesmen in that direction, and, if opportunity offered, of dispersing them.

1st Punjab Cavalry.		
British officers	5	
Sabres	226	
		231
2nd Punjab Cavalry.		
British officers	3	
Sabres	155	
		158
19th Bengal Lancers.		
British officers	5	
Sabres	183	
		188
GRAND TOTAL ...		577

2. I proceeded with the intention of first turning the village of Patkáo Shana on its riverside, and thus intercepting the retreat of any enemy that village might contain towards the walled villages, cultivation and water-cuts existing on that side, which might render the action of cavalry difficult,—considering, from its outlying position, with a line of retreat towards the Altimor and other passes to the south, that an enemy would be more likely to be there than in any of the other villages indicated. I was confirmed in this opinion by the information successively received from wayfarers brought in by the advanced files and flanking parties of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and from a Hazara spy returning towards camp, that there was a collection of tribesmen, variously estimated from 400 to 2000 strong, in and around the village of Patkáo Shana, and that others had departed to the hills on the south the day before.

3. I flashed this information back to camp and continued my march, when, within about two miles and a half of the opening in the low range of smooth, undulating hills stretching across the valley from above Kushi, round the point of which lay the village of Patkáo Shana, a horseman or two were observed on our left front, evidently observing our advance. After a little time these were joined by a cluster of footmen,

carrying one red flag. I therefore changed the direction of the head of the column, and advanced with a line of scouts thrown out towards this point, with small detached parties of twenty sabres each for reconnaissance on each flank,—believing that from the crest of the hill I should be able to look down on Patkáo Shana and the lower levels adjacent; but on reaching the top of the rise in view, I found a succession of waves of ascent and descent, over which for about a mile the scouts advanced, the main body of the brigade having been halted at the foot of the first ascent. From the furthest off crest the village of Pátkao Shana was seen to our right front, and to the left front the enemy was observed in compact but full retreat towards the Altimor Pass and about two miles off; there appeared to be at least 1500 footmen, with a few scattered horsemen. Not wishing to hurry the enemy's retreat, I checked the advance of the scouts, ordered up the main body of the brigade (less one squadron of 52 sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, which I had detached under Captain Broome to watch Patkáo Shana, and to summon the *maliks* thereof), and, keeping them concealed in the ravines, took ground to the left under shelter of the ridge, to get as near the enemy as possible before making a direct pursuit, and finally following them direct with one squadron and a half of the 19th Bengal Lancers and two squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the front line (Captain G. M. Abbott, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 19th Bengal Lancers, who had commanded the advanced guard and scouting party, being still detached some distance to the right; he joined the front line of his regiment in the course of the pursuit), supported, under the command of Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C.B., by one squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and one squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry,—in all 503 sabres.

4. It was some time, owing to the difficulty of the ground, ere we came in contact with the retreating enemy, who by this time were much scattered (necessitating the breaking up of our close formation) in knots and singly, taking advantage of the broken, stony, raviny, and sometimes precipitous ground, and fighting generally with desperation when brought to bay. The ground, in fact, was such that on it no cavalry could have touched well-disciplined infantry.

5. Among the first of the enemy overtaken was a stalwart, well-dressed and well-equipped Afghan, evidently a man of some note, armed with rifle, shield, sword and knife, to encounter whom rode out Captain Seymour D. Barrow, Aide-de-Camp to the Major General, whose services had been placed at my disposal as a galloper. In the fight between them, I regret to say, Captain Barrow received two severe sword-cuts, first on his bridle hand, rendering it useless, and another on the right fore-arm, his charger being also wounded in the neck. The Afghan, already badly wounded by Captain Barrow, was finally despatched by Sowar Gúlám Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and a sowar, Jewand Sing, of the 19th Bengal Lancers (the latter, Colonel Yorke's orderly, afterwards killed).

6. The pursuit was continued for a space of two hours, and extended over seven or eight miles from Patkáo Shana to within a few miles of the Altimor Pass, near the valley of Oucha-khan. The enemy were so much disorganized (though they made one or two attempts to form) and scattered right and left of our line, that the supporting squadrons were equally engaged with those in front.

7. At 9 A.M., seeing that the country became more rugged as the mountains were approached, our horses being much fatigued and evidently footsore, and few of the enemy being left in our front and they much dispersed, I sounded the rally, and when our squadrons were collected, commenced our return on Patkáo Shana; our killed being carried on horses, and the most severe of our wounded men on litters made by tying *lúngís* on to lances.

8. Patkáo Shana was reached at about noon, horses watered and fed, and after a couple of hours' rest the march back to camp was commenced, the 1st Punjab Cavalry bringing up the rear,—arriving at 6-30 P.M., the brigade having covered probably not less than forty miles during the day.

9. Our losses were found to be three men and eight horses killed; one British officer (Captain Seymour D. Barrow), twenty-eight men (one of whom died the same evening of his wound) and twenty-five horses wounded. The loss of the enemy I compute, from my own observation and that of others, to have been not less than two hundred.

10. At the close of the pursuit I sent a message to be flashed by the signallers who had been left with Captain Broome at Patkáo Shana, for twelve *dúlis*, which were duly sent.

11. It was reported that the gathering consisted chiefly of men from the Zermút tribe, and that the following men of note were, or had been, with the gathering up to the time of their being pursued, when probably they took advantage of their horses' speed to keep out of danger, namely:—

Súltan Mahomed, Mahmúdzái.	Sáiad Khan, Mandozái.
Mahomed Shah Khan.	Abdúlla Khan, Mandozái.

A nephew of Súltan Mahomed's, who was known to have been in the fight, is said to have been killed; probably he was the man Captain Barrow engaged. A horseman escorted by about 150 mounted followers was observed by Captain Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from Patkáo Shana (and who, he was informed, was Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan) retiring slowly towards Jabbar Kila, apparently watching our movements. They went on towards Charkh shortly before the return of the brigade.

12. The keen eagerness displayed by officers and men was all that could be desired, and had the surface of the country gone over been less rugged, the enemy's loss would have been far greater.

13. I beg to bring to the special notice of the Major-General Commanding, for good service performed,—

Colonel P. S. Yorke, Commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, who had two narrow escapes, a bullet passing through his helmet and another grazing his cheek bone.

Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Maclean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Major G. C. Bird, Madras Staff Corps, my Brigade-Major.

Lieutenant W. E. G. Forbes, 2-6th Foot, my Orderly Officer.

Captain S. D. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, who up to the time of his being wounded rendered me, as did the two officers named immediately above, throughout the day, valuable service in conveying orders and carrying out the instructions it was necessary for me to give.

Surgeons W. R. Murphy, 19th Bengal Lancers, and P. F. O'Connor, 1st Punjab Cavalry, deserve special thanks for their care of, and attention to, the wounded on the field, often at much risk to themselves from straggling and skulking Afghans.

(The medical officer of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry was unavoidably absent from the brigade.)

14. Colonel P. S. Yorke, Commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, mentions—

Captain G. M. Abbott, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, who commanded the advanced guard and eventually the scouting party (I would beg to add the above duties were performed to my entire satisfaction).

Lieutenant S. D. Gordon, the Officiating Adjutant, as particularly forward in the pursuit, killing several men to his own sword.

Surgeon W. R. Murphy, in medical charge of the regiment.

Jemadars Manáwar Khan and Khan Mahomed Khan.

Duffadars Mahomed Ishák and Sáiad Khan.

15. Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Maclean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, brings prominently to notice the conduct of—

Major J. R. B. Atkinson, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, who distinguished himself greatly.

Captain D. S. Cuninghame and Lieutenant E. D. J. O'Brien, 40th Foot (attached as probationer),—the latter a very young officer, who had only joined a few days before.

Surgeon P. F. O'Connor.

Rassaldar-Major Mahomed Ali Khan.

Rassaldar Mir Alam Khan.

Ressaidar (Woordi Major) Salim Khan.

Jemadar Hak Newáz Khan.

Kot-Duffadar Karam Khan.

Duffadar Cheyt Sing.

Sowars Jagat Sing and Sirbúland Khan.

16. Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, particularly mentions the spirited leading of his squadron, throughout the day, of Captain L. T. Bishop, and the conduct of the senior native officer present,—Ressaldar Jowahir Sing, which was all that could be desired.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

Corps.	Killed.											Wounded.												Missing.												Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars	Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Other Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Other Camp Followers.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Other Camp Followers.		
1st Punjab Cavalry	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Horses 7 killed and 16 wounded.
2nd Punjab Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 0 do. and 5 do.
19th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 1 do. and 3 do.
Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Captain Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, A.D.C. to Major-General Hills, V.C., C.B., accompanied Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., as galloper, and had his horse wounded also.
Total ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total horses killed 8, wounded 25.
Grand Total ...	3											20											32	0											32	

(Sd.) C. H. PALLISER, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Cavalry Brigade Staff, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

Return of casualties in action near Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

SUMMARY.

Wounded 1.

Nominal return of officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain ...	Seymour D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers ...	Severe ...	Incised wounds of right forearm and left hand.

19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Return of casualties in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

SUMMARY.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men,—2 killed, 8 wounded.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
708	Sowar ...	Sher Singh	Penetrating gunshot wound of chest.
1411	Do. ...	Fazl Ahmed	Ditto ditto.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
244	Duffadar ...	Sheik Kattú	Slight ...	Incised wound, right forearm.
753	Lce. Duffadar	Búta Singh	Severe ...	Two stabs over chest.
1126	Do.	Atar Singh	Slight ...	Abrasion over left tibia.
1073	Sowar ...	Kaisar Singh	" ...	Incised wound, forearm.
1114	Do. ...	Jowand Singh	Dangerous	Penetrating gunshot wound of abdomen; died of his wounds on night of 1st July 1880.
1252	Do. ...	Dewán Singh	Severe ...	Incised wound of scalp; two stabs over chest.
1398	Do. ...	Enáiat Khan	" ...	Ditto right hand; gunshot wound, scalp; gunshot wound, biceps.
1447	Do. ...	Sher Singh (2)	" ...	Gunshot wound, finger.

1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

Return of casualties in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

SUMMARY.

Non-commissioned officers and men,—1 killed, 17 wounded. *Horses,*—7 killed, 16 wounded.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1066	Duffadar.	Abdúl Baki Khan.	Gunshot wound of neck.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
688	Duffadar ...	Gúlám Jelaní ...	Slight	Incised wounds of hand.
1255	L. Duffadar ...	Búta Singh ...	Dangerous ...	Gunshot wound of wrist.
1228	Sowar ...	Kashi Rám ...	Severe	Incised wound of hand.
1392	Ditto ...	Bhagwán Singh ...	Ditto	Ditto of shoulder.
1504	Ditto ...	Sirbúland Khan ...	Dangerous... ...	Gunshot wound of arm.
1571	Ditto ...	Jagat Singh ...	Slight	Incised wound of temple.
1648	Ditto ...	Mir Alam Khan ...	Dangerous... ...	Gunshot wound of chest.
1698	Ditto ...	Karam Khan ...	Slight	Incised wound of forearm.
1710	Ditto ...	Dalla Khan ...	Dangerous... ...	Ditto of head.
1740	Ditto ...	Isfand Yár Khan ...	Severe	Ditto of arm.
1745	Ditto ...	Sekander Khan ...	Slight	Ditto ditto.
1767	Ditto ...	Emám Baksh ...	Ditto	Punctured wound of hand.
1800	Ditto ...	Nawáb Khan ...	Ditto	Incised wound of forearm.
1805	Ditto ...	Gúláb Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto of hand.
1807	Ditto ...	Fazl Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
1809	Ditto ...	Kháir Mahomed ...	Ditto	Contusion of hand.
1851	Ditto ...	Wazir Singh ...	Severe	Incised wound of arm.

ZARGUNSHAHR,
The 2nd July 1880.

(Sd.) C. MACLEAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.

2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

Return of casualties in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

SUMMARY.

Non-commissioned officers and men, wounded,—3.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
...	Duffadar.	Dharam Sing ...	Slight ...	Sabre wound on right arm.
1385	Sowar ...	Agdeh Sing ...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound on the back.
1626	Do. ...	Bakshish Sing ...	Severe ...	Sabre wound on right hand, and slight wound on chest.

CAMP ZARGUNSHAHR, *The 1st July 1880.*

(Sd.) ... T. G. KENNEDY, *Colonel, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry.*

Expenditure of ammunition in Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

Regiment.	Number of men engaged in each corps.	Rounds of ammunition expended.						Remarks.
		Pr.-shot.	Pr.-shell.	Pr.-shell.	Case.	Total.	Rounds, small arms.	
1st Punjab Cavalry ...	226	...	...	...	...	...	213	Expended in action at Patkáo Shana.
2nd " " ..	155	...	...	...	...	...	Snider C. 19 Pistol 1	
19th Bengal Lancers ...	183	..	...	...	...	...	441	
TOTAL ...	564	...	...	...	...	...	674	

Approximate estimate of casualties caused to the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Date.	Place.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Remarks.
1st July 1880 ...	Patkáo Shana ...	About 200...	Not known	8	A number of men who surrendered were allowed to go away.

ZARGUNSHAHR; *The 2nd July 1880.*

(Sd.) C. H. PALLISER, *Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 494.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. Thomson, Bengal Infantry, Political Agent, 2nd Class, Officiating 1st Class, Agent to the Governor General with the *ex-King* of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 19th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Saunders, Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) under the Regulations of 1868.

Major J. N. Steel, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days—1 year 88 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule XIV, clause (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 495.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. T. Judge, s.c., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave in India, (m.c.) for 304 days, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th March, 1880.

This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Judge in G. G. O. No. 179 of 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 496.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Oswald Menzies,—26th August, 1880.

No. 497.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Permanent.

Sub-Conductor George Hobson, Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, to be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) James Williams, to be Conductor.

Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Conductor) James McPherson, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation.

With effect from the 4th June, 1880, *vice* Conductor A. Campbell, pensioned.

Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Conductor) William Cottrell, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, with effect from the 6th July, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. Preston, remanded.

Sub-Conductors McPherson and Cottrell will continue to officiate as Conductors until further orders.

No. 498.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Thomas Davies Bona, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary, from the 24th March, 1874, and his name will stand in the Army List next above that of Sub-Conductor H. C. Radcliffe.

G. G. O. No. 431 of 1877 is cancelled.

No. 499.—NATIVE ARMY—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Naick Bhugwan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gunput Singh, invalided,—1st November, 1879.

Jemadar Shaik Imdad Ali, to be Subadar, *vice* Hubbeeboollah Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Wulli Mahomed, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaik Imdad Ali, promoted,—1st June, 1880.

3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Bijaie Singh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Sheik Mahboob, "Bahadur," invalided,—1st August, 1880.

Jemadar Sheik Shumshere Ali, to be Subadar, *vice* Jham Singh, deceased,—17th May, 1880.

Jemadar Ramzan Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Sheik Mahboob, "Bahadur," invalided,—1st August, 1880.

Havildar Purmodh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheik Shumshere Ali, promoted,—17th May, 1880.

Havildar Ramchurrun Sookul, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramzan Khan, promoted; Havildar Sheik Elahie Bux, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Tewarry, invalided,—1st August, 1880.

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Mohesa, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Kurreem Bux, invalided; Jemadar Rajah Kurmdad Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Kurreem Bux, invalided; Havildar Sitar Deen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajah Kurmdad Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Nujub Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Daviedeen, invalided; Havildar Soophul Doobey, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Manowr Beg, invalided,—1st July, 1880.

19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Myeeah Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Churn Singh, invalided; Havildar Sunth Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Myeeah Singh, promoted; Havildar Ahmud, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shew Ali, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Gholam Hoossein, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Khurruck Singh, invalided; Jemadar Jeewun Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Mya Dass, invalided; Jemadar Mana Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Khurruck Singh, invalided; Jemadar Roorai Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Wuzeer Singh, invalided; Havildar Mehtab Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Roorai Khan, promoted; Havildar Dussonda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jeewun Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

Havildar Daib Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chuttooreah Thappa, deceased,—15th May, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 500.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

MAJOR-GENERAL (LOCAL LIEUTENANT-GENERAL) SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., R.A.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	...	12th December, 1851.
First-Lieutenant	...	31st May, 1857.
Captain	...	12th November, 1860.
Brevet Major	...	13th " "
Major	...	5th July, 1872.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel		15th August, 1868.
Brevet Colonel	...	30th January, 1875.
Major-General	...	31st December, 1878.
Lieutenant-General (local)		11th November, 1879.

War Services.

Served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of Artillery, including the siege and capture of Delhi, from the 28th June to the 20th September (wounded 14th July, horse shot 14th September); actions of Bolundshuhur (horse shot), Allyghur, Agra, Kanouj (horse sabred) and Bundhera, where he narrowly escaped capture while reconnoitring; present in the skirmishes prior to, and throughout the operations connected with, the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; operations at Cawnpore, from 28th November to 6th December, 1857, and defeat of the Gwalior Contingent; action of Khodagunge; re-occupation of Futtehghur; storm of Meangunge; action of Koorsee and the various operations ending with the capture of Lucknow (thanked by the Governor General, Victoria Cross, Brevet of Major, Medal with three Clasps). Employed on special service with the expedition of 1863 against the tribes on the north-west frontier of India, and was present at the storming of Laloo, capture of Umbeylah, and destruction of Mulkah (Medal with Clasp). Served in the Abyssinian Campaign from January, 1868, as Assistant Quartermaster General with the Bengal Brigade, and, as senior officer of the department at Zoulla, superintended the

From the 8th January, 1880, in room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) T. Wright, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

re-embarkation of the whole army; was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches (Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and Medal). Served as Assistant Quartermaster General and Senior Staff Officer with the Cachar column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, in 1871-72, and was present at the capture of the Kholel villages, and attack on the Northlang range; commanded the troops engaged at the burning of the village of Taikoom, 26th January, 1872 (C. B.).

Served also during the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79 in command of the Kuram Field Force, including the actions of the Peiwar Kotal and the Sapari Pass, the expedition into Khost, and action at Matún (received the thanks of Parliament and created a K.C.B.). On the occurrence of the outbreak at Kabul in September, 1879, resumed command of the Kuram Field Force, and led it over the Shutar Gardan; defeated the Afghan army at Charasiah on the 6th October, and occupied Kabul two days later; subsequently commanded in the operations in the vicinity of Kabul in December, 1879, including the defence of the Sherpur cantonment, and the final defeat and dispersion of the enemy on the 23rd December. Was in command of the forces in Northern Afghanistan up to May, 1880, and subsequently in command of two divisions of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force until August, 1880, when he marched from Kabul for Kandahar in command of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

Has been twenty-three times mentioned in despatches.

From the 8th January, 1880, in room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) T. Wright, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL HENRY FRANCIS MAXWELL BOISRAGON, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign ...	... 14th June, 1845.
Lieutenant ...	... 13th October, 1846.
Captain ...	... 23rd November, 1856.
Major ...	... 19th January, 1858.
Lieutenant-Colonel	... 12th March, 1865.
Colonel ...	... 9th April, 1872.

War Services.

Served in the Burmese war, 1852-53, and was present at the relief of the garrison of Pegu; and commanded a field force against the rebel chief Mong Gouneggie (Medal with Clasp for Pegu). Served also in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, in 1857-58; commanded a wing of the Kumaon Battalion, now the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, at the siege, storm and capture of Delhi (dangerously wounded); commanded a force in the Saharunpore district, and on the 10th January, 1858, encountered and beat back across the Ganges, at Hurdwar, upwards of 1000 of the enemy with four guns, destroying many of the enemy and capturing arms and munitions of war (thanked by Government, Medal with Clasp, and Brevet of Major).

Has commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry since October, 1860.

From the 29th March, 1880, in room of Surgeon-General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., retired.

No. 501.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Muhummud Ayoob, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Mootoosawmy, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—24th May, 1880.

Subadar-Major Ballagooroo, "Bahadur," 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Honorary Captain Subadar-Major Mahomed Hoossain, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—21st July, 1880.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Vurdarajoo, 32nd Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhummud Ayoob, promoted,—24th May, 1880.

Subadar Syed Khader, 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Ballagooroo, promoted,—21st July, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 502.—Colonel C. E. Grogan, 2nd Battalion, 8th Foot, is appointed to command a brigade in the field, with effect from the 15th August, 1880, *vice* Brigadier-General H. R. L. Newdigate, resigned.

While so employed, Colonel Grogan will have the rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 23RD AUGUST, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 17th to 23rd August, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service					Rs. A. P.		
C. A Montanaro (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	20th December, 1879.	No will found	2439 2 0	...	23rd October, 1880.
A. C. Keith ...	Surgeon...	Army Medical Dept.	12th January, 1880.	Will left ...	71 8 10		
Indian Military Service.							
H. A. C. Gray (*b*) ...	Surgeon. .	Indian Medical Dept.	3rd July, 1879.	No will found	933 1 2		

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Father,*—Alfred Montanaro, Esq., Pembroke Dock, South Wales.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin.—Widow,*—Alice Lucia Gray, 26, Albert St., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
Child,—Elizabeth Gertrude Gray.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August 1880.

No. 279.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to Local Administrations, with effect from the 12th July 1880, *vice* Mr. E. L. Gilbert, deceased :—

I.—PERMANENT.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. D. Wallace, Central Provinces.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. W. Brassington, Rajputana.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun (Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank), British Burmah.

II.—TEMPORARY.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. R. Warder, Mysore, *vice* Mr. Colquhoun, permanently promoted.

The 21st August 1880.

No. 285.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. H. H. O'Connell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Madras.

Mr. A. H. Mason, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal.

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from Central India to Bengal.

The 23rd August 1880.

No. 286.—Sergeant T. McEwan, Barrack Sergeant, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Barrack Master, 2nd Class, with effect from 2nd August 1880, to fill a temporary vacancy.

The 24th August 1880.

No. 287.—The services of Baboo Gujadhur Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 25th August 1880.

No. 288.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 88, dated the 12th March 1880, Captain W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in the Civil and Military Works Branch.

The 26th August 1880.

No. 289.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1880.

Mr. S. Tremearne Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 16th of August instant, under Section 44*a* of the Civil Leave Code.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 26th August 1880.

Mr. E. M. Slater has been appointed to act as the Bank's Agent in Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. Moultrie, or until further orders.

For the Bank of Bengal,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd August 1880.

No. 18.—Mr. F. G. Teale, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th August 1880.

No. 19.—Mr. W. H. M. Hare, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th August 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880.

No. 8.—Mr. S. O. Madras, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th August 1880.

The 25th August 1880.

No. 9.—Mr. R. Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August 1880.

No. 35.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th August 1880.

The 18th August 1880.

No. 36.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 275, dated 13th August 1880, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Executive Engineer. 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Military Works Branch on 8th August 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 20th August 1880.

No. 21.—Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, which he availed himself of on the forenoon of the 13th August 1880.

No. 22.—With reference to this Office No. 21 of this day's date, Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, and Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, respectively made over and received charge of the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 12th August 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th August 1880.

No. 112.—The following transfer is made from the Kurram Valley Railway Survey :—

Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

No. 113.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 269, dated 12th August 1880, Mr. S. Jarman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

The 19th August 1880.

No. 114.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 271, dated 12th August 1880, Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Jacobabad Section.

No. 115.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 22nd June 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

Pachmarhi, the 17th August 1880.

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The conditions of contract, specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into four sections as under :—

I.—Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II.—Nerbudda Bridge.
III.—The Ghat Incline.
IV.—From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 15th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of tenders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, *viz.* :—

For Section	I	Rs.	300.
,,	II	,,	600.
,,	III	,,	1,000.
,,	IV	,,	700.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway.

KURRAM VALLEY STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 10th August 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 248, dated 28th July last, Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on these Surveys on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

H. J. NUTHALL, *Major, B.S.C.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 21st August 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three weeks' privilege leave, with effect from 28th July 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 27.—Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 11th August 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave on medical certificate granted him—*vide* Director General of Railways' Notification No. 106, dated 9th August 1880—on the 4th July, and is posted to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer in-Chief.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th August 1880

LIABILITIES	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 79,46,975 6 10)	2,78,63,835	15	6
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,99,16,860 8 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,00,21,423	2	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,47,716	3	5
Sundries	10,99,634	5	9
RUPEES	8,18,22,224	10	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,36,88,925	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,82,453	10	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	43,01,534	10	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,68,59,394	13	0
Balances with other Banks	5,42,592	13	4
Bullion	55,768	0	2
Dead Stock	10,55,729	15	4
Stamps	8,805	7	0
Sundries	4,06,767	3	2
	4,33,01,971	8	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,43,94,360 7 3)	3,85,20,253	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,41,25,892 11 0)			
RUPEES	8,18,22,224	10	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th August 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 16	...	88,658	84	1,754	53,20,744	23,10,670
„ 17	...	91,796	...	1,754	52,29,641	22,24,427
„ 18	...	43,134	1,695	11	51,34,714	21,85,621
„ 19	...	59,428	...	9	51,38,458	21,28,684
„ 20	...	1,12,072	...	9	50,47,355	20,23,058
„ 21	...	1,07,539	...	9	49,53,322	19,22,267

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 23rd Aug. 1880.* J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 26th August 1880 ... Rs. 1,35,31,445-1-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 27th August 1880.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
205	... D 12—28702 ...	5	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.
206	... D 18—54732 ...	100	Raghubar Dial, Mainpuri.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
20	... E 7—53983, D 10—60239 *	5	Nuthoo Mull, Rawalpindee.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 25th August 1880.*

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W52	... M 46—41387 ...	50	D. J. Menezes, Bhosawal.
	M 53—27958 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H129	... M 34—80941 ...	20	Revd. J. F. Casha, Bombay.
H130	... M 51—*1353 ...	10	Budhesing Nunkoosing, Bombay.
M51	... M 37—81436	100	Abdul Rehman Salay Mahomed, Bombay.
	„ —81439		
	M 19—97103	10	
	M 18—89803		

BOMBAY, *The 24th August 1880.*

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
180	... O 68—59285 ...	100	Messrs. Ahmeddeen & Co.
181	.. O 70—96129 ...	500	Babu Hera Lal Roy.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
118	... O 10—31845	10	Beneck Misser.
	„ —51112		
	O 11—87645	10	
	„ —87648		
119	... O 44—29429	10	Babu Doyal Chand Halder.
	„ —29430		
121	... O 77—43281	10	Mr. L. B. B. King.
	„ —43282		
122	... L 21—40012	5	Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co.
	„ —40015		
	L 24—62753	5	
	„ —62752		
123	... L 56—25742	5	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy.
	„ —25743		
196	... O 12—33193 ...	10	Babu Bunsee Lal Abeerchand, Rai Bahadoor.
197	... O 75—38492 ...	10	Babu Mooralydhur Johuri.
198	... L 93—06273 ...	50	Babu Gopeekant Roy.
199	... O 61—03317 ...	20	Mr. E. W. Hart.
	O 60—98716 ...	20	
	O 81—73329 ...	10	
200	... O 77—92981 ...	10	Babu Akhoy Kumar Bosu.
201	... O 68—87971 ...	100	Babu Kristo Lal Dutt.
202	... O 37—37235 ...	5	Babu Ram Lal Chatterjee.
203	... L 26—99723 ...	5	Babu Umbica Churn Chatterjee.

CALCUTTA, *The 27th August 1880.*

FRED. GREENWAY,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—59154 ...	10	Leeharam Chenrai, Munshi, Police Office, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE, *The 17th August 1880.*

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
68	... E 15—56606 ...	50	C. A. Greenwood, Esq., Sealkote.
69	... E 17—02872 ...	20	G. Mitchell, Esq., Lahore.
70	... E 18—09575 to „ —09585	10 each.	Hurchand Roy, Umballa.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
105	... E 15—52505 ...	50	W. F. Woodward, Esq., Mussooric.
	„ —37357 ...	50	
115	... E 16—89974 ...	10	Joala Singh, Lahore.

LAHORE, *The 21st August 1880.*

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
38	B 47—01157	5	Tirunarayana Das, care of B. S. Krishnaswami Nayadu, Inspector of Police, Kumbaconam.
	„ —14669	5	
	B 60—45169	10	
	B 57—66589	20	
39	B 60—70280	10	Varadarajulu Mudali, Kanakapillai of Mr. C. Patch, Vepery, Madras.
	„ —75378	10	
	„ —76349	10	
	„ —77683	10	
	B 57—81028	20	
	„ —81230	20	
	„ —81254	20	
	B 66—13100	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
86	B 55—60533	50	T. V. Arunachala Pilai & Co., Cigar Merchants, Warriore.
87	B 60—43118	10	Ghulam Sheriff, Bhimanaikenpoliem, Trichinopoly, for Jehangir Khan Sahib, Bangalore.
88	B 56—55680	10	M. Abdhula Sheriff, Merchant, Triplicane, Madras.
89	B 61—39646	50	K. Lakshminarasaya, Buchireddipoliem, Nellore District.
90	B 56—78316	10	Mrs. S. Hamilton, Purasewalkam, Madras.
91	B 42—85193	20	B. Ramalinga Aiyar, Pleader, District Court, Cuddalore.
92	B 62—46212	100	Dadabhai Edulji, Ootacamund.
	„ —68776	100	
15	B 41—46046 *	10	Hajee Mitta Kassim & Co., Armenian Street, Madras.
	„ —46049 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 16th August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H28	F 8—56278	20	Ramsarun Ghose, Clerk of the Court, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sambalpur.
1880 81.			
H10	F 13—39076	5	Phirozesha Auderjee, of Kamptee.

NAGPUR,
The 18th August 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th August 1880.

No. 5868.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, PUNJAB

Mr. J. W. Buckner has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Punjab Military Horse Van Dâk and Bullock Train, Rawalpindi.

Mr. C. Lawder has been appointed to be Superintendent, Quetta Division.

Mr. Swinburne has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Quetta Division.

Mr. T. W. Tytler has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Kurrum Division.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 27th August 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	28th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	30th „	Str. *Madura.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 „	1st Sept.	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	31st Aug.	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	2nd Sept.	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon.	6-30 „	3rd „	Str. *Madura.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	4th „	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 „	3rd „	Str. *Satara.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th August 1880.

Ariss, Esq.
Allen, Master F.
Andrew, F.
Bampton, Mrs.
Beecher, E.
Bennett, J. B.
Brown, S.
Carter, J. J.
Castors, T.
Carson, T.
Cartwright, Capt. C.
Canitz, H.
Cooke, William.
Doucett, S. R.
DeCosta, J.
Delamy, J.
DeSilva, F.
Dick, G.
Dick, H. P.
Dicks & Co.
Dickens, T.
Dissent, A. M.
Dixon, J.
Dobson, E.
Dobson, G.
Douglas, C. A.
Douglas, R. H.
Dreberg, T.
Dudman, R. H.
D'Rozario, F.
D'Souza, S.
Fernandez, J. T.
Forbes, H.
Fredrick, G.
Gay & Co.
Gonsalves, Mrs. V.
Gomes, J. T.
Greene, J.
Harrison, Mrs. Anny.
Heart, Mrs. M.
Hodson, R. G.
Jackson, Capt. (P.W.D.)
Jefferson, Mrs. L.
Lima, A.
Long, Mrs. Thresa.
Michael, Master E. S.
Migh, R. H.
Montgomery, R.
Moore, E.
Oldham Brothers (Agents.)
Philips, Alfred.
Poorna Chunder Sing.
Rogerson, Mrs. L.
Robert, La.
Robinson, J.
Rupert, Deck Emma.
Salonon, —.
Sanderson, T.
Saxtor, Joseph.
Shew, G. H. A.
Shields, Mrs. Ann.
Simpson, K.
Smith, A. M. O.
Smith, J. T.
Soull, Henry.
Stewart, Mrs.
Tavernier, Messrs.
Wade, Mrs.
Walsey, Mr. (M D.)
Wallruss, Signr. E.
Walker, C.
Walter, C.
Wells, T. William.
Wight, W. G
Woodburry, —.
Young, I. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Aldley, Capt. J. W.
Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt.
B. F.
Bailly, Harris.
Blair, T.
Blackton, T. W.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
Caller, Monsieur L.
C. G. C.
Coombs, J. W.
Crowlie, E. T.
Curtain, C.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Gomes, J.
Hancock, Mrs
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hamill, James.
Hewett, Lt. W. T.
Hopekirk, William.
Innis, G. R.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kelly, F. J.
Matheson, Alex'
McWilliams, J.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Morton, M.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)
Perks, M. J.
Priscilla, R.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L. T. F.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Rourke, G.
Schomidt, C.
Seccunder,
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W. T. F.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Thomson, John.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wyllie.
X Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Andrews, S. S.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Crowlie, E. T.
Denham, J. P.
Innis, G. R.
Prendergast, Mrs.
Thompson, John.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Dubus, E. E.
Gasper, C. G.
Kureem Alli, Sub-Surveyor.
Megam, Peter.
Pinto, J. A.
Warbett, Esq.
Young, E. A.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا کوئينائين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه ٬

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OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS :—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
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Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
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Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
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Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Miniya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lom Chang Pra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., F.R.G.S. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1880. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{293}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
" 2. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
" 3. Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18,)*
" 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
" 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
" 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
" 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
" 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
" 12. Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 13. Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
" 14. Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
" 15. South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
" 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast, *Annas 4.*
" 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg.
" 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands.
" 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast.
" 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad.
" 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

Price, Anna 1 each :—

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel entrance to Hooghly River.
" 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
" 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi in the Godavery District.
" 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
" 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.
" 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
" 7. Fixed Light at the entrance to Toona Creek in the Gulf of Cutch.
" 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
" 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
" 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
" 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
" 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in Bad Weather.
" 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
" 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
" 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
" 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
" 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
" 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
" 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinder's Reef—Madura Strait.
" 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Ditto, Entrance to Umhloti River.
" 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
" 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
" 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
" 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
" 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
" 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
" 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
" 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wejh), Red Sea.
" 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
" 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
" 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 32. Light at Batticaloa.
" 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
" 34. Light at Batticaloa.
" 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
" 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
" 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
" 38. Light at Batticaloa.
" 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
" 40. Madras Semaphore.
" 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
" 42. Madras Semaphore.
" 43. Buoys at Calicut.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
" 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
" 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
" 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to River Hooghly.
" 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
No. 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
" 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, colouring, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate. In sending for books for personal use, it should be stated that they are required for this purpose, to avoid the delay of enquiry before complying with the requisition.

Army List—New Number.

Corrected to 30th June 1880.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. *Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—From 1834 to 1863.

Vol. II.—From 1864 to 1871.

Vol. III.—From 1872 to June 1876. *Price of each Volume, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjáb Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. XII.—The Bombay Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. XIII.—The Central Provinces Code.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.*

Rules for the Lease of Waste Lands in Bengal, May 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.*

Settlement Manual, 1879. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Third Edition. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*

To all officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*

Packing and postage, 7 annas.

Bengali Translations of the Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act issued by the Governments of India and Bengal. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELLIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol.	I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol.	II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol.	III.	Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol.	VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol.	VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol.	IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
Vol.	X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
Vol.	XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol.	XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol.	XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
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Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1880. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies	...	... Rs. 45	0 0
„ Unbound copies	...	... „ 35	0 0

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered		... Rs. 10	0 0
Vol. II,	ditto	ditto ... „ 10	0 0
Vol. III,	ditto	ditto ... „ 6	0 0
Single copies of monthly Nos.		... „ 2	0 0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II	... Rs. 6	0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has by an order, dated the 26th day of July 1880, appointed Alexander Rankin McIntosh, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. A. R. McIntosh & Co., Merchants and Agents, to be the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 18th day of August 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
Attorney.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

The following Resolutions passed at the adjourned Special General Meeting of the Subscribers held on the 17th July 1880, is published for general information :—

"That an additional grant of Rs. 100, for payment to the Auditors of the Accounts of 1878-79, be sanctioned.

"That the other supplementary grants, *viz.*, Rs. 70 under Medical Fees, Rs. 100 under Printing Charges, and Rs. 45 under Miscellaneous Charges, *viz.*, Rs. 30 for Stamps and Rs. 15 for Contingencies, making the total supplementary grant for 1880-81 Rs. 315, as proposed by the Directors, be sanctioned."

RAMSHUNKER SEN,
Chairman.

PREONATH DUTT,
Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. John Halliday in the firm of Bulloch Brothers & Co., Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Chittagong and Moulmein, has ceased as from the 14th instant, and that his interest and responsibility in the firm of J. & G. Bulloch & Co., London, will cease as from the 30th October next.

The several business will be carried on henceforth, under the same styles as heretofore, by the remaining partners :—

George Bulloch, James Henderson, James Dickie, James Mathew Leishman, John Ferrie, William Allan Carswell Hardie, William Charles Grieve, John Mitchell Anderson, Charles Watson Robertson, and James George Grieve.

Dated this 16th day of August 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 102278, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Goya Prosad, and last endorsed to Rakhal Chunder Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT,
65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. [illegible], of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 16th January 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of T. Alamalammah, administratrix of T. Streeneva-

sacharryar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MYSORE STREENEVASA ROW,
Rayalcherroo, Bellary District, in the Madras Presidency.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 009985, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali, and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MOHOMED MEHDI,
Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali, Lucknow.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 060508, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Churn Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR,
Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee, Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Lutchmana Row, and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited :—

No. 066105, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 500.

No. 066106, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 600.

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTY,
Mint Street, Black Town, Madras.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 35. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1880.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.									
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,685	9,169 11	175	919 12	64	424 9	4,687	18,627 1	6	17 10	766	2,269 0	213	849 1	380	492 5	7,976	32,769 1
Received	1,211	8,794 9	278	971 2	68	273 15	4,443	17,739 6	...	...	693	2,236 0	303	1,116 13	261	429 11	7,257	31,561 8
TOTAL	2,896	17,964 4	453	1,890 14	132	698 8	9,130	36,366 7	6	17 10	1,459	4,505 0	516	1,965 14	641	922 0	15,233	64,330 9
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Viâ* Madras	6	42 0	7	23 10	17	41 4	2,683	11,834 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,713	11,941 11
Received. *Viâ* Rangoon	...	...	1	3 0	1	2 4	353	1,642 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	1,648 2
Received. *Viâ* Lainghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Viâ* Madras	265	1,053 0	52	238 14	2	5 10	2,367	10,482 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,686	11,779 8
Sent. *Viâ* Rangoon	38	153 12	11	45 12	...	...	388	1,744 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	1,944 6
Sent. *Viâ* Lainghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to West—																		
Viâ Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	1	3 6	1	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9 0
Viâ Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	1	1 14	1	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25 8
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14 13	1	14 13
TOTAL	309	1,249 2	73	316 8	22	78 6	5,791	25,704 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14 13	6,196	27,363 0
GRAND TOTAL																	21,429	91,693 9

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1880.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Viâ* Teheran	1,211	1,685	2,896	20·18	25·49	22·96
	„ Turkey	278	175	453	4·63	2·64	3·59
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	68	64	132	1·14	0·97	1·05
RED SEA	*Viâ* Suez	4,443	4,687	9,130	74·05	70·90	72·40
	TOTAL	6,000	6,611	12,611	100·00	100·00	100·00

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	14 0	14 0	11 7	20 0	20 0	13 5	6 0	6 10	5 11	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...f	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	6 8	10 0	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0g	16 0	12 5	29 1½	...	14 8	13 5½	13 5¼	10 0	16 0	15 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 8h	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	8 12	21 0	20 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	20 0i	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 10	19 4	18 8	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 8	13 8	10 8	17 0	16 0	13 5	17 0	16 12	10 12	21 8	20 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	17 4j to 18 12	20 0	11 4	33 12	...	13 8	12 0 to 14 8	12 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 9 0	16 8 to 18 12	16 8 to 18 12	9 8 to 9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0k	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 14	12 14	9 0	22 8	18 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	8 4	26 4	26 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	19 0l	21 0	12 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	7 8	22 8	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	3 8	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	8 7n	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0o	16 0	11 4	30 0	30 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	9 6	25 0	22 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore	20 8p	20 4	13 0	31 0	31 0	15 0	6 8	6 8	6 4	21 8	19 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... q	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	9 8	20 0	18 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	14 0r	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	8 12	25 0	24 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	14 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 4s	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... t	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 5	8 14	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0	20 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	19 0u	18 12	12 8 to 13 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	16 0	17 0	11 0 to 12 0	18 0	19 0	12 8 to 13 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	...	24 0	18 0
	Durbhunga	20 8v	20 0	11 0	34 0	38 0	17 0	12 0	11 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0w	20 0	12 0	34 0	30 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 8	17 8	12 8	31 8	30 0	19 8	8 8	9 0	6 4	17 0	17 0	13 12	32 0	32 0	18 12	...	...	...
	Chumparun	22 0x	22 0	14 8	34 0	34 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	15 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 15y	19 15	13 10	31 8	31 8	16 12	13 10	10 8	8 6	18 14	19 15	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpur	17 11z	17 11	12 5	37 14	35 5	18 15	16 7	16 7	10 11	18 5	17 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0z1	18 0	14 0 to 15 0	40 0	37 0	...	16 0	16 0	12 0 to 13 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0z2	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	10 8	10 8	17 1*	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	9 3	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 9	26 9	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribagh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	13 0z3	13 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	36 0	40 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 8z4	13 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 21-4 seers, best rice 7-4 to 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 16 seers, and gram 17-6 to 20 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 15 to 24 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 16-8 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 15 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 23 to 24 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 21-12 seers, best rice 8-12 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 16-14 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram (in Gaibanda) 15 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 13-4 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 16 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 5-5 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12-8 to 28-6 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 40 seers, best rice 13 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 26-8 seers, and gram 18-13 to 20 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 19 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 32 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 13 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 23 seers and common rice 18 to 24 seers.

India for the 2nd half of July 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	11 11	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	...	17 10	18 4	11 8	80 0	90 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 7	...	120 0	100 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	...	16 12	16 8	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	21 9	21 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	8 2	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 14	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	...	16 8	18 0	9 6	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	Bogra		
...	...	...	19 0	22 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
9 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Jalpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	11 7	95 0	91 8	106 0	9 8	9 8	8 14	Dacca		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	12 0	13 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	14 4	13 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	88 0	88 0	140 0	8 14	9 5	8 14	Patna		
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Gya		
28 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Shahabad		
27 0	27 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Mozufferpore		
26 0	24 0	17 12	24 8	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	190 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	25 3	26 4	13 10	126 0	85 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	23 6	23 6	12 10	132 9	126 4	126 4	9 2	9 7	8 13	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	9 0 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
10 8	14 7	17 1	18 6	19 11	17 1	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	11 13	12 0	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hazáribágh		
34 0	36 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 23 seers, and common rice 20 to 40 seers.

u In Buxar the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, barley 27 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 19 seers, bulrush millet 25 seers, great millet 28 seers, lesser millets 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 seers, and gram 28 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 22 seers, barley 34 to 55 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, murwa 27-3 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 50 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 55 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 28 seers, lesser millets 25 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 19-4 to 37 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 30 seers, barley 24 to 50 seers, best rice 12-8 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14 to 23-12 seers, lesser millets 29 to 30-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 50 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 23 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 8-8 to 16 seers, common rice 17-8 to 19 seers, great millet 16 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 6 to 26 seers, and gram 24 to 27 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 26 seers, barley (in Soopole) 32 seers, best rice 18 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 20 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 21 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 17 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 19 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 23 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21·25 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 20·50 seers, best rice 10·50 to 24 seers, common rice 20·25 to 28 seers, maize (in Daltongunge) 34 seers, murwa (in Daltongunge) 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 33·75 seers, and gram 22 to 24·75 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 22 to 27 seers, bulrush millet (in Govindpore) 28 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 3	19 4	19 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 6	9 6	8 14	16 0	13 5	11 6	14 8	16 0	8 14	16 0	17 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	7 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 8	12 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces	Dehra Dún	17 8	17 8	14 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	11 4	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	11 0
	Saháranpur	17 3	18 5	16 0	25 13	30 1½	21 8	6 7½	6 7½	7 0	11 13½	11 13½	9 0	22 9½	22 9½	14 0	19 6	19 6	10 12
	Muzaffarnagar	17 0	19 0	16 0	26 6	30 12	21 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	9 14	23 2	23 2	20 4	22 0	22 0	15 6
	Meerut	17 8	19 4	16 8	25 0	27 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 8	12 0	10 8	23 0	26 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	16 0
	Bulandshahr	19 8	19 12	17 5	27 12	29 0	23 0	5 0	6 0	6 8	10 8	11 12	9 8	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	23 8	14 0
	Aligarh	18 8	19 0	16 8	26 0	27 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	25 0	27 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	16 0
	Kumaun	12 8	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	21 6	23 14	15 8	32 10	34 5	23 1	13 9	13 8	5 10	14 10	14 10	9 0	15 12	16 5	16 0	27 0	27 0	19 2
	Moradabad	19 6	21 9	16 14	30 0	33 12	21 14	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	...	...	18 2	...	...	16 14
	Budaun	20 6	21 14	15 14	30 0	31 3	20 6	6 0	6 0	4 12½	15 0	15 9½	10 3	19 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 11
	Bareilly	19 1	20 0	15 5	28 12	31 4	20 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 12	15 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur	20 8	21 0	15 13	31 0	31 0	22 8	6 4	6 4	6 2	17 8	17 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	25 0	26 4	18 12	50 0	50 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	11 4	20 0	12 8	...	15 0	10 0	...
	Muttra	16 4	17 8	15 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	24 0	26 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	18 0
	Agra	16 8	18 0	14 6	23 8	24 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 4	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	23 0	27 8	16 0
	Farukhabad	18 9½	18 9½	14 13½	24 8	23 5½	18 2½	5 10	6 2	6 11½	16 6	15 10½	12 12½	21 2	19 12	17 8	22 1½	19 1½	17 8
	Mainpuri	18 4	18 4	14 12	24 0	22 12	19 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...
	Etáwah	17 8	17 8	13 8	23 8	23 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 8	13 0	23 8	24 8	17 0	24 0	25 0	16 8
	Etah	18 12	19 0	16 4	23 8	24 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	22 0	21 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	17 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Jhánsi	19 14	20 8	14 15	36 11	39 5	23 6	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	36 12	39 2	20 7	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	22 0	21 8	12 8	45 0	47 8	30 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	45 0	46 4	24 8	25 0	20 0	...
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Fatehpur	18 8	17 12	13 12	26 0	27 0	19 4	9 8	9 8	7 4	17 0	17 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	16 8	16 4	13 4	28 0	30 0	17 8	7 0	8 0	6 4	15 8	16 0	12 8	32 0	34 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	16 0
	Allahabad	18 12	18 2	13 9	30 0	29 12	19 0	9 0	9 4	7 8	18 8	18 8	14 0	33 0	32 8	17 8	28 0	27 14	15 8
	Hamírpur	17 7	17 4	13 8	23 1	25 5	19 8	8 8	9 0	5 0	12 0	12 15	10 2	27 0	27 0	17 9	27 14	27 0	17 0
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 3	15 2	33 14	32 7	22 3	7 12	7 12	7 1	16 15	16 15	12 11	...	...	19 12	16 15	16 15	16 15
	Gorakhpur	20 12½	20 11½	14 6½	37 13	36 0	18 14½	13 8	13 8	10 12½	17 1½	18 0	13 15½	27 0	27 0	16 3½	...	...	12 9½
	Basti	20 4	20 4	15 8	38 0	38 0	24 0	16 4	16 4	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	14 0	29 8	28 0	20 10	7 6	7 2	7 6	17 0	16 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	15 0
	Benares	19 8	19 8	13 15	29 13	29 13	20 2	11 15	14 1½	8 11	15 3	16 13	13 5	27 2	28 3	21 12	23 11	23 14	17 7
	Ghazipur	20 10	19 15	14 13	28 5	28 5	20 2	11 9½	10 5	7 1	16 12	15 7	12 14	28 5	28 5	21 4	20 10	20 10	16 12
	Balia	20 0	20 0	13 8	30 0	31 0	18 0	9 4	9 0	7 0	18 0	14 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	27 8	27 1	...	40 0	41 14	...	9 7	10 6	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	18 12	14 0	...
Oudh	Lucknow	18 4	17 4½	14 9	28 2	25 10	20 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 12	14 12	10 12	24 8	22 12	19 4	24 5½	23 0	15 3½
	Unáo	18 8	17 9	14 12	26 8	24 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 10	11 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Bára Banki	18 6	18 0	14 8	27 0	28 0	20 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	24 8	24 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Sitapur	22 6	21 8	17 10½	34 1½	33 10	24 10	8 8	8 8	5 8	15 14½	16 0	12 1½	15 14½	17 8	...	20 0	21 8	...
	Hardui	19 8	19 4	15 0	31 8	31 0	22 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	16 0	16 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	22 0	23 0	18 12	42 0	40 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	11 0	20 0	...	9 0	20 0
	Fyzabad	18 6	18 0	14 2	27 0	27 0	21 8	9 0	8 8	7 8	14 8	14 12	11 0	...	...	21 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Bharaich	19 0	19 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Gonda	22 1	24 1	16 14	43 0	42 12	29 0	15 4	15 8	10 3	17 4	17 7	13 1	27 8	31 0	28 3	21 8	21 4	17 13
	Rai Bareli	No re	turn re	ceived.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 8	15 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	21 13	21 8	16 3	34 9	34 4	23 5	18 5	18 5	13 4	20 5	20 10	15 3	...	...	22 0	...	...	19 0
Punjab	Delhi	16 0	18 0	16 0	21 12	26 0	21 8	...	...	...	13 12	14 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	17 0
	Gurgáon	17 8	19 8	16 8	23 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	23 0	27 0	20 0	21 8	26 0	18 8
	Karnál	17 0	18 8	16 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	20 0
	Hissar	14 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	18 0
	Rohtak	15 8	17 0	15 0	25 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	17 0
	Sirsa	14 8	15 0	13 4	34 8	35 0	24 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	29 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	21 0
	Amballa	16 12	17 4	15 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0
	Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	13 12	28 0	29 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	23 0	31 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	17 0
	Simla	12 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	..	14 0	12 0	10 0
	Jullundur	17 0	18 8	14 0	25 0	27 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	14 8
	Hoshiárpur	17 4	19 8	14 8	23 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Kangra	18 0	18 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of July 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugles), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	9 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 10	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	...	6 5	6 7	5 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Nowgong		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	...	3 0	Nága Hills		
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	18 5	20 7½	15 6	129 0	129 0	129 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	17 0	19 4	16 0	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	18 8	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 0	...	Meerut		
...	...	...	21 8	23 0	17 12	120 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	16 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 8	240 0	240 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Garhwál		
...	...	...	20 4	21 6	15 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	21 14	23 2	15 0	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
...	...	...	24 9½	25 12½	17 1½	192 0	192 0	168 0	9 14	9 9½	9 9½	Budaun		
...	...	...	23 2	23 2	14 11	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	155 0	10 4	10 2	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	19 8	22 8	14 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	19 0	20 8	14 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	21 4	20 10	15 2½	151 12	151 12	136 4	...	...	12 14	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	17 12	19 4	14 12	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etawah		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	Etah		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	25 8	26 2½	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	30 0	28 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	15 0	130 0	130 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	14 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	15 8	160 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	22 4	22 0	13 6	135 0	125 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	Allahabad		
...	...	...	23 1	22 8	16 2	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	29 10	28 4	16 15	169 8	141 4	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	26 1½	26 1½	14 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	15 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	23 10	22 0	13 4	155 0	138 0	177 0	8 0	7 14	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	23 14	24 6	14 2	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	8 14	Benares		
...	...	...	25 1	25 12	14 13	154 8	206 0	206 0	7 12	7 12	7 11½	Gházipur		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 6	...	Balia		
...	...	...	25 0	27 3	...	150 0	150 0	...	10 3	10 12	...	Pilibhít		
28 8*	28 8	19 12	23 4	21 12	14 9½	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.* * Dhán. † Chotí jowar. ‡ Kodon. § Jowar, makai, bájra, moth, marua, sawan, kodon, and china. ‖ Lahara, kodon, and marua. ¶ Peas. ** Peas, arhar, and mash.
26 0†	26 0	18 0	21 4½	21 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unáo		
30 0‡	29 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
21 0§	21 0	...	28 8	27 8	19 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Sitapur		
...	...	...	26 4	24 14	15 8	280 0	280 0	300 0	8 15	8 7	8 15	Hardui		
40 0‡	40 0	36 0	25 0	23 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	...	...	23 12	23 8	14 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fyzabad		
36 0‡	36 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
36 12‖	34 8	32 0	26 8	27 4	19 5	240 0	240 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	7 8	Gonda		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Rai Bareli		
36 0¶	36 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	Sultánpur		
33 1**	32 8	20 10	22 8	22 2	14 0	193 5	186 10	193 5	8 3	8 5	8 5	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	17 12	21 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi [a]	Punjab.	[a] Gram and barley rising. [b] Barley, bajra, jowar, and gram rising. [c] Barley rising. [d] Bajra and gram rising. [e] Jowar rising.
...	...	...	18 8	22 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgáon [b]		
...	...	...	19 0	20 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Karnál [c]		
...	...	...	23 0	27 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Hissar [d]		
...	...	...	20 8	23 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 0	8 12	Rohtak [d]		
...	...	...	26 8	29 0	24 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sirsa		
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Umballa		
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	15 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ludhiána [e]		
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Simla		
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	11 0	11 4	10 8	Jullundur		
...	...	...	18 8	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	10 8	10 0	Hoshiárpur [e]		
...	...	...	13 0	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	16 8	18 0	12 8	24 0	27 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	24 8	26 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	13 8
	Siálkot	15 8	15 8	14 4	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Gurdáspur	20 0	21 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Lahore	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
	Ferozepore	17 0	17 0	14 0	28 8	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	29 0	28 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	16 0
	Gujránwála	15 8	15 12	13 8	23 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0
	Ráwalpindi	10 10	10 8	10 2	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 4
	Jhelum	15 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0
	Gujrát	15 6	15 8	14 0	20 12	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 0
	Shahpúr	13 12	13 12	11 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0
	Mooltan	13 8	13 8	12 12	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0
	Jhang	12 12	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 8	12 0	10 0	12 0	17 0
	Montgomery	14 8	14 8	13 12	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	14 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	18 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 1	10 13	13 11	13 12	13 5	17 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 10	11 4	11 4	10 6	11 4	10 7	9 2
	Dera Ghazi Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	10 5	10 7	12 3	15 5	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	10 0	10 0	13 12	7 8	7 8	12 8
	Peshawar	6 14	6 15	6 11	8 10	8 6	9 7	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 5	8 8	8 8	6 14	...	...	...
	Kohát	7 3	7 0	8 7	10 7	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 10	8 14	8 9	8 15	8 10	8 4	8 15
	Hazára	10 8	18 8	8 8	17 0	17 0	9 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 0	17 0	17 0	8 8	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	14 0	15 4	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	9 8	12 0	12 4	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	17 8	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	18 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	16 4	15 15	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 4	19 1	18 2	18 2	...	...	...
	Wardha	19 8	18 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 12	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 8	18 0	11 4	19 0	20 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	11 0
	Saugor	23 0	22 0	11 0	39 0	39 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	11 8	7 8	30 0	29 0	15 8	...	...	...
	Damoh	27 0	24 12	11 8	27 8	27 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	9 4	15 8	16 8	10 0	44 0	29 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	19 0	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14 15	14 15	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	25 0	25 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	11 0
	Narsinghpur	18 4	18 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	8 0	15 8	15 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	22 8	22 8	11 4	18 0	18 0	12 0
	Raipur	27 10	26 8	22 0	...	...	...	14 5	15 8	16 0	25 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	19 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	24 8	23 0	17 8	27 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 0	40 0	39 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab																		
	Kyouk-pyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon																		
	Thonkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Thurrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyeen																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 8	10 8	7 2	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	8 4	9 4	9 0	9 4	17 4	17 4	11 11	...	...	14 2
	Bolarum	11 1	11 1	7 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 11	9 6	9 4	8 11	18 5	18 5	14 7	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	6 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	16 12	17 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	14 0
	Amráoti	14 0	14 8	8 8	12 0	11 0	8 4	6 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	10 8
	Akola	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Buldana	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	11 8	18 0	17 0	11 8
	Wún	13 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...
	Básim	14 8	13 12	7 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 4	9 8	7 4	17 0	15 8	8 0	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of July 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	12 3	12 1	11 10	Amritsar [a]	Punjab—*continued.*	[a] Gram and barley rising.
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	14 4	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 12	11 8	11 4	Siálkot		[b] Jowar rising.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gurdáspur [b]		[c] Jowar falling.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Lahore [c]		[d] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	24 0	22 12	17 0	70 0	70 0	60 0	11 8	11 4	10 8	Ferozepore		[e] Wheat rising.
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	14 4	95 0	95 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	12 0	12 14	10 8	40 0	50 0	50 0	10 0	9 14	9 8	Ráwalpindi [d]		
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	13 11	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Jhelum		
...	...	...	18 0	18 2	13 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gujrát		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	Mooltan		
...	...	...	16 0	15 12	16 8	160 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 12	12 8	Jhang [d]		
...	...	...	15 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery [b]		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	11 9	10 5	13 9	87 8	87 8	100 0	35 0	35 11	31 4	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Gházi Khán		
...	...	...	11 11	11 4	12 10	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	7 12	7 14	6 14	48 0	50 0	78 8	25 0	25 0	34 12	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	7 14	8 2	8 4	63 12	61 3	102 0	61 3	61 3	61 3	Kohát		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Hazára [e]		
...	...	...	15 8	15 4	11 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandára		
...	...	...	17 8	16 0	10 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Chánda		
...	...	...	18 4	18 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Wardha		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	275 0	275 0	300 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Saugor		
44 0	38 0	20 0	42 0	31 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	Damoh		
...	...	...	27 0	25 8	13 8	180 0	180 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Seoni		
23 0	30 4	20 0	30 0	30 8	14 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	7 4	8 8	7 0	Mandla		
15 0	15 4	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Betúl		
16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	26 4	25 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 0	Nimár		
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	Raipur		
...	...	...	23 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	280 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
105 0	105 0	90 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-pyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon		
												Thonkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Thayetmyo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyeen		
												Toungoo		
...	20 1	...	15 18	14 7	8 10	112 0	112 0	90 0	8 14	8 14	8 9	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	15 3	14 7	9 3	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
...	..	...	14 12	14 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Amráoti		
8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	8 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
10 4	11 7	7 0	15 0	15 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	8 7	8 5	6 5	9 0	9 1	8 1	10 9	10 4	9 12	11 14	11 9	11 4	24 0	21 5	17 14	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 8	11 13	11 9	11 0	14 2	14 10	12 8	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	30 8
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	6 12	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	7 0	7 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 5	10 8	11 4	12 2	11 0	32 4	....	25 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	9 0	9 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	6 10	13 0	13 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 13	6 13	4 7	8 6	8 6	5 4	12 10	12 10	8 6	14 11	14 11	12 10	25 3	25 3	18 15	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	5 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	16 7	32 0	32 0	24 6
	Coorg	6 0	6 0	5 3	6 11	6 9	5 5	10 4	10 6	9 0	15 8	14 13	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	14 12	15 6	12 4	22 0	22 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	24 0	15 8	20 4	21 0	15 0
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 8	12 0	24 4	24 0	17 8	8 0	8 4	6 4	10 0	9 4	7 8	17 8	20 0	13 8	19 0	23 0	13 4
	Ulwur	17 0	17 2	14 8	23 14	25 0	19 3	8 7	8 14	7 4	10 15	11 5	8 0	27 9	29 0	19 4	25 3	27 0	16 4
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 0	17 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 10	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 0	8 9	30 0	30 0	17 14	26 0	26 0	18 13
	Ajmere	15 4	15 0	12 0	22 8	22 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	20 8	14 0
	Deoli Cantonment	16 5½	16 4	10 14	24 4½	23 13	15 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	25 0	25 0	15 6	20 0	20 0	13 15
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirohee	15 8	15 4	11 4	24 0	24 0	18 0	5 12	6 0	5 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	9 8	21 0	12 0
	Abu	13 0	13 0	10 4	17 8	17 8	14 8	4 12	4 14	4 8	5 8	5 10	5 0	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	9 12
	Anadra	14 8	14 8	10 8	21 4	21 0	14 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 12
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	21 0	11 0	37 0	33 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1¾	12 1¾	9 12¼	19 14¾	20 5	14 1	7 0½	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	21 4	12 13	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	12 8	13 1	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	15 0	13 12	8 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 2	11 4	10 0	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	14 11	11 9	21 14	20 0	14 6	5 0	5 0	4 6	6 4	6 4	5 10	21 4	18 12	10 0	17 8	17 8	12 8
	Bikaneer	9 6	9 10	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...
	Boondee	17 4	17 0	13 8	26 8	27 4	19 8	8 0	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	25 12	...	19 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	17 0	17 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	6 10	6 10	6 14	7 12	7 12	7 12	28 0	27 0	19 8	16 0	...	11 0
	Tonk	17 5	18 4	11 4	26 12	27 4	16 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	9 0	9 0	7 0	28 10	29 0	16 0	22 8	21 0	12 8
	Jhallawar	15 3	14 10	11 12	21 13	21 13	15 1	...	...	...	8 13⅓	8 13⅓	5 6¼	21 9	20 14	17 12¼	14 10	14 10	12 11
	Shahpoora	16 8	16 0	10 12	24 0	22 8	16 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	23 8	21 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore	14 1	14 1	8 9	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	22 14	22 14	11 6	18 7	18 7	11 2
	Gwalior	13 11	14 3	10 15	24 8	23 12	15 9	6 12	6 10	5 3	8 6	8 4	6 6	25 2	25 4	15 9	25 9	26 8	14 3
	Goona	19 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	32 0	32 8	22 0	30 0	30 0	15 0
	Rutlam	17 6	15 8	8 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 10	6 4	12 3	12 3	8 8	33 4	33 4	10 12	15 8	15 8	10 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 10	20 8½	12 12	37 8	36 10	18 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	18 3	17 12	14 0	34 6	32 6	19 0	26 0	24 2	14 6

India for the 2nd half of July 1880—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
27 2	27 8	22 11	28 11	28 3	18 2	84 0	84 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
28 14	28 14	25 12	34 3	34 3	20 7	172 6	172 6	172 4	11 1	11 1	11 5	Kolar		
33 0	33 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Túmkúr		
30 8	30 12	26 0	32 0	30 0	21 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 0	7 0	8 5	Mysore		
30 0	30 0	22 5	30 0	30 0	22 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Hassan		
33 1	33 1	30 15	22 1	22 1	16 12	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	7 5	Shimoga		
25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
38 0	35 0	27 5	28 0	28 0	16 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
31 3	27 14	26 5	24 12	23 5	19 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 5	8 3	8 2	Coorg		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 2	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	24 4	24 0	13 4	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 0	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	21 11	22 3	14 9	...	...	...	11 6	11 7	11 7	Ulwur		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	14 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	23 13	23 4½	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	11 5	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived.	Erinpura		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	13 4	13 10	11 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Abu		
...	...	...	14 0	14 12	12 2	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Anadra		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	13 0	*	*	*	9 0	10 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
...	...	...	16 6½	16 6½	11 11¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9½	8 6¼	7 0½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 6	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	7 13	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	20 0	20 10	10 10	...	...	...	9 7	9 6	8 2	Partábgarh (,,)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	14 6	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	22 8	25 12	16 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Boondee		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kotah		
...	...	...	23 1	23 8	13 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 8	9 12	Tonk		
...	...	...	18 13½	18 4	13 15½	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 1	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived.	Dholpur		
...	...	...	16 0	15 12	9 14	87 8	87 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	9 3	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	18 8	19 3	12 2	100 6	100 6	109 8	9 2	9 2	9 8	Gwalior		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	200 0	...	10 0	9 12	8 8	Goona		
...	...	...	21 12	20 10	10 8	...	160 0	...	8 11	8 9	9 0	Rutlam		
...	...	...	26 4	26 5	13 8	160 0	160 0	130 0	10 10½	10 8	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* Six pies per man s load

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1240, 1241, 1244 AND 1245, AND 1ST HALF OF JULY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1312 AND 1313 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH JULY AND 7TH AUGUST 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	2nd Half of June 1880.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mad-ras.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
Assam.	*(Revised.)*																																	
	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	8 12	15 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0 0	6 to 7	8 to 20
	Cachar	8 14	8 6	7 4	13 15	13 5	13 5	14 8	14 8	8 0	16 13	16 13	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 3	8 6	8 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	14 to 15
	Goálpárá	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	7 8	16 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 to 10	7 to 10	15 to 20
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 12	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	6 to 7-8	7-8 to 10	...
	Kámrúp	20 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	6 0	9 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	7 0	6 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 to 7	8 to 10	8 to 20
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	5 0	7 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 to 9	7 to 10	8 to 30
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	7 to 13	8 0 0	12 to 17
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	16 to 20
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 8	4 8	7 8	8 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	7 to 20	8 to 10	15 to 30
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	...	3 0	..	...	...
	1st Half of July 1880.																																	
	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 4	8 12	19 4	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 6	8 14	8 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	14 8	8 10	17 12	16 13	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	9 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 3	8 6	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	7 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	16 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 2	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 8	12 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	5 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	4 8	...	...	...
	Nága Hills *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Blank, there being no bazar or shop at present in the district.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1880-81.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.			Kharif.								Rabi.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year Leases.			Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.		Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.									Inches during the month.	Inches during 1880-81.	Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased in April 1880.	Leased up to end of April 1880.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1880.	Leased up to end of April 1880.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1880.	Leased up to end of April 1880.	Leased in April 1880.	Leased up to end of April 1880.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1880.	Leased up to end of April 1880.	Leased in April 1880.	Leased up to end of April 1880.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.					
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,269	345·29	...	267	267	40,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	852	5	5	40,856	852	5	41,713	33,275	1·40	1·40	...	
		Patamoondee ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,791	...	...	11,791	9,956				
		High Level Section I ...	675	176·27	...	...	...	13,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	...	13,657	120	...	13,777	12,875				
		Toldundah ...	1,300	133·00	...	196	196	10,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	256	26	26	10,076	256	26	10,358	9,502				
		Matchgong ...	650	51·00	...	150	150	25,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	258	40	40	25,229	258	40	25,527	23,572				
	Balasore ..	High Level ...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	314	3	2	319	...				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	613	613	101,512	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	1,489	73	73	101,923	1,489	73	103,485	89,080	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,249	...	...	87,831	1,249	...	89,080	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	...	...	50	50	85,259	17	17	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,335	...	...	85,335	50,445	0·95	0·95	1·79	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah...	300	11·00	...	...	...	10,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,403	...	...	10,403	5,956	3·55	3·55	1·13	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	50	50	95,662	17	17	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,738	...	...	95,738	56,401	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	1,902	1,902	56,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,401	...	...	56,401	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad...	Main Western	4,342	1,042	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	450	...	...	450	450	7,833	...	...	0·24	
		Buxar ...				...	...		...	...	1,915	...	...	...	...	285	...	...	2,726	2,726	1,915	285	2,726	4,926					
		Arrah ...	1,660	728	728	...	...	...	...	...	6,998	...	...	...	...	3,347	...	...	7,075	7,075	6,998	3,347	7,075	17,408	5,894	0·03	0·03	0·18	
	Patna and Gya ...	Eastern main...	1,466	285	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	17	1,844	0·35	0·35	0·21	
		Patna ...							...	...	2,519	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	934	934	2,519	160	934	3,613					
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,420	...	...	...	...	3,792	...	...	11,202	11,202	11,420	3,792	11,202	26,414	15,571	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	480	475	475	1,812	12,394	2,222	955	12,394	15,571	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	663	663	197,474	17	17	11,607	...	...	...	...	3,792	1,489	1,489	11,275	11,275	209,081	5,281	11,275	225,637	161,052	..	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	1,902	1,902	144,232	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	480	1,724	1,724	1,812	12,394	146,454	2,204	12,394	161,052	...	...	...	...	

C. TAYLOR,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 10th August 1880.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, N.-W. PROVINCES, OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 30th JUNE 1880.

Canal Division	Water distributed during June 1880. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	461	21,991	26,538
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	1,045	37,343	44,080
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	1,145	46,809	54,275
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	980	50,868	57,970
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	1,253	58,376	68,330
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	275	38,391	48,870
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	593	59,192	56,976
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	5,752	312,973	357,039
Lower Ganges. Narora, Kasganj	...	...	...	200	6,441	5,966
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	196	11,803	3,905
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	396	18,244	9,871
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,121	47,106	60,578
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	988	16,695	14,412
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	9,798	10,992
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,183	790
Dun	...	...	...	...	3,129	3,799
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	30	19
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	69	300
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	409,227	457,800

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st April to 30th June 1880.	Average of ten previous years for the same period
Saháranpur	14,666	323	4,096	275	96	117	1,698	21,771	7·3	5·2
Muzaffarnagar	33,116	1,743	7,982	836	103	339	1,447	45,566	6·7	4·4
Meerut	60,081	10,298	3,134	2,727	502	449	1,159	78,350	6·2	4·9
Bulandshahr	8,652	40,465	19	5,520	1,372	314	1,372	57,744	7·8	3·1
Aligarh	845	35,129	364	3,479	2,384	21	1,427	43,652	·5	2·7
Muttra	563	2,807	1	3,708	55	5	601	7,740	·3	4·1
Agra	325	3,709	.	988	142	38	1,181	6,383	·5	4·0
Etah	2,284	16,496	185	704	1,276	111	1,109	22,165	1·3	3·3
Mainpuri	2,891	18,660	132	201	1,229	23	658	23,794	·5	4·5
Fatehgarh	2,152	10,982	103	25	241	31	258	13,792	3·1	5·0
Etáwah	3,929	27,336	48	13	358	55	540	32,279	3·4	3·3
Cawnpore	5,561	29,010	1,190	...	634	...	2,229	38,624	1·1	3·0
Delhi	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1·5	4·6
Gurgaon	435	247	4	1,966	8	16	482	3,158	1·3	4·7
Dehra Dún	799	...	1,934	...	3	...	393	3,129	11·5	11·5
Bijnor	1,149	...	33	...	...	...	1	1,183	7·5	4·7
Taráí	760	...	244	...	...	...	...	1,004	10·3	7·8
Pilibhit	5,050	...	...	...	...	..	19	5,069	6·2	7·6
Bareilly	3,433	251	..	..	...	...	41	3,725	3·7	6·6
Jhánsi	18	1	.	10	...	...	1	30	1·2	3·9
Hamírpur	40	...	29	...	...	...	...	69	·6	4·4
Total	146,749	197,957	19,528	20,452	8,403	1,522	14,616	409,227	...	...
Total for the same period last year	166,934	189,763	23,161	25,592	19,934	5,733	16,683	457,800	...	...
Increase	...	8,194	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	20,185	...	3,633	15,140	11,531	4,211	2,067	48,573	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second
Ganges Canal.—Mean volume passing through Solani aqueduct		6,405
Jani escape	88	
Siyana „	39	
Cawnpore tail	226	
Ditto escapes	261	
Etáwah „	39	
		653
Net consumption		5,752
Lower Ganges Canal—		1,355
Nadrai escape	751	
Loss by percolation	40	
Kasganj escape	168	
		959
Net consumption		396
Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Entering canal		1,122
Leaving „	1	1
Net consumption		1,121
Agra Canal—		
Entering canal		1,108
Leaving „	2	
Bata escape	43	
Kitam „	71	
Jarua „	4	
		120
Net consumption		988

ALLAHABAD,
The 5th August 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Ganges Up. Number.	Ganges Down. Maunds.	Ganges Down. Number.	Ganges Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Ganges Total Up and Down. Number	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Agra Up. Number.	Agra Down. Maunds.	Agra Down. Number.	Agra Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Agra Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	402	...	4,367	...	4,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	400	...	..	.	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	260	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar or mixed grain	333	...	331	...	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	2,024	...	250	...	2,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	728	...	...	...	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,147	..	4,948	..	9,095	...	..	.	...	...	..	.
Cotton	...	...	1,082	...	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	200	...	3,648	...	3,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	735	...	44,352	...	45,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	5,333	...	355	...	5,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	19,032	...	24,963	...	43,995	...	17,412	...	..	...	17,412	...
Miscellaneous goods	7,625	...	16,143	...	23,768	...	250	...	9,200	...	9,450	..
Firewood	900	.	23,310	...	24,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	260	5,200	19,215	384,300	19,475	389,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	1,522	989	19,416	23,324	20,938	24,313	50	...	...	...	50	...
Miscellaneous timber	435	870	125	250	560	1,120	...	...	...	...	..	...
Live stock	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Grand Total	40,189	7,059	1,57,557	407,874	197,746	414,933	17,712	...	9,200	.	26,912	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	48,085	9,250	2,06,954	434,346	255,039	443,596	10,350	...	11,345	...	21,695	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,362	...	...	...	5,217	...
Decrease	7,896	2,191	49,397	26,472	57,293	28,663	...	...	2,145	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	9,448	7,324	775	961
Ton mileage	1,234,412	890,140	66,750	107,672
Value of goods . Rs.	5,72,076	3,97,587	28,332	45,209
Number of passengers	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	

Allahabad,
The 5th August 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIX OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 26th July 1879.	For week ending 24th July 1880.	Total from 1st January to 26th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 24th July 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Aug. 1880	East Indian ...	5,87,169	5,79,687	2,57,81,400	2,38,68,949	...	19,12,451
31st July 1880	Eastern Bengal ...	67,550	1,04,038	19,46,513	20,05,985	59,472	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	52,101	59,217	29,34,211	26,48,001	...	2,86,210
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,28,703	1,56,300	61,85,664	68,18,058	6,32,394	...
24th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,14,459	1,12,561	38,29,845	34,73,615	...	3,56,230
31st ditto ...	South Indian ...	59,958	65,069	18,78,784	20,66,204	1,87,420	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,65,132	3,18,197	1,69,06,023	1,54,82,571	...	14,23,452
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	79,443	89,980	49,07,284	53,23,030	4,15,746	...
	TOTAL ...	13,54,515	14,85,049	6,43,69,724	6,16,86,413	...	26,83,311
	State.						
31st July 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,824	1,990	81,588	79,856	...	1,732
7th Aug. 1880	Nalhati ...	1,296	970	53,640	44,232	...	9,408
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,524	51,035	23,79,075	23,22,386	...	56,689
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,859	11,728	4,93,895	4,76,116	...	17,779
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	...(a)	(b) 33,851	(c) 25,970	...	7,881
31st July 1880	Amraoti ...	495	609	51,848	42,363	...	9,485
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	3,816	1,626	1,21,078	1,30,731	9,653	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,843	11,336	3,96,982	4,06,442	9,460	...
7th Aug. 1880	Tirhoot ...	5,322	7,560	2,77,224	3,12,126	34,902	...
31st July 1880	Punjab Northern ...	17,272	34,603	9,46,812	16,93,348	7,48,536	...
7th Aug. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,271	10,573	1,92,425	2,65,176	72,751	..
31st July 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,191	12,557	6,01,055	8,51,022	2,49,967	...
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	16,573	24,175	7,03,529	8,28,096	1,24,567	...
Last 11 days of June.	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,489	.. (a)	63,133	(c) 59,758	...	3,375
7th Aug. 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,197	...	36,309	36,309	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	2,020	19,670	3,36,024	4,05,352	69,328	...
24th July 1880	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	30,635	44,613	15,61,506	(d 32,39,084	16,77,578	...
7th Aug. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	4,645	6,051	(e) 47,083	2,49,174	2,02,091	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,219	1,595	76,389	64,749	...	11,640
24th July 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	7,201	...	4,27,772	4,27,772	...
31st ditto ..	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	488	...	(f) 46,326	46,326	...
	TOTAL ...	1,80,294	2,49,577	84,17,137	1,20,08,388	35,91,251	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,34,809	17,34,626	7,27,86,861	7,36,94,801	9,07,940	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3 58,18,414	3,61,10,452	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,69,68,447	3,75,84,349	6,15,902	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880
(e) Total receipts from 21st April to 26th July 1879.
(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 24th July 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH AUGUST 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain was plentiful and general during the week in Burma, Assam, and Bengal. In Madras and Mysore favourable rain has again fallen, and prospects are fair. In Bombay, slight rain fell in the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta Country, where more is still urgently needed. Rain is also greatly wanted throughout the presidency generally; and in Sind the crops are, in some places, suffering from a fall in the Indus.

In Berar, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central India States, Rajputana, and the Punjab, the rainfall of the week has been very limited and partial. Good rain fell only in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces and in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. The want of rain in these Provinces and States is now causing some anxiety.

The week's reports show that in the Eastern Provinces prospects remain satisfactory; that in Madras and Mysore, where the rains in the latter part of July and the beginning of this month were deficient, prospects have improved; but that in a large portion of Western, Central, and Northern India the season has as yet been too dry, resulting in some injury to the autumn crops, which, unless more rain falls soon, may suffer seriously.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 25th)—		
Bellary ...	·94 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 28·8; standing crops generally good, partly withering in two taluks; paddy harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	3·53 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; crops much improved by recent rains; tanks partially supplied.
Ganjam ...	2·33 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 33·69.
Kistna ...	1·28 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 29·81; dry crops reviving; river 3 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·25 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 21·87; standing crops good.
Coimbatore ...	·70 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 24·32; crops generally fair; harvest of *cholum*, sugarcane, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in five taluks—outturn *cholum* and sugarcane poor, others average.
Tanjore ...	·30 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 25·0; crops good; rivers 2 to 8 feet.
Madura ...	1·22 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 23·93; *ragi* and *varagu* harvested, yield below average.
Malabar ...	·33 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* 21·9; harvesting of first crops commenced in four taluks, yield above average.
Travancore ...	·31	*General Remarks*,—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Aug. 25th)—		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Weather sultry; river at Kotri on 23rd, 14⅔ feet against 19 feet on same date last year; crops suffering everywhere from fall in river; fever in three talukas; cattle-disease in one taluka.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Fever in three, small-pox in four talukas; river has fallen; crops suffering from insufficiency of water; high winds, with dust, blowing
Ahmedabad ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted; rice crops suffering, other crops likely to suffer; public health generally good.
Baroda ...	·08	Total rainfall 24·11; prospects generally good, except in Okhamandal, where crops are withering for want of rain; fall in some parts of Amreli division also insufficient.
Surat ...	·67	Total rainfall 26·64; more rain wanted in Bulsar; crops good.
Násik ...	.....	Rain wanted; except in Násik, Igatpuri, and Peint, crops withering; health good; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·25	Total rainfall 43·75, being 12·26 below average; abnormal temperature 1° warm from 18th to 21st, afterwards *nil*; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	Maximum at Mawal, ·94; minimum at Purandhar, ·08; *nil* at Indapur and Sirur.	*Kharif* crops suffer much; paddy and *nagli* in Mawal good; rain urgently needed; slight cattle-disease in Sirur.
Ahmednagar ...	·40 at Rahuri; ·34 at Parner; ·32 at Nagar; ·30 at Sheogaon; ·05 at Karjat, Sangamner, and Akola; *nil* in rest.	Crops withering in all talukas, except in Sheogaon and Nagar; rain urgently wanted to save the partial *kharif* crops; growth of grass partial; fodder scarce; ague continues in Karjat; cattle-disease in Newasa.
Sholapur ...	·33	Total rainfall 15·53; crops withering in places for want of rain; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Dharwar ...	·27	Want of rain general, particularly in Dharwar, Nawalgund, Hángal, Ránibemner, and Ron, where early crops are withering; fever in four and cattle-disease in two talukas.
Kanara ...	·22 at Karwar; maximum at Honore, 1·37; minimum at Halyal, ·26.	Total rainfall 75·81; rain much wanted.
Rajkot ...	·79	Total rainfall 12·24; crops fair, but rain much required; prices of grain rising; health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain greatly needed throughout the whole Presidency, in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country particularly; crops suffering from want of water in Sind.
Bengal—(Aug. 25th)—		
Chittagong ...	2·34	Weather showery, with fine intervals; transplanting of paddy going on actively; prospects generally good; cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	1·43	Harvesting of early paddy still continues, yield full average; prospects of late paddy and sugarcane promising; jute, which is being reaped, is expected to yield an average outturn; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·67	Transplanting of late rice nearly finished; prospects of the crop very promising everywhere except at Baripore, where excess of rain has injured it; harvesting of early rice and jute commenced, yield from both very satisfactory; fever prevalent; cattle-disease also to a slight extent in Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	1·74	Prospects good; early paddy being harvested; transplanting of paddy seedlings almost over; a few more showers wanted towards west of district; fever in some thanas.
Rajshahye ...	1·05	Weather hot and cloudy; prospects of late paddy favourable; cutting of early rice continues, outturn expected to be an average one; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	2·99	Crops promising; early rice harvest begun.
Rungpore ...	2·02	Weather rather cool; sky cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; fever disappearing.
Bhágalpur ...	2·16	Prospects fair; transplanting in south, though late, progressing favourably; autumn harvest unusually large; public health very good.
Purneah ...	1·76	Prospects fair; transplanting of winter rice nearly finished; autumn harvest fair; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	1·21	Prospects of rice good.
Durbhunga ...	·33	Weather rainy; condition of crops good; transplanting proceeding briskly, but near Durbhunga excessive floods have injured crops; fever prevalent at head-quarters; prices have a tendency to fall.
Hazáribágh ...	4·15	Weather seasonable; transplanting of rice nearly finished; *makai* beginning to come into market at cheap rates, and prospects of other autumn crops good; general health good; cattle-disease still prevalent in some villages in Pachumba sub-division.
Cuttack ...	6·54	Prospects favourable; early rice being reaped and late rice weeded, other crops doing well; cholera still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week; prospects generally favourable, but in a few places slight damage by excessive rain reported; transplanting of late rice rapidly progressing; autumn crops being harvested generally with prospect of full average yield; sugarcane doing well; fever in many districts, cholera still in Cuttack and Pooree; enteritis among cattle reported from Noakhally.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 24th)	Good rain fell on 23rd and the day before.	More rain expected; very little sickness; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	·4 in Sadr; ·7 in West Duab on 23rd; *nil* elsewhere.	Complaints of drought general; cholera much better in interior, 28 deaths; nearly disappeared from municipality; wheat $20\frac{9}{16}$ seers, coarse cleaned rice $19\frac{1}{2}$ seers, unhusked rice $28\frac{5}{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	1·2 at Sadr	Weather very seasonable; crops excellent; health good.
Jhánsi (Aug. 26th)	*Nil*	Rain much needed in *rakar* soil; prices rising; health good.
Agra („ 24th)	.....	Break in the rains is causing much anxiety; strong westerly wind, and hot sun is drying up the crops; rain is much wanted; fever and diarrhœa have also appeared.
Bareilly („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; no signs of rain; wind west; country drying up; rain much needed, especially for rice crops; price of grain not much affected as yet; cholera reported from three or four different parts of district, a few more cases in Bareilly city; disease not yet epidemic.
Meerut („ „)	.....	West wind; cloudless sky; rain much wanted; prices rising; health fair; cheapest wheat 16 seers, barley 25 seers, *juar* 23 seers, gram 19 seers.
Kumaun („ 24th)	Partial rain till 22nd; good rain on 23rd.	Prospects good; wind now south-easterly; cattle-disease abating.
Lucknow („ 25th)	·8 at Sadr; ·7 at Mohanlalganj.	Rain partial; wind west; sky clear; rain much wanted; fever and cholera reported; barley 28 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Partabgarh (Aug. 23rd)	*Nil*	Rain specially wanted in parganas Path Behar and Mánikpur; *kuare* paddy is beginning to suffer, other crops promise well; health good; some cattle-disease reported in the Sangipur thana.
Sitapur („ 25th)	*Nil*	Dry wind from west for greater part of week, but now changed to east; rain much needed; slight rise in prices; wheat 21 seers, barley 32 seers; cholera decreasing.
Fyzabad („ „)	·3	Prospects favourable; rain wanted; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Break in rains still continues, and a fall is now urgently needed in all but the extreme east districts; prices have a tendency to rise; general health good; cholera still in Lucknow, Allahabad, Bareilly, and Sitapur, but is decreasing.
Punjab— (Aug. 24th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prices rising; health fair.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; prices rising; fever prevailing.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops flourishing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Prices rising; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Sowings progressing; health good.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; prices rising.
Siálkot ...	·1 to ·9 in parts	Prices steady; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·7	Agricultural prospects promising.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects bad; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Paddy, *moth*, and millet crops nearly ripe; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Sowings nearly completed; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; more rain wanted to prevent injury to crops.
Central Provinces— (Aug. 25th)—		
Nágpur ...	1·14	Crops beginning to suffer from want of rain; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	·63	Rain needed; prospects of cotton crops good; small-pox prevalent; prices easier.
Saugor ...	·05	Rain wanted; cotton prospects good; small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices rising.
Seoni ...	·57	Cloudy; more rain required for rice.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Rain wanted; hot; small-pox prevalent; prices fallen.
Raipur ...	·01	Cloudy; weeding almost completed; rain wanted; health good; cattle-disease prevalent.
Sambalpur (Aug. 19th)	5·9	Heavy showers with occasional sunshine; prospects good; cholera prevalent.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been very limited in all districts but Sambalpur; weeding and sowing operations in progress, and agricultural prospects continue on the whole favourable; unless there is general rain within next few days, the *kharif* will suffer; prices stationary; cattle-disease and small-pox still prevail, and fever in some districts.
British Burma— (Aug. 21st)—		
Akyab ...	11·84	Total rainfall 157·61; general health good; crop prospects excellent; cattle-disease decreasing.
Rangoon ...	5·75	Total rainfall 71·08; public health good.
Bassein ...	5·72	Total rainfall 74·80; public health good; weather seasonable; agricultural operations proceeding.
Prome ...	3·40	Total rainfall 36·54; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·45	Total rainfall 148·07; public health good; crops in one township damaged by excessive rain and inundation, otherwise prospects good.
Toungoo ...	5·56	Total rainfall 59·89; public health good; crops proceeding favourably
		General Remarks.—Public health good, and crop prospects satisfactory; some damage from excessive rain in Amherst and Mergui.
Assam— (Aug. 25th)—		
Gauháti ...	·58	Transplanting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet ...	5·69	Prospects good; some lack of grass owing to floods in March.
Cachar ...	3·31	Weather warm; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops progresses, average outturn is expected; sowing of *sail* crop continues; common rice 21 5/16 seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	4·75	Weather favourable for *sali* crop; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 25th)—		
Bangalore ...	6·91	Crops in good condition generally, except in parts of Túmkúr and Shimoga districts; prospects fair; coffee prospects in Coorg poor; health good; cattle-disease abating; prices fluctuating.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	1·42	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug. 25th)—		
Amráoti ...	·62 (not general).	Crops withering in parts.
Akola ...	.....	Rain very much wanted.
Hyderabad ...	1·55	Total rainfall since 1st January 14·82; rain proving beneficial to crops; ague prevailing in one taluk, cattle-disease in two; prices rising.
Central India States—(Aug. 25th)—		
Indore ...	·73	
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; cholera still prevailing in surrounding villages; heat intense; wheat 14½, gram 19½, *jowar* 27, and *bajra* 27½ seers.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects favourable, but rain much wanted; public health good.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Rain needed for crops; public health good.
Neemuch ...		
Goona ...		
Bhopal ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects favourable, but rain much wanted; public health good.
Agar ...		
Nowgong ...		
Mánpur ...		
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted throughout Central India; in Holkar's Nimar districts 5 or 6 inches only fallen.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 25th)	*Nil*	Partially cloudy and windy.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good; malarious fever prevalent; prospects good; seasonable.
Marwar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Nine months' water in tanks; slight fever, eyesores; prospects favourable.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full; health fair; prospects good.
Harowtee („ 21st)	*Nil*	Rain required for grass and crops; prices risen in consequence; health good.
Jhallawar („ 19th)	.....	Weather fine; prospects good.
Ajmere („ 21st)	.....	High winds; rain required for crops and tanks; prices rising; health good.
Jeypore („ 25th)	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; westerly winds; prices rising; health good.
Bhurtpore ...		
Ulwur (Aug. 24th)	.....	High westerly winds; rain much wanted; crops little damaged yet; health fair.
Nepal—(Aug. 17th)—		
Katmandú ...	3·74	Constant rain and cloudy weather.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th August, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSES COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns. He had read somewhere that the present Secretary of State for India had been once observed in the course of one of his own speeches to yawn, and that when asked why he had done so, he replied "because his speech was so stupid." MR. STOKES feared that during the observations which it would be necessary for him to offer to the Council on the present occasion, not only he, but his audience, would yawn not merely once, but several times; but he would endeavour to state what he had to say in as few words as possible.

The Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753 (a little more than four years before the battle of Plassey was fought), and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts now existing in British India. They had, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended, by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they had been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other civil Courts had been reformed. The result of that was that they had become somewhat antiquated and did not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure were, in many particulars, defective, and that, though, owing to the efficient manner in which they had been worked, they had generally given satisfaction, questions had often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge (the Hon'ble Mutusámi Ayyar) now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

The necessity of completely revising the law relating to those Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by our hon'ble and learned colleague, Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter had been, from time to time, postponed, pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the

jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. Those proposals had now been very fully discussed both in the Home and the Legislative Departments and by the Judges of the different Courts: as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as could well be hoped for had been attained; and the present Bill had accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

The most important change introduced by it lay in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for as far back as 1867 by the Calcutta Trades Association—a body to which we were indebted, not only for some valuable suggestions as to legislation, but also for useful criticisms on many of our Bills. It had since then been much discussed, and had the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it came from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appeared to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it would not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we should be in a better position to form an opinion after the Bill had been published.

Assuming, then, that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction was to be raised as proposed, the question arose whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000, or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law was sufficient. On that point the difference of opinion had been greater. The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, were against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, were in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to. On the one hand, it was urged that allowing an appeal was, especially as it involved the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court, that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive. On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value was insisted on, and it was pointed out that, in two at least of the Presidency-towns (Bombay and Madras), the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevailed. The Bill as at present drawn did not provide an appeal; but the Select Committee, to which he hoped it would be referred, would consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

The next question which presented itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts was that as to the classes of suits which those Courts should be empowered to hear. It had been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible of the petty litigation which now forms a considerable portion of their work on their original side, and in order to avoid, as far as might be, the doubts and difficulties which attended the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

The most important of those exceptions was that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appeared from the records of the Legislative Department that the framers of Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Presidency Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there had been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay had held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act No. IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court had held further that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court held that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court had held

that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. It would seem that the learned judges, like a certain united family in Ireland, had "all agreed to disagree." To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, was, for some reason which had not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court were in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court were against it. The Bill, as he had already intimated, would not give it, and it was manifest that, if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would have to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given, proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both by the Calcutta and the Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions of the Small Cause Court as *res judicatæ*. Considering the fact that questions of rights in respect of immoveable property in the Presidency-towns were, to use the words of the Bombay Government, "peculiarly intricate and difficult," he was himself against giving the jurisdiction.

Other suits in which it was proposed to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts were the suits mentioned in section 25 of Act IX of 1850, and in addition thereto suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council, suits for partition, for foreclosure, for redemption, suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property, administration-suits, suits to obtain an injunction or enforce a trust. The machinery of the Presidency Small Cause Courts was not such that it could deal usefully with most of these matters: the difficult and complicated questions which constantly arose in the suits just mentioned could not possibly be disposed of in the summary manner which the public had a right to expect from a Small Cause Court; and (speaking with all respect for the present able and learned Judges) the constitution of those Courts was not such that those questions could always be safely left to their decision.

The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, had for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that existed to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property applied also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property. In execution-cases complicated questions as to the relative priority of incumbrancers, or as to the rights of persons claiming maintenance out of the attached property, constantly presented themselves in the Presidency-towns; and to dispose of such questions satisfactorily not only required an astute and learned lawyer, but a hearing so long and laborious that to grant it would seriously impede the Small Cause Court in the disposal of cases for the speedy decision of which it primarily existed. The Bill would accordingly empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act No. XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal came from the High Court at Bombay, and it rested mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years had been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees. Objections which, however weighty they might be in the mufassal, where the land was the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and was in fact the basis of society, had little or no force in the cases that occurred in the Presidency-towns.

It had been held that the procedure in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was that of the Courts of common law in England, except in so far as it had been modified by Act IX of 1850. The result was that technical questions as to forms of action and the effect of particular pleas often engaged the attention of the judges, though they arose nowhere else in India. The Bill

and one of its schedules would make the simple and uniform Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency-towns, as it was of those in the Mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorneys, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, had been retained; and it might be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses, should not be introduced.

The Bill would confer in the Presidency Small Cause Courts a limited insolvency-jurisdiction. This was completely new. The introduction of provisions for this purpose had been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they were at present burthened, to the great detriment of more important business. In Calcutta, for instance, the business in insolvency occupied a Barrister Judge for nearly thirty days in the year, and all the Judges who had sat in the Insolvent Court were unanimous in the opinion that this amount of Judge's time so lost to the High Court was not accompanied by commensurate advantages to the public in the application and working of the insolvent law. In their report for 1875 the High Court said that "during the last three years the instances might be counted on the fingers in which resort has been had to the Insolvent Court for the purpose of an equitable distribution among creditors of any appreciable estate belonging to the insolvent. In the great majority of cases the applications are made by the debtors themselves only when arrest is imminent or has actually been effected, and when they really have no property left, or have taken means to conceal it." That was in 1875. But things had become no better in the meantime. In fact, it might be said *ingravescit in dies malum.* There had been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The Bill would assign to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders. This was the principle of division proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seemed to be the most convenient, for it was, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arose in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consisted of Government clerks who had lived beyond their means, and the settlement of their affairs was, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in most cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

The Bill would also contain a chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction. The object of this was to relieve the High Court, and at the same time to provide in the case of small estates, when the assets of the deceased were less than Rs. 1,000, a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration.

These were the chief points of the proposed legislation. He had only to thank the Council for listening so patiently to what was indeed a *labor operosus ac molestus,* and to add that the Bill would be published as soon as possible, but that it would not be proceeded with till the Council had reassembled at Calcutta: in order to give the public and the profession ample time to familiarise themselves with its provisions, it would not come into force before the 1st July, 1881.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 3rd September, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 20th August, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 36.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—(*Nothing for publication*).

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The Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EDUCATION.

Simla, the 30th August 1880.

No. 302.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Rajkumar College in Nowgong to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 3rd September 1880.

No. 246-*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Walter W. G. Beatson as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein, *vice* Mr. J. G. Grieve, resigned.

No. 249-*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. E. Orr as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab, *vice* Mr. W. F. Halliday, resigned.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1880.

No. 2642.—In supersession of the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department No. 1517, dated the 10th April 1879, the Governor General in Council has decided that in applying any rule which forbids the grant of travelling allowance in two forms for the same day, the day shall, in the absence of an order of the Government of India to the contrary, be held to be twenty-four consecutive hours.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 503.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant B. Duff, R.A., to be a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Lieutenant H. S. Hudson, R.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 504.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain F. R. Begbie, promoted.

No. 505.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant W. A. Urquhart, R.A., to be Subaltern, *vice* Captain G. R. Moore, R.A., promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 506.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Stewart, S.C., Commandant of Cavalry, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 507.—Captain T. L. Lewis, S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 508.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Somerset Henry Paul Graves,—2nd September, 1880.

No. 509.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 2nd September, 1880.

No. 510.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sergeant Richard Burton, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 13th August, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor L. G. Pepperell, remanded.

SPECIAL.

No. 511.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements for the command, staff and brigading of the force despatched from Kabul to Kandahar, and designated "The Kabul-Kandahar Field Force."

The appointments herein made will have effect from the dates on which the several officers named entered upon the duties thereof :—

Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery	Commanding.
Major G. T. Pretyman, Royal Artillery	Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery	Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General.
Major G. deC. Morton, 6th Foot	Assistant Adjutant General.
Major R. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps	Assistant Quarter Master General.
Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars	Deputies Assistant Quarter Master General.
Captain A. Gaselee, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers	
Major A. R. Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps	Principal Commissariat Officer.
Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps	Commissariat Officers.
Lieutenant C. M. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps ...	
Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot	In Charge of Field Treasure Chest.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry	Director of Transport.
Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot	Transport Staff Officer.
Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot	Transport Officers.
Captain G. H. Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps	
Captain C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars	
Lieutenant R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars	
Lieutenant C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot	
Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department	Principal Medical Officer.

Surgeon-Major R. Lewer, Army Medical Department ...	... Sanitary Officer and Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer.
Captain E. Straton, 22nd Foot	... Superintendent of Army Signalling.
Major C. A. Gorham, Royal Artillery	... Deputy Judge Advocate.
Major C. Cowie, Royal Artillery	... Commissary of Ordnance.
Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Madras Infantry ...	... Chief Political Officer and Political Secretary.
Major M. Protheroe, Madras Staff Corps	... } Political Officers.
Captain J. W. Ridgeway, General List, Bengal Infantry	... }
The Revd. J. W. Adams, B.A.	... Chaplain.
The Revd. Father G. Browne	... Roman Catholic Chaplain.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, Royal Engineers	... } Survey Officers.
Lieutenant F. B. Longe, Royal Engineers	... }

Engineer Department.

Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers	... Commanding Engineer.
Lieutenant T. P. Cather, Royal Engineers	... Adjutant.
Captain R. P. Tickell, Royal Engineers	... } Field Engineers.
Captain W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers ...	...
Captain M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers ...	...
Captain C. F. Call, Royal Engineers	...
Lieutenant E. Glennie, Royal Engineers	... } Assistant Field Engineers.
Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, Royal Engineers ...	... }

Artillery.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, Royal Artillery	... Commanding.
Captain H. Pipon, Royal Artillery	... Adjutant.

No. 6 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.
" 11 " 9th " "
No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps	... Commanding.
Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars	... Brigade Major.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.
3rd Bengal Cavalry.
3rd Punjab "
1st Central India Horse } (Wing of each.)
2nd " " }

Infantry Division.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., Unattached	... Commanding.
Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade	... Aide-de-Camp.

1st Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps...	Commanding.
Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot	... Brigade Major.

92nd (Gordon) Highlanders.
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).
24th " "
2nd (The Sirmúr) Goorkha Regiment.

2nd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot	... Commanding.
Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Bengal Infantry	... Brigade Major.

72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders.
2nd Sikh Infantry.
3rd " "
5th Goorkha Regiment.

3rd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps	... Commanding.
Captain R. Chalmer, 60th Rifles	... Brigade Major.

2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles.
15th Bengal Native Infantry.
25th " "
4th Goorkha Regiment.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th August, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer and Hospital Apprentice, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 17th to 30th August, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ...	Captain A. J. C. Rawlins ...	9th August, 1880.	Ferozepore.		
Subordinate Medical Dept.	Hospital Apprentice C. E. Olliver.	3rd August, 1880.	Lucknow.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 30th August 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
I. D. Wright (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	29th December, 1879.	Will left ...	145 8 5	...	30th October, 1880.
G. E. A. Woods (*b*) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	19th May, 1880.	Intestate ...	1,304 10 4	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Father,*—Colonel Ichabod Wright, Banker, Stapleford Hall, Notts.
Brother,—C. B Wright, Banker, The Bank, Nottingham

(*b*) *Next-of-kin.—Grandmother,*—Mrs. Frances Trench, Oxmantown Mall, Parsonstown, Kings Co., Ireland.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September 1880.

No. 290.—The promotion of Mr. G. Sealy, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, to Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Mance, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 182 of the 10th June last, has effect from the 18th July 1879.

The 2nd September 1880.

No. 291.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander is appointed to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in the Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Government of Bombay.

No. 292.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts attached to the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, during the absence of Mr. Burn, or until further orders.

The 3rd September 1880.

No. 293.—The following rules have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and are published for general information :—

I.—The following rule of the Civil Pension Code is made applicable to officers of Royal Engineers serving in the Public Works Department :—

Section 65, *Rule* 6.—After the age of 55 years, no military or naval officer shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State.

II.—Officers of Royal Engineers, who have attained, or hereafter may attain, the rank of general officers, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department; but they will be eligible for reappointment as Chief Engineers, Class I, or in posts carrying that rank. This rule will be brought into force two years from the present date.

III.—No Chief Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall, without reappointment, hold the same post for more than five years. This rule, in the case of officers who, on their appointment to that rank, received notice of the probable issue of this order, will take effect from the date they joined their present posts. In other cases the rule will take effect from the date of these orders.

IV.—The foregoing rules are applicable to officers of Royal Engineers who hold the post of Secretary or of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 294.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. E. Penny, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, will revert to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the 20th July 1880, forenoon.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1880.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee, Assistant Clerk of the Court, to officiate as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr. S. Tremearne on privilege leave, or until further order, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 10 of 1880.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST. MADRAS.

Changes in the Buoyage of the Port.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 27, issued from this Department on the 21st August 1879, it is further notified that, owing to the continual extension of the harbour piers into deep water, and in order to permit of a greater space being available for steamers inside the harbour piers, it has become necessary to remove the large red buoy which hitherto marked the western limit of the anchorage for steamers.

Commanders of steamers are warned by the Marine Authorities at Madras not to anchor between the piers in less than 5½ fathoms at low water; and that when anchoring in this depth, they will do so on their own responsibility, and with the exercise of care and judgment.

All sailing vessels, excepting dhonies, should anchor in or beyond the 8½ fathom line of soundings, and outside the northern and southern port buoys.

The port buoys are painted red and white vertically, and are anchored in 8 fathoms. These buoys are *danger* buoys, and Commanders of vessels making or leaving the anchorage are hereby warned *not to pass inshore* of either of them, nor come under 9 fathoms by night.

The northern buoy marks the position which will form the extreme end of the north pier.

Vessels are on no account to venture between the northern buoy and the north pier, nor between the southern buoy and the south pier, as the rubble bases of both piers extend much further seaward than the piers themselves.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 31st August 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71*c* & *d*, 828, 70*a* and 748*b*.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 105, 15*b* and 103*a*, also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 27th August 1880.

No. 189.—Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1880.

No. 10.—Mr. W. H. Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 5th September next.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd August 1880.

No. 10.—The Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, appoints Major E. D. O. Twemlow, R.E., as Executive Engineer on special duty on the line of communication beyond Chaman.

Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., and Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., to be Assistant Engineers under Major Twemlow.

Lieutenant Jennings to carry on his political duties in addition to assisting Major Twemlow.

Mr. P. P. Dease will receive charge of the Executive Engineer's Office, Biluchistan Division, during the absence of Major Twemlow, or till further orders.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl.,
for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th August 1880.

No. 2375 *S.*—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ajmere Division of the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty days from the 23rd instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 28th August 1880.

No. 2409 *S.*—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ajmere Division of the Public Works Department, availed himself of the twenty days' privilege leave of absence granted to him in this Administration Notification No. 2375 S, dated 26th August 1880, from the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General,
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 24th August 1880.

No. 37.—Mr. F. G. B. Fox, Assistant Engineer, passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on 5th July 1880.

The 25th August 1880.

No. 38.—ERRATUM.—In Inspector General's Notification No. 31, dated 14th July 1880, for "Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank)," read "Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

The 27th August 1880.

No. 39.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 26th August 1880.

No. 16.—Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th August 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 24th August 1880.

No. 116.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the same line, with effect from 16th July 1880.

The 26th August 1880.

No. 117.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 287, dated 24th instant, Baboo Gujadhar Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 118.—Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, Southern Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

Pachmarhi, the 17th August 1880.

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The conditions of contract, specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into four sections as under:—

I.—Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II.—Nerbudda Bridge.
III.—The Ghat Incline.
IV.—From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 30th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of tenders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, *viz.*:—

For Section	I	Rs.	300.
"	II	"	600.
"	III	"	1,000.
"	IV	"	700.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief, Bhopal State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 18th August 1880.

No. 40.—This Office Notifications Nos. 136 and 137, dated 26th June 1878, are cancelled.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 13th August 1880.

No. 38.—Captain F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this line in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 101, dated 17th July 1880, reported his arrival at Sibi on the afternoon of 23rd July 1880.

No. 39.—Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to Public Works Department, Beluchistan, in Government of India Notification No. 158, dated 11th June 1880, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 19th July 1880.

No. 40.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-four days in continuation of that granted in Kandahar State Railway Notification No. 26, dated 29th May 1880.

No. 41.—The following Officers temporarily transferred in Public Works Department Notification No. 250, dated 30th July 1880, to Military Department for field service, were relieved of their duties on this line on the dates specified against their names:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary rank),—3rd August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—2nd August 1880, forenoon.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—2nd August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—5th August 1880, forenoon.

Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—2nd August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—6th August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant S. S. E. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—2nd August 1880, afternoon.

No. 42.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this line by the Director General of Railways, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 30th June and is posted to the Nari Division.

R. N. HODGES,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 27th August 1880.

No. 29.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted four days' privilege leave in extension of leave granted in Notification No. 26 of 21st August 1880.

No. 30.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

No. 31.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the Peshawar Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 1st September 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. J. R. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, under Chapter II, Section ii, paragraph 27, of the Public Works Department Code, with effect from the 10th August 1880.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 2nd August 1880, treasure, consisting of Pons valued at Rs. 3,468-0-6, were found in the premises of the bungalow belonging to Thavasimuthu Nadar of Porayai, in the village of Vallam, Tanjore Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 19th January 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

FORSTER WEBSTER,
Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
VALLAM;
The 12th August 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 21st Regiment attached to the 68th Light Infantry, dated at Meean Meer, this 27th day of August 1880.

Name,—John Francis Hayden.
Age,—24 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Not known.
Date of Desertion,—26th August 1880.
From whence Deserted,—Meean Meer.
Date of Enlistment,—27th June 1877.
Place of Enlistment,—Edinburgh.
Parish where Born,—Nenagh.
County,—Tipperary.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Clerk.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Coat or Jacket,— ... } White Uniform.
Waistcoat,— ... } White Uniform.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } White Uniform.
REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

A. H. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 68th Light Infy.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st August 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 65,00,130 1 5)	2,58,71,309	14	4
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,93,71,179 12 11)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,95,09,233	1	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,63,883	7	3
Sundries	10,92,110	15	0
RUPEES	7,92,26,152	6	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,36,36,696	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,94,772	9	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	44,70,793	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,47,68,333	0	9
Balances with other Banks	5,59,537	2	8
Bullion	52,095	2	11
Dead Stock	10,58,216	6	7
Stamps	8,649	7	0
Sundries	3,92,116	2	2
	4,13,41,209	5	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,40,99,475 4 8)	3,78,84,943	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,37,85,467 11 9)			
RUPEES	7,92,26,152	6	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd September 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 23	...	1,18,813	10	...	48,63,008	18,15,605
„ 24	...	1,23,272	...	...	47,73,039	16,99,624
„ 25	...	34,411	...	...	46,76,473	16,67,372
„ 26	...	40,697	...	...	45,79,777	16,29,151
„ 27	...	57,742	...	...	45,80,901	15,73,893
„ 28	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 30th Aug. 1880.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 2nd September 1880... Rs. 1,10,30,651-15-3

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 3rd September 1880.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
207	... D 17—02655	50	Birjlall Singh, Saharunpur.
	„ —02658	50	
208	... D 9—75609	1,000	Alopee Deen Talee, Peepulgaon, Allahabad.
	„ —75610	1,000	

ALLAHABAD, *The 1st September 1880.*

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
185	... O 69—03486 ...	100	Babu Rajoni Cant Das.
186	... L 84—62639 ...	100	Messrs. Williamson, Magor and Co.
187	... O 81—08494 ...	10	Babu Ram Gati Adhicary.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
204	... O 31—60424 ...	50	Mr. E. Saupin.
205	... O 59—49266 ...	20	Babu Mohendra Lal Dutt.
206	... L 30—33139 ...	5	Babu Annada Kumar Dhole.
207	... O 30—55648 ...	50	A. R. S. V. Palaneappa Chetty.
208	... O 80—63108 ...	10	Babu Obhoy Churn Mittra.
	O 37—48790 ...	5	
209	... O 68—44234 ...	100	Revd. T. S. Wynkoop.
	O 59—88203 ...	20	
210	... O 77—72916 ...	10	Mrs. R. Hainworth.
211	... O 53—29131 ...	10	Mr. J. Williamson.
	„ —29132 ...	10	
	„ —29151 ...	10	
	„ —29152 ...	10	
	„ —29154 ...	10	
124	... L 56—32572	5	Mr. G. H. Simmons.
	„ —32573		
125	... O 68—05810	100	Major D. Chatterton.
	„ —05848		
126	... L 55—95225	5	Premjee Dharumsey.
	„ —95222		

CALCUTTA, *The 3rd September 1880.*

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—47176 *	5	Miss E. Seaburn, Kurrachee.
„ —47179 *		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE, *The 25th August 1880.*

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
116	... E 16—79543 ...	10	Keria Lal, Poosa, Tirhoot.
119	... E 3—94121 ...	100	Jea Lal, Campbellpur.
120	... E 1—45318 ...	1,000	Sukh Dial and Niranjan Das, Rawalpindi.
121	... E 17—29967 ...	20	Bepin Behary Chatterjee, Calcutta.
30	... E 16—62528	10	Jea Lal, Campbellpur.
	„ —62538		

LAHORE, *The 27th August 1880.*

H. J. BRERETON,
Offg. Depy. Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
40	... B 61—14051 ...	50	Subba Rao, late Judicial Record-keeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.
41	... B 57—75996 ...	20	M. Srinivasa Rao, New Permanent Way Inspector, Rayalcheru, Bellary District.
42	... B 61—53400 ...	50	V. L. Narayanayya, Municipal Office, Madras.
	„ —53645 ...	50	

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
94	B 41—14243	10	Messrs. F. D'Netto & Co., Popham's Broadway, Madras.
95	B 47—09627 B 60—38231 B 57—68973	5 10 20	V. Sampangi Mudali, No. 16, Nallanna Mudali Street, Chenga Bazar, Madras.
96	B 62—92365 " —92366	100 100	Ragadada Nanjya, residing at Thyamagundla, Nelarangala Taluk, Bangalore District.
97	B 60—34559	10	A. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B.A., District Munsif, Tumkur.
98	B 60—70988	10	T. Sundara Rao, Head Clerk, Salt Commissioner's Office, Madras.
99	B 60—50845	10	S. Gopala Chari, High Court Vakil, Mailapur, Madras.
100	B 61—49127 B 62—69590	50 100	Framji Pestonji, 6, South Parade, Bangalore.
101	B 61—17647 " —41398	50 50	Hijaji Papia, Merchant, Dodballapur, Bangalore District.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 23rd August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acott. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880-81.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
H11	F 7—74153	10	Messrs. Bapty Brothers, East India Flour Mills, Bombay.

NAGPUR,
The 30th August 1880.

H. G. COWIE,
Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	11th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	6th "	Str. *Chanda.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 "	8th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 "	9th "	Str. *Purulia.**
Chittagong, Akyab Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 "	10th "	Str. *Madras.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	4th "	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd September 1880.

Ackril, C.
Anvil, Lieut.-Col. T.
Bampton, Mrs.
Basler, G. C.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)
Barr, H.
Barry, Mrs.
Barnes, Mrs. H.
Bartram, W.
Barclay, J. F.
Beecher, E.
Bennett, J. W.
Brown, S.
Burgess, Miss.
Burton, Mrs. J.
Carson, T.
Casters, T.
Caundoo, M. C.
Chater, Miss F.
DeSouza, R. E.
Decosta, A.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Dick, H. P.
Douglas, R. H.
Dreberg, T.
Dudman, R. H.
Easan, J. G.
Edwards, J. A. W.
Eden, F. W.
Edwards, G. H.
Elliott, W. A.
Elliot, J. L.
Elloy, H. A.
Gomes, J. T.
Grant, Mrs. E. A.
Greene, Randal S.
Gunga Churn Paulit.
Hastings, Mrs. F. B.
Haigh, Spencer.
Jones, Mrs.
Jackson, C. G.
Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.
Kerr, C. C.
Latham Roller & Co.
Logon, Captain.
Lewis, Mrs. E.
Longlands, A.
Martin, William.
Manuel, L. E.
Michael, Master E. S.
Pereira, Mrs. L.
Rallings, Mrs. M. E.
Robinson, J.
Roston, L. W.
Salonoa, Mrs.
Saunders, S.
Shields, Mrs. Ann.
Smith, A. M. O.
Soull, Henry.
Stewart, Mrs. D. J.
Tucker, W. F.
Thomas, Miss D'Estille.
Tapo Dhun Butter-charjee.
Walter, C.
Wells, T. William.
Wilson, W. J.
Wood, Lieut. W.
Young, I. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt.
Bailly, Harris.
Barker, T. W.
Birch, E. S.
Blair, T.
Blackton, T. W.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
Caller, Monsieur L.
C. G. C.
Coombs, J. W.
Cooper, J.
Crowlie, E. T.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Dargus, C.
Evans, J.
Gomes, J.
Griffin, W. H.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hamill, James.
Hewett, Lt. W. T.
Hopekirk, William.
Innis, G. R.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Littlewood, J. H.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
Ottley, Captain J. W.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)
Perks, M. J.
Priscilla, R.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L. T. F.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Rourke, G.
Schomidt, C.
Seccunder.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, B.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Sutton, Rev. G. T. F.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Thomson, John.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Willie.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Andrews, S. S.
Crowlie, E. T.
Innis, G. R.
Prendergast, Mrs.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Dubus, E. E.
Gasper, C. G.
Kureem Alli, Sub-Surveyor.
Megam, Peter.
Pinto, J. A.
R. Claro.
Sura Hena.
Warbett, Esq.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ٬

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto . .	113	2½ ditto .	65	
Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

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Agni Puráṇa, 14 fasci.	8	12
Sáma Veda Saṅhitá, 37 fasci.	23	2
Gopála Tápaní, 1 fasci.	0	10
Nrisiṅha Tápaní, 3 fasci.	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintámani, 35 fasci.	21	14
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has by an order, dated the 26th day of July 1880, appointed Alexander Rankin McIntosh, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. A. R. McIntosh & Co., Merchants and Agents, to be the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 18th day of August 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
Attorney.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, at 10-30 A.M., on Monday, 22nd November.

The Managers will propose that so much of the amendment of Article VIII of the rules adopted at the Half-yearly General Meeting, held on 31st January last, as regards the subscriptions of annuitants to the Ordinary Branch of the Fund, be held in abeyance.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880. Issue of Rs. 5,00,000, 4½ per cent. debentures having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for five lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan and the interest thereon will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock P.M. of Friday, the 17th day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secy. to the Port Commissioners.

The 27th August 1880.

FORM OF TENDER.

PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.

To—The Secretary, Port Commissioners.

I beg to apply for debentures of Rs. each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27th, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of October 1880.

Yours, &c.,

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 102273, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Goya Prosad, and last endorsed to Rakhal Chunder Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT,
65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{061360}{042482}$, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 16th January 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of T. Alamalammah, administratrix of T. Streenevasacharryar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MYSORE STREENEVASA ROW,
Rayalcherroo, Bellary District, in the Madras Presidency.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 009985, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali, and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MOHOMED MEHDI,
Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali, Lucknow.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Lutchmana Row, and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited:—

No. 066105, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 500.

No. 066106, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 600.

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTY,
Mint Street, Black Town, Madras.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

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SCHEDULE IV.—FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

References in previous Acts.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

For references, see Act V of 1871, s. 14; Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

Amendment of Acts.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 *(for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta)*, section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

'Small Cause Court' defined.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Courts of Small Causes established.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

New. See 8 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59 & sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

Court to be deemed under the superintendence of the High Court.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respectively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 12; Act IX of 1850, s. 8.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove, any Judge so appointed. Act IX of 1850, s. 10.

Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge. Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.

Delegation of powers of Court to its members.

9. Except as herein or by any other law for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, or by any other law for the time being in force. Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof. Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice. Act XI of 1865, s. 33.

Seal to be used.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government. Act XVII of 1875, s. 10 (*b*). (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 24.)

Appointment of ministerial officers.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force. Act IX of 1850, ss. 13-15.

Powers and duties of such officers.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct. Cf. Act IX of 1850, ss. 14-16. Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70.

The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakil, or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 5.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.

15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32. Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11.

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.

16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24. Cf. 18.

Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12.

Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*c*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government;

(*d*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(*e*) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*f*) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*g*) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*h*) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*i*) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(*j*) in suits to enforce a trust;

(*k*) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(*l*) in suits on any judgment of a High Court; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 27.

(*m*) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 100.

Suits by and against officers of Court.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

Act IX of 1850, s. 102.

Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 101: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 9.

Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client:

Proviso.

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

(*a*) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(*b*) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(*c*) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

(Cf. Act XI of 1865, s. 20.)

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

Judgments and orders of Court final. Power to order new trial.

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

Act IX of 1850, s. 53.

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

(*a*) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(*b*) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

Procedure when decree transferred.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

Act IX of 1850, s. 66.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.

Act IX of 1850, s. 71. (see I.L. R. 5 Calc., p. 294.)

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, if such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

Act IX of 1850, s. 42.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

Act IX of 1850, s. 91. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

Service of the summons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 94.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

Order for possession.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 92, 93. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section thirty-one, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

31. Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant: and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 95.

Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 96.

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings;

32. When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Occupant may sue for compensation.

Provided that, when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and that, in any case in which such damage is proved but the amount of the compensation assessed by the Court does not exceed ten rupees, the Court shall award to the plaintiff no more costs than compensation, unless the Judge who tries the same certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

33. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

Application for order in such case an act of trespass.

And when the applicant was not, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, entitled to the possession of such property, the issue of any such order, though no possession is taken thereunder, shall be deemed to be an act of trespass committed by the applicant against the occupant.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.

34. Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reasonable, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

New.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications by paupers.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

36. Recovery of the possession of any immoveable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications for declarations of insolvency under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be Receiver in cases under this chapter.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

New.

Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 or 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th of Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

20 & 21 Vic., c. 77, s. 57.

Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Procedure in cases under this chapter.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Reference when compulsory.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits, — Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires, — Act XXVI of 1864, s. 7.

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion. (Ordinary references provided for by Ch. XLVI, C. P. Code.)

Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment: — Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. — Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. See 14 B. L. R., p. 182.

Provided that no security for the amount of such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same has been paid accordingly.

If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same. — Act IX of 1880, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

Institution-fee.

47. A fee not exceeding—

(*a*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(*b*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

Fees for processes.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in — Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

49. Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Fees and costs of poor persons.

50. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

Act IX of 1850, s. 21.

Power to Local Government to vary fees.

51. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight:

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

53. The expense of employing an advocate, vakíl, attorney, or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

Sections 3, 5 or 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of section 3, 5 or 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Power to fine officers.

55. The Small Cause Court may by order fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.

56. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, loses, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable, by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Extortion or default of officers.

57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Enforcement of order.

59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Act X of 1872, s. 435: Act IV of 1877, s. 205. Cf. also draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 480.

Procedure of the Court in certain cases of contempt.

60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

Record in such cases.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Act X of 1872, s. 436: Act IV of 1877, s. 206. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 483.

Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.

62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty,

the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Act X of 1872, s. 437: Act IV of 1877, s. 207. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 484.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

63. When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Act X of 1872, ss. 356-364: Act X of 1875, s. 89: Act IV of 1877, s. 141. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 485. (Also see Act IX of 1850, s. 40.)

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

64. If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

65. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered in High Court.

66. All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Act X of 1877, s. 636.

Persons by whom process may be served.

67. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order so directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, by rule or order, directs.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

Registers and returns.

68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court.

Act XI of 1865, s. 53. Letters Patent, s. 43.

Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or High Court for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as such Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 71. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Holidays and vacations.

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

Act IX of 1850, s. 35.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act.

I. L. R. 5, Calc., p. 294.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

72. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

Place of imprisonment.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

Tender in suit for anything done under Act.

74. If any person against whom any suit is brought for anything purporting to be done by him under this Act, has, before the institution of the suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

Limitation of prosecutions.

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
26th March, 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William.	Clause 21.
26th December, 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras.	Clause 47.
8th December, 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay.	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850 ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 .	To amend Act XI of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para 2

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 27.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (*b*).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (*b*), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 37 *and* 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders :

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers :

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws :

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázárs :

ship-owners, dock-owners :

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers :

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers :

letters-out of conveyances and cattle :

printers and publishers :

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers :

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement :

money-changers, grain-lenders :

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants :

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody :

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea :

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail ; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities ; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities :

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 48.)

FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.			Fee for other processes.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
10	20	0	4	0	0	4	0
20	50	0	8	0	0	8	0
50	100	1	0	0	1	0	0
100	200	1	4	0	2	0	0
200	300	1	8	0	3	0	0
300	400	1	12	0	4	0	0
400	500	2	0	0	5	0	0
500	600	2	4	0	6	0	0
600	700	2	8	0	7	0	0
700	800	2	12	0	8	0	0
800	900	3	0	0	9	0	0
900	1,000	3	4	0	10	0	0
1,000	1,100	3	8	0	11	0	0
1,100	1,200	3	12	0	12	0	0
1,200	1,300	4	0	0	13	0	0
1,300	1,400	4	4	0	14	0	0
1,400	1,500	4	8	0	15	0	0
1,500	1,600	4	12	0	16	0	0
1,600	1,700	5	0	0	17	0	0
1,700	1,800	5	4	0	18	0	0
1,800	1,900	5	8	0	19	0	0
1,900	2,000	5	12	0	20	0	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicatæ*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits: suits to obtain an injunction: suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busteed, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value *or* the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value.

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 36. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXX OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 2nd August 1879.	For week ending 31st July 1880.	Total from 1st January to 2nd August 1879.	Total from 1st January to 31st July 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
14th Aug. 1880	East Indian ...	6,33,822	5,44,695	2,64,15,222	2,44,13,644	...	20,01,578
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,305	99,759	20,17,818	21,04,914	87,096	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	56,668	57,081	29,90,879	27,06,493	...	2,84,386
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,38,012	1,42,000	63,23,676	69,14,873	5,91,197	...
31st July 1880	Madras ...	1,09,902	1,25,159	39,39,747	35,98,900	...	3,40,847
7th Aug. 1880	South Indian ...	61,538	62,580	19,40,322	21,29,338	1,88,016	...
7th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,65,152	3,47,555	1,71,71,175	1,58,27,376	...	13,43,799
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	70,123	84,179	49,77,407	54,07,209	4,30,802	...
	TOTAL ...	14,06,522	14,63,008	6,57,76,246	6,31,02,747	...	26,73,499
	State.						
14th Aug. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,983	3,895	83,571	83,751	180	...
14th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,837	769	55,477	44,982	...	10,495
14th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	51,095	37,834	24,30,170	23,58,854	...	71,316
14th ditto ...	Holkar ...	11,250	10,103	5,05,145	4,86,219	...	18,926
Last 4 days of June ..	Khamgaon ...	...	(a) ...	(b)33,851	(c)25,970	...	7,881
7th Aug. 1880	Amraoti ...	488	532	52,336	42,746	...	9,590
7th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	17,055	942	1,38,133	1,31,673	...	6,460
31st July 1880	Nizam's ...	10,549	11,353	4,07,531	4,01,723	...	5,808
14th Aug. 1880	Tirhoot ...	4,791	6,398	2,82,015	3,18,725	36,710	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	21,481	56,829	9,68,293	17,53,177	7,84,884	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,692	11,068	1,98,117	2,76,244	78,127	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,255	12,397	6,12,310	8,63,722	2,51,412	...
7th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,696	24,600	7,21,225	8,52,541	1,31,316	...
Last 11 days of June ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,285	(a)...	64,418	(c) 59,758	...	4,660
14th Aug. 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,167	...	37,409	37,409	...
14th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	1,629	20,663	3,37,653	4,23,800	86,147	...
7th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	43,249	94,678	16,04,755	(d)33,40,056	17,35,301	...
14th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,260	4,970	(f)51,343	2,53,595	2,02,252	...
14th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,774	2,188	79,163	67,446	...	11,717
31st July 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	7,164	...	4,33,631	4,33,631	...
7th Aug. 1880	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	6,005	...	(e)54,135	54,135	...
	TOTAL ...	2,08,369	3,13,555	86,25,506	1,23,10,157	36,84,651	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,14,891	17,76,563	7,44,01,752	7,54,12,904	10,11,152	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,66,13,102	3,69,52,323	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,77,88,650	3,84,60,581	6,71,931	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.
(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 31st July 1880.
(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 2nd August 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79 AND 1879-80.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1879-80.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.													
			1879-80.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
							1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Umballa	1,677,337	959,708	3,103	4,831	...	1,728	...	0·1	...	...	0·4	1·1	1·0	...	4·2	0·3	...	1·5	5·6	3·0
Karnal	1,505,171	671,696	39,077	50,364	...	11,287	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·9	0·1	...	1·9	0·3	...	0·6	2·2	2·3
Rohtak	1,158,988	905,839	24,680	36,990	...	12,310	...	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	...	0·8	0·2	...	1·2	2·7	1·4
Delhi	817,819	532,874	11,985	47,220	...	35,235	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	0·1	...	0·2	...	...	0·9	1·5	0·9
Hissar	2,265,428	1,407,818	28,696	29,324	...	628	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	0·3	0·2	0·8
Jind	...	...	28,764	25,243	3,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	209	100	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi / Gurgaon (Najafgarh Jhil)	1,267,335*	907,440*	762†	4,297†	...	3,535	0·5	...	...	...	1·3	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	...	0·5	2·0*	0·7
Total W. J. Canal	8,692,078	5,445,575	137,276	198,369	3,630	64,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,103,589	855,675	14,651	9,920	4,731	...	...	...	...	...	1·44	0·28‡	1·27	0·06‡	2·22	0·06	...	2·10	4·93	2·50
Amritsar	999,690	766,720	99,634	81,396	18,238	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	0·10	...	2·00	...	...	1·05	3·40	1·05
Lahore	2,341,439	1,080,541	129,596	119,780	9,816	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·40	...	...	0·95	...	...	2·10	2·25	2·50
Total B. D. Canal	4,504,708	2,702,936	243,881	211,096	32,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given above.		15,233	18,380	...	3,147	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·18	...	...	0·71	0·46	0·05	0·78	1·14	1·42
Montgomery	3,566,928	420,957	27,255	30,324	...	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10
Mooltan	3,793,280	624,640	148,129	153,373	...	5,244	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	1·10	0·30	1·50
Dera Ghazi Khan	3,033,312	1,027,098	47,726	71,443	...	23,717	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·57	0·05	1·67
Shahpur	3,007,607	420,361	2,621	2,130	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	2·1	1·5	2·1
Total Inundation Canals	13,401,127	2,493,056	240,964	275,650	491	35,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	26,597,913	10,641,567	622,121	685,115	36,906	99,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated, 1879-80 . . . 622,121 acres.
Ditto 1878-79 . . . 685,115 „

NET DECREASE . 62,994 „

* Include areas and rainfall of the Gurgaon District only.

† Represent the acreage of both the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts. In this return the irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil has been shown under Western Jumna Canal; but in Statement No. 1, for Rabi 1878-79, it was shown with the Inundation Canals. For purposes of comparison the irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil during the rabi of 1878-79 has been added to that of the Western Jumna Canal for that crop in this return, hence the difference between the total figures of the Western Jumna Canal and Inundation Canals shown in this Statement and that for the rabi of 1878-79.

‡ There is a difference between these figures and those shown in the previous half-year's statement. Superintending Engineer states that these figures are correct.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1879-80.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Gurgaon.	TOTAL.
Wheat	1,222	32,020	20,332	9,814	19,506	21,104	38	12,796	75,361	115,978	13,635	80,998	45,860	1,850	28	450,442
Barley	1,217	1,999	295	...	1,230	887	4	834	1,664	1,169	410	322	16	670	...	10,657
Mixed Grain	...	2,144	2,834	1,984	5,418	4,562	154	302	1,662	5,399	3,182	...	...	78	...	27,714
Others	664	2,914	1,219	921	2,547	2,211	13	719	20,947	22,343	10,028	66,909	1,850	23	...	133,308
Total Rabi, 1879-80	3,103	39,077	24,680	12,719	28,696	28,764	209	14,651	99,634	144,829	27,255	148,129	47,726	2,621	28	622,121
Total Rabi, 1878-79	4,831	50,364	36,990	50,208	29,324	25,243	100	9,920	81,396	138,160	30,324	153,373	71,443	2,130	1,309	685,115

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1879-80.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Wheat	6,699	69,334	28,031	104,064	25,433	172,432	197,865	19,905	80,998	45,860	1,850	...	450,442
Barley	2,662	2,970	...	5,632	2,381	1,034	3,415	602	322	16	670	...	10,657
Mixed Grain	...	12,998	4,093	17,091	1,317	1,820	3,136	7,399	...	...	78	...	27,714
Others	1,205	7,576	1,708	10,489	4,582	34,873	39,455	14,582	66,909	1,850	23	...	133,308
Total Rabi, 1879-80	10,566	92,878	33,832*	137,276	33,713	210,168	243,881	42,488	148,129	47,726	2,621	...	622,121
Total Rabi, 1878-79	16,588	92,450	89,331†	198,369	21,985	189,111	211,096	48,704	153,373	71,443	2,130	...	685,115

* This includes 762 acres on account of irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil.

† This includes 4,297 acres on account of irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil, which was shown separately in the Returns (Nos. I and III) for the rabi crop of 1878-79.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1372 AND 1373 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH AUGUST 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS.	Ganjam	9 0	7 5	8 2	...	...	...	14 11	14 10	13 0	17 0	16 14	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 5	19 0	46 10	46 10	22 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	10 8	11 13	12 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. $\frac{38}{1347-57}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public), under date Simla, the 28th August 1880.

READ—

Resolution of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Nos. 51-1947 to 1957, dated the 23rd October 1879, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India in 1878.

Read also the following letters from the Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1879 :—

From Government of Madras, No. 678, dated 16th June 1880.
" " of Bombay, No. 1523, dated 28th May 1880.
" " of " No. 2008, dated 14th July 1880.
" " of Bengal, No. 3248, dated 5th July 1880.
" " of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1607, dated 27th May 1880.
" " of " " " No. 2014, dated 1st July 1880.
" " of Punjab, No. 1603, dated 26th April 1880.
" " of " No. 1938, dated 31st May 1880.
" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1104-55, dated 20th March 1880.
" " " of British Burma, No. 1910, dated 2nd April 1880.
" " " of Mysore, No. 1544-38, dated 21st June 1880.
" " " of Coorg, No. 132-9, dated 6th May 1880.
" " " of Assam, No. 558, dated 20th April 1880.
" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 140, dated 25th May 1880.
" Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, No. 117, dated 29th February 1880.

RESOLUTION.

THE general results during 1879 are shown in the appended amalgamated statement. The figures show that—

The number of persons killed by wild animals was in ...	1878 ...	3,444
	1879 ...	2,924
Ditto ditto by venomous snakes was in	1878 ...	16,812
	1879 ...	17,388

A

The number of cattle killed by wild animals was in ...	1878 ...	46,876
	1879 ...	53,138
Ditto ditto by venomous snakes was in ...	1878 ...	1,825
	1879 ...	1,874
Ditto wild animals destroyed was in ...	1878 ...	22,487
	1879 ...	18,641
Ditto venomous snakes destroyed was in ...	1878 ...	117,958
	1879 ...	132,961

		Rs.	A.	P.
The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes was in ...	1878 ...	99,189	12	2
	1879 ...	95,985	4	0

The number of persons killed by wild animals has decreased by 520, while the number killed by snakes shows an increase of 576. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes has increased, the increase (6,262) in the number killed by wild animals being very considerable. The number of wild animals destroyed has largely decreased.

2. With regard to the number of persons killed by wild animals, the returns do not call for particular remark; the decrease was common to all provinces, except Bombay, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg, in which the number of persons killed has slightly increased. But the same cannot be said of deaths from snake-bite. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Assam, there has been a more or less considerable decrease in the number of deaths from this cause; but in other provinces there has been an increase; and in the case of Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the increase has been very marked, being in the former 519 and in the latter 620 in excess of the figures for the previous year. In former Resolutions reviewing these reports, it has been suggested that municipal bodies should offer rewards for the destruction of snakes in towns and large villages; but this suggestion does not appear, as a rule, to have been put into practice. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal the experiment has been made, although the information furnished in the returns is not sufficient to enable His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to determine whether the action of municipalities in granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes is likely to lead to any marked diminution of mortality. But in other provinces very little seems to have been done in the direction indicated; and in the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner remarks that he does not feel justified in insisting on the introduction of the proposed measure. The Governor General in Council, however, is of opinion that the experiment should be fairly tried; for it is in towns that it can best be watched, and its results most satisfactorily tested. His Excellency in Council, therefore, trusts that wherever funds are available, municipalities may be induced to try the effect of granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes.

3. The number of cattle killed by wild animals shows an increase of 6,262, while the number of wild animals destroyed has decreased by 3,846.

The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of inviting attention to the provision* in the rules framed under the Arms Act whereby licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted without fee to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. It is no part of the intention of the Arms Act to deprive persons of the means of protecting themselves and their cattle and crops from the attacks of wild animals, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the grant of licenses for this purpose will not be unduly restricted when there should be any reason to believe that they are really required.

* Rule 16 of the Rules published under Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the

1	2									3												
Province.	Number of persons killed by									Number of cattle killed by									Number of			
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of cattle killed.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.
																				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Madras ...	7	56	A 83	5	3	2	52	1,128	1,336	...	2,121	B2,687	15	1,165	178	176	113	6,455	...	...	144	4,865 0 0
Bombay ...	2	38	25	3	25	2	44	875	1,014	...	1,222	434	...	2,273	48	30	103	4,110	...	...	59	1,122 0 0
Bengal ...	8	271	105	48	83	10	739	9,515	10,779	2	3,532	2,812	27	1,608	1,164	2,147	754	12,046	...	...	559	10,588 4 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3	36	21	13	367	11	265	3,778	4,494	...	1,713	3,181	131	1,661	742	607	266	8,301	...	...	53	500 0 0
Punjab ...	...	3	2	11	3	...	20	611	650	...	169	5,357	745	2,863	6	19	132	9,291	...	...	10	60 0 0
Central Provinces ...	...	144	25	12	5	3	60	841	1,090	...	1,771	775	3	28	25	180	13	2,795	...	...	161	7,300 0 0
British Burma	1	19	...	1	...	...	17	168	206	...	581	155	...	...	2	20	84	842	4	50 0 0	68	1,180 0 0
Mysore and Coorg ...	...	21	8	...	3	...	2	122	156	51	871	1,347	...	1,379	90	2,234	20	6,001	...	...	41	1,300 0 0
Assam ...	17	107	2	27	...	...	D 47	221	421	...	1,812	625	2	42	2	E 8	2	2,493	1	...	305	7,175 0 0
Hyderabad ...	...	3	6	1	3	...	15	102	130	...	450	142	18	1,085	112	103	387	2,297 F 899	...	...	10	170 0 0
Ajmere and Mhairwarra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	15	155	...	120	...	1	...	291	...	...	2	.....
Total ...	38	698	277	121	492	28	1,270	17,388	20,312	53	14,257	17,670	941	12,224	2,378	5,615	1,874	55,911	5	50 0 0	1,412	34,266 4 0
Total for 1878	33	816	300	94	845	33	1,323	16,812	20,256	13	13,129	15,101	590	10,497	3,229	4,317	1,825	48,701	1	...	1,493	36,019 4 0

A 82 Leopards, 1 Cheetah.

D 36 other animals, 11 Buffaloes.

B 2,122 Leopards, 565 Cheetahs.

E 3 other animals, 5 Buffaloes.

view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1879.

5

ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED, AND AMOUNT OF REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number excluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward, including snakes.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
C644	C 9,870 8 0	110	636 8 0	34	69 0 0	120	384 0 0	2,956	430 15 0	...	.....	4,008	16,305 15 0 95 0 0	Rs. 95 paid for the destruction of three cheetahs and one wolf in the Bellary Taluk in the Madras Presidency.
176	1,871 0 0	26	200 0 0	293	1,071 0 0	16	.....	1,305	167 7 0	102,232	3,674 3 6	1,875	8,105 10 6	
1,062	3,964 0 0	217	488 0 0	1,406	8,756 0 0	325	605 0 0	1,914	527 14 0	21,102	3,441 3 0	5,543	28,370 14 0	
349	1,627 8 0	567	1,539 0 0	1,718	3,991 12 0	226	439 0 0	119	79 0 0	952	.....	3,032	8,176 4 0	
113	728 0 0	12	8 0 0	1,356	4,435 0 0	4	.....	8	0 10 0	2,420	157 13 0	1,503	5,395 7 0	
338	3,090 0 0	183	828 0 0	128	532 0 0	220	429 8 0	...	.....	924	390 2 0	1,030	12,569 10 0	
66	525 0 0	31	255 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	525	1,492 8 0	4,104	.....	694	3,502 8 0	
113	2,332 0 0	...	.....	16	50 0 0	9	55 0 0	...	.....	1,034	270 7 6	179	4,016 7 6	
154	725 0 0	57	142 8 0	4	47 8 0	...	.....	119	295 0 0	33	.....	640	8,385 0 0	
38	497 8 0	5	25 0 0	44	216 0 0	27	135 0 0	...	.....	88	.....	124	1,043 8 0	F 809 sheep and goats killed by wild animals.
8	16 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	2	3 0 0	1	.....	72	.....	13	19 0 0	
3,061	25,246 8 0	1,208	4,122 9 0	5,059	19,168 4 0	940	2,050 8 0	6,947	3,043 6 0	1,32,961	7,942 13 0	18,641	95,9[illegible] 4 0	
3,237	26,442 15 8	1,283	4,408 12 0	5,067	16,242 4 0	1,202	2,602 0 0	10,204	5,227 13 6	1,17,958	8,156 11 0	22,487	99,189 12 2	

	Rs. A. P.
C Leopards, 500	8,449 8 0
Cheetahs, 84	1,421 0 0

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Fair rain fell during the week in Burma, Assam, and Bengal; and prospects continue good in those provinces. In Madras there was general, though slight, rain; and prospects remain tolerably fair. The same remarks apply to Mysore and Coorg, where, however, the dry crops are suffering from want of rain in several districts. There has been light rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, resulting in some revival of the crops. In Berar and Hyderabad also there was a little rain, which has done some good; but more rain is much needed. In the Central Provinces, a moderate amount of rain fell in a few districts only, and there are very general complaints that the long break is occasioning much injury. Except a very slight fall in Lucknow, Partabgarh, and Sitapur, there was no rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the want of it is now causing serious damage to the crops. In the Central India States, Rajputana, and the Punjab little or no rain has fallen, and crops are also beginning to suffer seriously.

On the whole, it may be said that in the Eastern Provinces prospects remain good; in Southern India they are generally fair; but in most parts of Western, Central, and Northern India prospects, owing to a general premature cessation of the monsoon rains, are now either unsatisfactory or gloomy, and, unless ample rain falls soon, there may be a widespread deficiency in the yield of the autumn harvest.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
(Sept. 1st)—		
Bellary ...	·17 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 29·1; standing crops generally good, partly withering in two taluks; paddy harvested in Hospett, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·59 (average of four stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; crops revived by recent rain, more rain wanted for paddy; fever and guinea-worm prevalent; fodder and water ample.
Ganjam ...	1·93 (average of nine stations).	*Ragi* 33·69.
Kistna ...	2·09 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 29·66; dry crops sown require more rain; river 3 feet over anicut; canal and tank supplies insufficient.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·63 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 21·87; standing crops good, wet good in Chingleput; water-supply failing.
Coimbatore ...	·49 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 24·89; crops generally fair; harvest of *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumbot*, and sugarcane in four taluks, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	2·0 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 26·07; rivers 3 to 6 feet; crops generally good.
Madura ..	·38 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 24·12; paddy harvested in one taluk, yield average; *ragi* in two taluks, yield below average.
Malabar ...	·06 (average of three stations).	*Ragi* 20·7; rain insufficient; harvesting of first crop commenced in five taluks; crops above average.
Travancore ...	9·46	*General Remarks.*—General prospects tolerably fair.
Bombay—		
(Sept. 1st)—		
Kurrachee ...	·04	River on 30th at Keti Bandar 13 feet 2 inches against 19½ feet on same date last year; fever in two talukas; want of water felt everywhere; crops in danger; cattle suffering much from scarcity of forage.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River has fallen lower than it has been for years during the month of August; prospects very bad; fever of mild type in five, small-pox in two talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	*Nil*	Rain greatly wanted; public health generally good.
Baroda ...	.. ..	Rain anxiously looked for; prospects in Okhamandal bad, elsewhere generally all depends on more rain falling.
Surat ...	.....	Rain wanted; in some talukas crops fair.
Násik ...	.....	Rain wanted throughout district; four deaths from cholera in Niphad; cattle-disease in Nandgaon; cattle in six talukas weak from want of fodder; *kharif* crops will revive if the rain comes; prices rising.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·21	Total rainfall 43·96, being 14·53 below average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind north-east.
Poona ...	·13 at Mawal; ·01 at Indapur and Sirur; *nil* in remaining 5 talukas.	Paddy and *nagli* in Mawal withering; rain most urgently required.
Ahmednagar ...	·70 at Shrigonda; ·35 at Parner; ·28 at Nagar; *nil* in the other talukas.	Crops withering except in Shrigonda, where fall of rain revived them; rain urgently wanted; fodder scarce; public health good.
Sholapur ...	·22; heavy rain on night of 31st August.	Total rainfall 15·75; crops will improve.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Kanara ...	Minimum at Karwar, ·07; maximum at Siddapur, ·94.	Rain much wanted; rice crops suffering much on high lands.
Rajkot ...	.....	Rain much required; crops suffering; health good.
		General Remarks.—River very low in Sind and prospects bad; rain urgently required in Guzerat and Konkan; in parts of Satara, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar there has been some rain and prospects have improved; same in Southern Mahratta Country; in rest of Deccan and Khandesh crops withering and prospects gloomy.
Bengal— (Sept. 1st)—		
Chittagong ...	3·66	Weather unusually hot, with light showers at intervals; early rice being harvested; prospects generally good; prices stationary; scattered cases of cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	2·36	Harvesting of early rice continues, yield full average; harvesting of jute nearly completed, yield expected to be average; prospects of late rice and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·66	Harvesting of jute and early rice continues, outturn of both crops beyond average; prospects of late rice good; in Baripore however crops have not recovered from effects of excessive rain; some fever about.
Moorshedabad ...	6·59 (in all station circles).	Agricultural prospects good; transplanting almost over and rice seedlings thriving well; early paddy being harvested; fever in some thanas.
Rajshahye ...	2·53; moderate rain	Cutting of early rice still continues, outturn expected to be an average one; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	2·76	Crops and prospects good; harvesting of early rice going on, outturn fair.
Rungpore ...	6·62	Weather rainy; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting still going on; fever prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	2·12	Prospects of autumn crops excellent and of rice crop fair.
Purneah ...	5·15	Prospects of crops fair; most of autumn crops cut; rivers have risen very high; much fever everywhere.
Patna ...	5·67	Prospects of rice excellent.
Durbhunga ...	4·38	Weather rainy; condition of crops fair; *makai* partly injured; inundation subsiding; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	·70	Weather rather dry during latter part of week; prospects of crops continue favourable; general health good; cattle-disease still prevalent towards Pachumba sub-division.
Cuttack ...	1·91	Prospects of crops favourable; early rice being reaped and late rice weeded and transplanted; cholera still reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts and agricultural prospects generally favourable, but slight damage from excessive rain and floods reported in a few places; floods in Durbhunga and Mozufferpore subsiding, and in latter district rice being transplanted anew in flooded parts; transplanting of late rice nearly finished and the young crops thriving well; sugarcane and other crops also doing well; harvesting of early rice and jute promising generally with a fair average outturn, but in Cooch Behar jute will not be a good crop; indigo manufacture in Jessore closing with fair results; fever reported in many places, otherwise public health fair.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 31st)	.....	Weather hot and close; more rain wanted; rice suffering; clouds gather and disperse daily; fever and ague in places, otherwise but little sickness; prices very little altered.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Complaints of drought general; cholera almost disappeared; wheat $20\frac{1}{16}$ seers, coarse cleaned rice $19\frac{3}{8}$ seers, unhusked rice $28\frac{5}{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur (Sept. 2nd)	.....	Break continues; favourable for *rábi* ploughing; *bhadoi* rice being cut, outturn good; health excellent; cattle-disease in north of district.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Westerly winds; break in the rains causing injury to minor grains; fodder for cattle scarce; cheapest wheat at 15 seers; health good; prospects gloomy.
Agra (Aug. 31st)	.....	The long break in rains, strong westerly wind, and hot sun are drying up the crops; fever and diarrhœa prevalent.
Bareilly (Sept. 1st)	*Nil*	Wind west, sky cloudless; *kharif* crops suffering much from drought; prices rising; wheat $16\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee against 20 seers last month; grain being exported towards Aligarh, Meerut, and Delhi; health fair; some cholera still reported.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Health fair; occasional clouds; wind west; rain much needed; crops suffering; foot-and-mouth disease in Hapur and Meerut; prices rising; cheapest wheat $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley $25\frac{1}{2}$ seers, gram $19\frac{1}{4}$ seers.
Kumaun (Aug. 31st)	.....	Central and western parts of district want rain, elsewhere good rain has fallen; prospects fair; wind westerly.
Lucknow (Sept. 1st)	·2 at Mohanlalganj	Wind west; rain much wanted; barley 28 seers and 6 chittacks.
Partabgarh (Aug. 30th)	·3 at Sadr; ·6 at Kunda	Paddy suffering from want of rain, as well as crops on high lands, where means of irrigation are not at hand; other crops continue to flourish; rain much wanted; *sawan*, *makra*, and *kakun* are ripening, *tillee* is in blossom, *juar* has come out in ear; prices slightly rising; weather close; wind variable; health good; cattle-disease decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Sitapur (Sept. 1st)	·1 on 28th	Wind west, changing occasionally to east, with clouds at night; rice on high lands suffering from drought, other crops still good; prices remain steady; wheat 21 seers, barley 32 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Crops are suffering severely from west wind and drought; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—The break in the rains with westerly winds still continues, and is causing serious damage to the crops; prospects fair as yet in the eastern districts and Kumaun, but not good elsewhere; prices rising; health generally fair; cattle-disease has appeared in Gorakhpur and Meerut.
Punjab— (Aug. 31st)—		
Delhi ...	·1	Crops suffering; health fair; prices rising.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; agricultural prospects gloomy; prices rising; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health fair; crops withering.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops withering; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops drying up; health good.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; prices rising.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Crops withering; health good; prices rising.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·5	Agricultural prospects promising.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects bad; prices rising.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops good; health good; prices fluctuating with upward tendency.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops flourishing; small-pox disappearing.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; agricultural prospects unsatisfactory for want of rain.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 1st)	2·19	Partial showers during week, heavy shower last night; crops suffering from want of rain, more of which is required; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot; crops suffering from want of rain; small-pox, cattle-disease, and fever prevalent; prices rising.
Saugor ...	·28	Bright and sunny; crops withering from want of rain; cotton prospects good; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; prices rising.
Seoni ...	3·88	Prospects improved; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather very hot; rice and cotton withering for want of rain; small-pox prevalent.
Raipur (Aug. 28th)	1·76	Cloudy, with occasional showers; reaping completed; land being prepared for spring crops; rain wanted for rice; health good; prices rising.
Sambalpur („ 26th)	4·5	Rainy and clear alternately; some harm done to rice crop by heavy rain; break much wanted; cholera prevalent; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Very little rain generally, except in Sambalpur, where excess has damaged rice crops; in other districts agricultural prospects are not encouraging; crops in some parts suffering from the long break; cholera reported in Sambalpur; cattle-disease, small-pox, and fever in other districts; prices generally stationary.
British Burma— (Aug. 28th)—		
Akyab ...	5·64	Total rainfall 163·25; general health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects good; plants in healthy condition.
Rangoon ...	·83	Total rainfal 71·91; public health good.
Bassein ...	1·95	Total rainfall 76·75; some small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease; weather favourable for cultivation; ploughing continues, about ⅔rds planted; fields look well.
Prome ...	·72	Total rainfall 37·26; public health good; crops here and there show signs of drought, otherwise prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·70	Total rainfall 151·77; public health good; prospects of crops good; cultivators repairing damage by transplanting.
Toungoo ...	2·25	Total rainfall 62·14; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects fair; cultivation proceeding; indications of early break of monsoon.
		General Remarks.—Health of Province satisfactory; prospects of crops good; considerable damage in Hanthawaddy from floods; more rain wanted in Prome.
Assam— (Sept. 1st)—		
Gauháti ...	2·11	*Sali* transplanting in progress; weather seasonable.
Sylhet ...	4·33	Prospects of crops good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·09	Weather seasonable; sowing of *sail* crop in progress; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Cachar ...	3·67	Prospects of rice crop good; weather seasonable; district healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 1st)—		
Bangalore ...	·27	Dry crops suffering much from want of rain, which has failed in several districts; prospects generally fair; health improved; cattle-disease abating; prices stationary; coffee crop in Coorg small.
Mysore ...	·41	
Mercara ...	1·42	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 1st)—		
Amráoti ...	·60	More rain much needed.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; crops withering for want of rain.
Hyderabad ...	1·09 (average of 4 taluks in Nizam's Dominions).	Rain has much benefited crops, which however are withering in two taluks; fever and cattle-disease prevail at one taluk; tanks but little filled; prices stationary.
Central India States—(Sept. 1st)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Crops everywhere suffering from want of rain; prices rising; general anxiety.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; crops drying up; cholera decreasing; prices rising; wheat 11½, gram 16½, *bajra* 21½, and *jowar* 21½ seers.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	*Jowar* 32½ seers; rice crops suffering for want of rain.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and close; prices rising; public health good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	*Mukka* crops withering for want of rain; prices rising; health good.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; *mukka* crop a failure; *jowar* withering; prices rising; agues and dysentery prevalent.
Bhopal ...	*Nil*	Rain much needed; public health good.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Rain urgently required for *kharif* crops; public health good.
Nowgong ...	·07	Health fair; rain much needed.
Mánpur ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted everywhere, especially in Nimar; health generally good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 1st)	*Nil*	Bright, but occasional clouds and winds.
Sirohi (Aug. 29th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good; malarious fevers; crops nearly dry; more rain wanted.
Marwar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Nine months' water in tanks; slight fever and eyesores; crops favourable; clear; more rain needed; prices rising.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full; health fair; crops fair, but needing rain.
Harowtee („ 28th)	*Nil*	High westerly winds; rain urgently needed to save *mukka* and grass; prices still rising; health excellent.
Jhallawar („ 26th)	.....	Weather bright and fresh; rain wanted.
Ajmere (Sept. 1st)	*Nil*	Rain much required; high winds; prices rising; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	
Bhurtpore ...	·14	Clear sky; westerly winds; some anxiety; prices rising; health good.
Ulwur (Aug. 31st)	*Nil*	Crops suffering; prices steady.
Nepal—(Aug. 24th)—		
Katmandú ...	2·27	Weather cloudy and showery.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, 1880.
The Indian Census Bill, 1880.
The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, 1880.
The Madras Port-dues Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables and the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

I.—Chronological Tables.

PAGE.				
5	... Act	XVIII of 1838	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
8	... Act	XIII of 1842	...	
9	... Act	XVII of 1842	...	
10	... Act	III of 1846	...	
13	... Act	XII of 1850	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
,,	... Act	XXVI of 1850	...	Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
14	... Act	XIX of 1852	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
15	... Act	XXI of 1852	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
18	... Act	XIII of 1856	...	Rep. locally, in part, Bom. Act II of 1879.
20	... Act	XXXIV of 1857	...	Rep., Bom. Act V of 1878.
34	... Act	XVII of 1875	...	Rep. in part, Act XI of 1880, s. 6.
35	... Act	XV of 1877	...	Rep. in part, Act VIII of 1880.
45	... Mad. Act	III of 1864	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
46	... Mad. Act	V of 1878	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act III of 1879.
50	... Bom. Reg.	IV of 1827	...	Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
51	... Bom. Reg.	XVI of 1827	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
,,	... Bom. Reg.	XVII of 1827	...	
,,	... Bom. Reg.	XXII of 1827	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act V of 1878.
52	... Bom. Reg.	V of 1830	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
53	... Bom. Reg.	XV of 1831	...	
,,	... Bom. Reg.	II of 1832	...	
,,	... Bom. Reg.	V of 1833	...	

54	...	Bom. Act	II of 1862	... Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
,,	...	Bom. Act	IX of 1862	...
55	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1863	... Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
,,	...	Bom. Act	I of 1865	...
				Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act I of 1880.
,,	...	Bom. Act	I of 1866	... Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
56	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1868	...
,,	...	Bom. Act	I of 1871	... Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
,,	...	Bom. Act	II of 1872	... Rep., Bom. Act II of 1880.
57	...	Bom. Act	I of 1875	... Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
,,	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1878	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act VI of 1878.
,,	...	Bom. Act	V of 1879	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act VII of 1879.
,,	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1879	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act III of 1880.
59	...	Ben. Reg.	III of 1794	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
74	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1862	...
76	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1868	...
,,	...	Ben. Act	V of 1870	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act IV of 1880.
,,	...	Ben. Act	V of 1871	... Rep., Ben. Act VI of 1880.
77	...	Ben. Act	VI of 1873	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
,,	...	Ben. Act	I of 1875	... Rep., Ben. Act VII of 1880.
,,	...	Ben. Act	IV of 1875	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
,,	...	Ben. Act	V of 1875	...
,,	...	Ben. Act	III of 1876	...
,,	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1876	...
,,	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1876	...
,,	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1878	...
,,	...	Ben. Act	IX of 1879	...

II.—Index.

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114, *for* 'AECHDEACON,' *read* 'ARCHDEACON.'
123, ASSESSMENT OF LAND. *After* 'LAND REVENUE,' *add* 'RENT FREE LAND.'
170, CENSUS. *Add* '*See* FIREARMS.'
252, line 23, *after* 'ABATEMENT OF SUIT,' *add* 'GUARANTEE.'
253, line 8, *after* 'FUNERAL EXPENSES,' *insert* 'GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
256, *before* 'DEHRA DÚN,' *insert* 'DEGREES. *See* BOMBAY UNIVERSITY; CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY; MADRAS UNIVERSITY.'
272, line 12, *after* 'CERTIFICATE OF SALE,' *insert* 'EXECUTOR; INSOLVENT DEBTORS (*c*);'
280, line 12, *after* 'MATRIMONIAL,' *insert* 'AND DIVORCE.'
282, *before* 'DONEE,' *insert* 'DONATION MORTIS CAUSÂ. *See* GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
284, DURESS. *Before* 'PRISONER,' *insert* 'COERCION;'
286, line 9, *after* 'SOCIETY,' *add* 'UNIVERSITY.'
297, ESCHEATS. *Before* 'NAZÚL,' *insert* 'CROWN;'
308, EXECUTOR. *After* line 11, *insert* 'Distress by,.....Act X of 1865, s. 267.'
,, *Add at foot*, 'EXECUTRIX, suit by or against married,.....Act X of 1877, s. 439.'
310, *before* 'EXTORTION,' *insert* 'EXTINGUISHMENT of right by lapse of time,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 28.'
318, line 18 from bottom, *for* 'Act I of 1868, s. 4,' *read* 'Act I of 1868, s. 5.'
321, *before* 'FOREIGN COUNTRY,' *insert* 'FOREIGN CONTRACT,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 11.'
326, *add at foot*, 'Adjudication and recovery of, in certain cases,.....Act XXV of 1857.'
472, at foot, *insert* 'MAJORITY when attained,.....Act IX of 1875.'
497, *before* 'MINORS,' *insert* 'MINORITY. *See* MAJORITY.'
528, *after the heading* 'NOMINATION,' *insert* 'NONAGE. *See* MAJORITY.'
617, *before* 'RED SEA,' *insert* 'RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS,.....Act I of 1877, ch. 3.'
633, *after the heading* 'RESTRAINT,' *insert* 'RESUMPTION. *See* RENT FREE LAND.'

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 1385.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27, to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms, the number and description of which should be specified in each case.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 361.—In modification of Notification No. 248, dated the 11th June 1880, it is hereby notified

that Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, held the office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General *sub pro tempore* from the 9th June 1880 to the 16th July 1880.

No. 363.—*Appointments.*—The following officers in the Assam Commission are confirmed in the appointments which they at present hold substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st May 1880:—

Major T. B. Michell, as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. Stevenson, C.S., as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. G. M. Kennedy, as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade.

No. 365.—*Appointments.*—Sultan Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 1st August 1880, *vice* Mr. W. Munton, retired.

Bapu Rao Patwardhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Sultan Ali.

Moreshwar Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *sub pro tem.*, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantively.

Balwant Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Moreshwar Rao.

Rai Bhogchand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *sub pro tem.*, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, substantively, *vice* Balwant Rao.

Bargho Rao, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Rai Bhogchand.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 975.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of *Queen-Empress* v. *M. Agapa* from the Court of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Toungoo, subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the Rangoon Town District, subordinate to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 981.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Thomas Maclean, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 23rd July last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th September 1880.

No. 194.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Arthur Edward Stone to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Reverend Mr. Stone's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 197.—The Reverend John Taylor, M.A., B.D., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 199.—The services of the Reverend J. H. Taylor, B.A., Chaplain of Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 252-*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Pierre Charriol as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 255-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 139-G.-P., dated 28th May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. R. McCraken as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 257-*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council recognizes the appointment of Mr. A. Blascheck as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay.

No. 260-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 197-G.-P., dated 9th July 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. B. Cobb as Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 986-*E.-G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 10th August 1880, is published for general information:—

"*Dated Foreign Office, August* 10, 1880.

"Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, dated July 6, 1880:—

"*Buenos Aires, July* 6, 1880.

"MY LORD,

"A DECREE of the President, dated yesterday, has been published in to-day's papers, declaring the ports of Buenos Aires and Ensenada open to commerce of export and import from to-day's date.

"The Governor of the Province has given orders that the offices of the Head of the Port be made over to the National Authorities.

"I have, &c.,

"EDWIN H. EGERTON.

"The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.,
"&c., &c., &c."

No. 1764-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Wing Officer, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1768-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and posted as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1771-*G.-G.*—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is posted to Banswarra and Pertabgurh as Assistant Political Agent, *vice* Captain W. Loch, on special duty. Captain Dalrymple will continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, until relieved.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 1782-*G.-G.*—Surgeon C. J. McCartie, M.D., Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Medical Officer at Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1786-*G.-G.*—With reference to Notification in the Military Department, No. 511 of the 3rd September 1880, it is notified that the following officers are placed on political duty with the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E.; the appointments to have effect from the 8th August 1880:—

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Officer.

Major C. B. Euan Smith, Political Officer.

Major M. Protheroe, Political Officer.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 512.—HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS—

Veterinary Surgeon A. E. Queripel, R.A., on special duty in the Punjab, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, during such time as 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick may officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, or until further orders.

No. 513.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Lieutenant G. H. Bittleston, R.A., to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant R. A. C. King, R.A., or until further orders.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 514.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the retirement on Chaman, on the 29th and 30th July last, of the detachments holding the posts of Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8149-K.—$\frac{\text{Kabul}}{\text{Movements of Troops}}$,—dated Simla, 4th September 1880).

No. 4635-A., dated 27th August 1880.

With reference to your letter marginally noted, forwarding a report of the retirement to Chaman of the detachments from Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, under the command of Major W. Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the manner in which this retirement was effected, and agrees with His Excellency's remarks regarding the behaviour of the officers and men concerned.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4635-A.—*Kabul*,—dated Simla, 27th August 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to Government, a report of the successful retirement to Chaman of the detachments from Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, all under the command of Major W. Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry.

2. His Excellency considers that the retirement was carried out with ability and judgment, and desires to bring to favorable notice Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar and the men mentioned by Major Jacob.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. PHAYRE, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, Kandahar Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 67, dated Quetta, 5th August 1880).

In submitting the accompanying report by Major Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, I have the honor to state that I have expressed to Major Jacob my full appreciation of the soldier-like manner in which he executed the difficult duty entrusted to him by Lieutenant-General Primrose, when surrounded by some hundreds of hostile Afghan villagers for a distance of about 53 miles.

The services rendered by Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, Royal Engineers, and the signallers, Private Sawyers, 92nd Highlanders, and Private McKenna, 100th Foot, are also brought to His Excellency's notice.

From MAJOR W. JACOB, Commanding Detachment, 19th Native Infantry, to the Staff Officer, Chaman,—(Dated Chaman, 31st July 1880).

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at about 12 o'clock noon, at Mel Karez, I received an order, brought in by a sowar from Abdul Rahman, that the detachments at that place were to join me at Mel Karez forthwith, and that I was to concentrate all the detachments on the road, *viz.*, Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, at Chaman as soon as possible.

I waited at Mel Karez until joined by the Abdul Rahman detachment, and marched on Thursday morning at 3-30 A.M., arriving at Dabrai at 9 A.M. During the night of Wednesday a large body of Atakzais and Núrzais collected all round Mel Karez, and swarmed into the entrenchment as soon as my rear guard had vacated.

I placed 25 men of the 19th Native Infantry, with 30 sabres of the Poona Horse, as a rear guard, my advance guard being composed of 20 sabres and 25 rank and file of the 19th Native Infantry. We retired in perfect order, but were followed for above two miles, the enemy keeping up a perpetual fire, which, owing to the moonlight and the distance, fortunately did me no harm. At the river, one mile and a half from Mel Karez, they came nearer and were outflanking me, which obliged the Native officer commanding the rear guard to abandon four camels of baggage, these animals having broken down. A skirmish took place here, and had the effect of keeping the enemy off, six of their number dropping to the fire of our men. Private J. Sawyers, 92nd Highlanders, and Private W. McKenna, 100th Foot, signallers in the Telegraph Department, did good service on this occasion with their rifles, these men volunteering their services with the rear guard.

I arrived at Dabrai without further molestation at about 9 o'clock, and halted there for two hours and a half, leaving Dabrai at 11-30 A.M., and reached Gatai at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

On our approaching Gatai a few men had collected in the hills close by, and fired a few shots at a flanking party which I had sent out, but no casualties occurred.

I had now the following troops with me at Gatai:—190 rank and file of the 19th Native Infantry, 97 sabres of the Poona Horse, and 25 sappers and miners, under Lieutenant D'Aguilar, R.E. This officer was with me at Mel Karez, and has given me the most valuable advice and assistance throughout. During the night at Gatai men from all the surrounding villages collected and a few shots were fired, but no attack was made. I left Gatai at 7 A.M. yesterday morning. My rear guard was composed of 40 sabres of the Poona Horse and 50 bayonets of the 19th Native Infantry. As they were leaving Gatai the enemy came swarming into the entrenchment, and some of them coming too close were shot down by Privates Sawyers and McKenna, who again did good service with their rifles. I reached Chaman at 5 P.M. in the evening. The men of the detachment and the followers suffered terribly on the road for want of water.

* * * * * * *

I was able to telegraph to Chaman from Gatai, and Major Westmacott came out to meet me, bringing a supply of camels and ponies to assist my transport. Major Wace, Royal Artillery, commanding the battery here, was good enough to send out a supply of water on mules, Lieutenant Martin, Royal Artillery, accompanying them; and I am much indebted to these officers, especially the latter, for the assistance he gave in taking the water to the rear guard and looking after the men who had fallen

out from exhaustion and thirst. Throughout this long march of seventeen miles Lieutenant D'Aguilar, Royal Engineers, was indefatigable in the assistance he gave me.

I regret to report that one of the Poona Horse sowars was killed at Abdul Rahman under the following circumstances:—A telegram was sent to Abdul Rahman, ordering two sowars to be sent to Mandi Hissar, to order the detachment there to return to Kandahar. These men returned to Abdul Rahman just after it was vacated, and one of them, not knowing it was in hostile possession, went in and was killed. The Jemadar, Rajeh Mahomed, went to his assistance, but too late; he reported this to me when he arrived at Mel Karez with the Abdul Rahman detachment. The Native officers and men of the Poona Horse and my own men have had a very trying time of it since leaving Mel Karez, the former being in the saddle throughout the night, patrolling and furnishing videttes. Ressaidar Mahomed Shah Khan, who commanded the rear-guard at Gatai, and Jemadar Rajeh Mahomed, who commanded the rear guard at Mel Karez, with Duffadars Kissan Sing and Jangir Khan, especially deserve my thanks.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 515.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Millett, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for 1 year 12 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 3rd October, 1880.

Major A. C. W. Crookshank, S.C., 2nd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year 12 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 2 years,—1 year 15 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major E. O. Tandy, 8th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon T. Moloney, M.D., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 516.—Major A. J. Bannerman, Bombay S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 517.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 6th August, 1880, *page* 4315.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Henry Nott, Madras Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 14th July, 1880:—

Major-General Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 14th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Malcolm Barrow, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 14th July, 1880.

* * * *

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Thomas Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 21st July, 1880:—

Major-General Crawford Cooke, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Daniel Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 21st July, 1880.

* * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 518.—Conductor Timothy O'Donnell, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 519.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart,—4th September, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain George Robert James Shakespear,—7th September, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Arthur Fletcher, General List, Cavalry,—4th September, 1880.

Captain William Ironside Bax, General List, Infantry,—4th September, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Hodgson, Madras Cavalry,—9th September, 1880.

No. 520.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Heera Singh, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Raheemdad Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Ressaidar Ally Mohomed Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Raheemdad Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Mohomed Eussuf Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ally Mohomed Khan, promoted; Jemadar Nyzam Aly Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Shaik Islam

Ally, invalided; Jemadar Golam Mohomed Khan, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Shaik Fussuoola, invalided; Duffadar Mir Abdool Rehman, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohomed Eussuf Khan, promoted; Kote-Duffadar Phumay Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nyzam Aly Khan, promoted; Duffadar Mirza Mostfa Beg, to be Jemadar, *vice* Golam Mohomed Khan, promoted; Duffadar Assa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jograj Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Mir Hashim Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Jowahir Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Ressaidar Golab Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Jowahir Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Ram Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Golab Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry.

Jemadar Mozoodeen Khan, to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Emam Buksh Khan, "Bahadur," invalided; Kote-Duffadar Rub Newaz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Newaz Khan, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Mohamed Yusuff Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mozoodeen Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Bakur Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Idarat Khan, deceased,—12th February, 1880.

6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Oomur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chutree, deceased,—20th June, 1880.

Jemadar Luddha Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Soobah Singh, invalided; Havildar Jittah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Luddha Singh, promoted,—1st July, 1880,

37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Khajan Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Cheda Sing, invalided; Havildar Kullun Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khajan Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 521.—Surgeon Arthur Hemsted has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 12th September, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 522.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 475 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Reid, s.c.,—8th September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 523.—DONATION BATTA—

It is hereby notified that the donation batta authorized in G. G. O. No. 489 of 1880 is payable at the following rates to the members of the Native drivers' establishment of heavy batteries of Royal Artillery:—

	Rs.
Jemadar and sirdar drivers and jemadar mahouts	24
Drivers, mahouts and elephant coolies ...	12

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th September, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 31st August to 6th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major G. C. Udny ...	25th August, 1880.	Sialkot.		
2nd Battalion, 5th Fusiliers	Captain F. R. Carleton ...	28th August, 1880.	Agra.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon C. A. Daubeny ...	25th August, 1880.	Peshâwar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 31st August to 6th September, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
E. Palmer (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th April, 1880.	Intestate ...	745 6 7	...	6th November, 1880.
W. B. Smyth ...	Surgeon...	Indian Medical Dept.	25th June, 1879.	Intestate ...	736 5 6		

(*a*) *Widow,*—Anne Caroline Josephine.
Child,—Florence.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10*th September,* 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 51.—Mr. W. Chandler, Officiating 3rd Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Irrawaddy,* is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 10th January, 1880.

No. 52.—Mr. R. H. Williamson, 1st Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is placed from this date on the list of 2nd Class Engineers.

No. 53.—Mr. A. Campbell, Commander, I.G.S. *Enterprize,* and Officiating Dockmaster, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from date of his assuming charge of the duties.

Mr. G. Peck, Officiating Commander, I.G.S. *Enterprize,* is confirmed in his appointment from the same date.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 295.—Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is permanently appointed a Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, with effect from 24th January 1880.

The 8th September 1880.

No. 296.—The orders* of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government appointing Mr. F. FitzJames, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch, in addition to his duties as Executive Engineer of the Benares Provincial Division, till the arrival of Major E. Swetenham, are confirmed.

* Notification No. 1087, dated 18th August 1880.

No. 297.—The transfer in Notification No. 112, dated 18th August 1880, by the Director General of Railways of Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is hereby confirmed.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

John Holden, of Umballa, formerly an Apothecary in Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, died at Umballa, on the 3rd February 1880.

Harry Burgoyne Condon, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Assam, at Gowhati, on the 11th February 1880.

Edward Stanford Andrew, Sub-Divisional Officer at Contai, in the District of Midnapore, at Midnapore, on the 14th April 1880.

James Sanderson, of Jaipur in Assam, a Tea Planter, at Jaipur, on the 15th January 1875.

William Frederick Hennell, Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Candahar, on the 21st July 1879.

Robert John Bagshaw, of Dover Court, in the County of Essex in England, Esquire, in England, on the 14th August 1878.

William Henry Fluker, Agent of the Agra Branch of the Bank of Bengal, at Mussoorie, on the 16th June 1880.

James Cruickshank Geddes, Bengal Civil Service, at Mozufferpore, on the 9th March 1880.

Andrew Stackpool Parkinson, Lieutenant in the 73rd Regiment of Foot, at Lucknow, on the 6th January 1880.

Louis Ramey, Indigo Planter, residing at Panchooria Factory, near Goalundo, in the District of Furreedpur, at Panchooria Factory, on the 3rd November 1879.

Miss Mary Lundie, of Kingston-upon-Hall in England, in England, on the 25th April 1879.

Haji Ismail Haji Hubib Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant of the Town of Bombay, at Bombay, on the 19th August 1878.

Robert Henry Bolton, Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Department, at Candahar, on the 27th February 1880.

William Henry Pettit, Manager of the Brick-making works of Mr. H. Pitman, Contractor at Khanpur, in the Bhawulpur State, near Mooltan, on the 8th March 1878.

John David Bell, Barrister-at-Law and Standing Counsel to Government, at Calcutta, on the 15th August 1880.

In the following Estates certificates have been granted by the Administrator General under Section 36 of Act II of 1874 :—

All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to communicate with the persons to whom the certificates have been granted :—

Joseph George Carter, Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, at Lahore, at Lahore, on the 15th April 1880. Certificate granted under Section 36 of Act II of 1874 to the widow of the deceased.

William Hugh Jameson, Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Department of Her Majesty's Service, at Caistor, in the County of Lincoln, on the 14th April 1879. A like certificate granted to Mr. Alfred Edmund Harriss, of No. 6, Hastings Street, in the Town of Calcutta, constituted Attorney of Mr. James Spowart Beveridge, one of the Executors in England.

William Johnson, Engine-driver in the service of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company. A like certificate granted to Ellen Johnson, widow of the deceased.

Stevenson Eden Walker, Pilot, in the service of the Government of Bengal, at the Sandheads, on the 25th July 1880. A like certificate granted to Louisa Marian Walker, widow of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1880.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1880.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. A. MacBean has been appointed Agent at Benares, *vice* Mr. Slater.

Mr. P. D. Harrison, Accountant at Hyderabad, has been granted six months' leave.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 6th September 1880.

No. 190.—Mr. J. Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate, under Section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st June to 4th July last, both days inclusive.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th September 1880.

No. 10.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 251, dated 3rd August 1880, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, availed himself of three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 28th August 1880.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Acctt. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th August 1880.

No. 11.—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Pishin Division, made over, and Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, executive charge of the Pishin Division on the afternoon of the 19th June 1880.

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major,*
Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl.,
for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 7th September 1880.

No. 18.—Central India Notification No. 15, dated 3rd August 1880, referring to Mr. R. E. Nelson's reversion from Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is cancelled under orders from the Government of India dated 26th idem.

No. 19.—Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Northern Road Division, of which he received charge from Mr. H. F. White on the afternoon of the 19th August 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Government Notification No. 253 of the 4th August 1880, Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th August 1880, on which date he made over charge of Mhow Division to Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

No. 21.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, of which he received charge from Mr. R. E. Nelson on the afternoon of the 28th August 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch Division, has been granted one month's privilege leave from the afternoon of the 16th August 1880.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September 1880.

No. 40.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 275, dated 13th August 1880, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Military Works Branch on 13th July 1880.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 36, dated 18th August 1880.

The 3rd September 1880.

No. 41.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Head Quarters Staff of the Inspector General, Military Works, which he joined on the 1st September 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st September 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. E. C. Elliott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line Section, is transferred to the Salt Branch, Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 8th September 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 292, dated 2nd September 1880, Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, and Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 31st August 1880.

No. 119.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, under Chapter IV, Section 23, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 4th September 1880.

No. 120.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is granted twelve months' furlough, under Supplement F, Section 8, of the Civil Leave Code, and subsidiary leave under Sections 34 and 35 of the same Code, with effect from the 15th September 1880, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarhi, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the **30th September.**

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 2nd September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 282, dated 19th August 1880, Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, made over, and Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner of Accounts, received, charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley and (Open Line) Kandahar State Railways, on the afternoon of the 27th August 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 1st September 1880.

No. 32.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No, 111, dated 16th

August 1880, Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the 28th instant, and is posted to the Peshawar Division.

No. 33.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 278, dated 17th August 1880, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan availed himself of the privilege leave granted him, and Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi-Kohat Section, received charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the forenoon of the 1st September 1880.

The 6th September 1880.

No. 34.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 119, dated 31st August 1880, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' leave on medical certificate, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, about the 13th day of April 1880, certain treasure, *viz.*, 238 old Badshahi Rupees (whole and half), valued at about Rs. 117, was found in the village of Chinawal, Taluka Sowda, of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 24th January 1881, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

———,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
September 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 30	13,938	1,47,205	...	13,938	44,93,586	14,35,830
" 31	10,33,041	2,10,379	...	10,46,979	44,09,616	12,38,603
Sept. 1	...	78,340	...	10,46,979	43,16,503	11,65,152
" 2	...	28,694	...	10,46,979	41,21,185	11,38,231
" 3	...	1,60,244	...	10,46,979	39,34,602	9,87,984
" 4	...	1,32,468	11,870	10,33,086	38,59,722	8,77,550

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 6th Sept. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 9th September 1880... Rs. 1,02,70,126-15-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th September 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,515	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 59,52,833 14 0) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,49,94,004 2 8)	3,09,46,838	0	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,86,66,028	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,20,521	14	1
Sundries	11,34,771	4	10
RUPEES	8,35,57,675	3	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,31,34,405	2	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,47,296	2	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	42,21,700	14	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,48,20,565	2	10
Balances with other Banks	5,34,689	11	8
Bullion	3,76,203	3	11
Dead Stock	10,64,513	10	2
Stamps	8,751	8	11
Sundries	3,69,472	12	6
	4,07,77,598	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,45,41,763 13 5) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,82,38,313 0 10)	4,27,80,076	14	3
RUPEES	8,35,57,675	3	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 9th September 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st August 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	June 1880	Aug. 19, 1880
2	Military Works Branch ..	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „
3	Port Blair .	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „
4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
5	Central Provinces ... / Rajputana ... / Quetta Agency	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
8	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. / Punjab ... / Coorg ... / Central India ... / Mysore ...	Ditto ..	Do. 26, „
13	Hyderabad (Imperial) ... / Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
15	Madras .. / British Burmah .	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
17	Bombay ..	May 1880	Do. 10, „

TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European .	June 1880	Aug. 27, 1880
2	Indian ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880
2	Rajputana ... / British Burmah ...	Ditto ..	Do. 23, „
4	Punjab ... / Bengal ..	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
7	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
8	Bombay ...	May 1880	Do. 10, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bengal ...	June 1880	Aug. 18, 1880
2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. / Punjab ...	Ditto ..	Do. 30, „
4	Madras ...	May 1880	Do. 7, „
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880
2	Amritsar and Pathankote / Umballa and Kalka ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
4	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
5	Holkar ... / Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
7	Northern Bengal .. / Indore-Nasirabad ... / Ujein and Bhopal ... / Kaudahar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
11	Calcutta & South-Eastern State Railway Stores Branch. / Kathiawar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
14	Dhond and Manmad ... / Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
16	Muttra-Hathras .. / Cawnpore-Farrukhabad .. / Ghazipur-Dildarnagar ... / Bareilly-Pilibhit .. / Achnera-Muttra .	May 1880	July 21, 1880
21	Wardah Coal ... / Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
23	Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
24	Nulhati ... / Tirhoot .	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
26	Bombay, Eastern Deccan ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
27	Patna and Gya ..	Ditto ...	Aug. 2, 1880
28	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do 9 „
29	Bellary and Karwar ..	Ditto ..	Do. 12, „
30	Sindia .	Ditto ...	Do 17, „
31	Western Rajputana (Northern Section).	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
32	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880
2	Calcutta & South-Eastern...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
3	Northern Bengal ... / Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
5	Muttra-Hathras ...	May 1880	July 21, 1880
6	Holkar & Sindia-Nimach / Wardah Coal .. / Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ... / Indus Valley ... / Dhond & Manmad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
11	Nalhati ... / Tirhoot ... / Patna and Gya ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
14	Rajputana ... / Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Aug. 10, 1880
16	Western Rajputana ...	Ditto ..	Do. 31, „

SIMLA,
The 7th September 1880.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1892.	5 per cent. Loan of 1858-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 31st July 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,93,100	2,46,00,000	1,10,72,600	1,83,76,000	3,08,08,200	47,95,400	4,43,500	97,18,800	8,63,79,400	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	1,33,200	19,46,64,532
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	6,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	26,700	...	...	...	...	33,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1880	...	...	...	...	2,500	31,500	3,500	13,400	15,700	...	2,000	400	3,09,500	...	...	...	...	3,78,500
	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,95,600	2,46,31,800	1,10,76,100	1,83,91,400	3,08,23,900	47,95,400	4,45,500	97,25,200	8,67,19,100	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900	1,33,200	19,50,82,532
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	8,500	43,600	23,600	1,53,900	1,17,400	2,000	...	2,58,500	11,12,000	...	1,000	...	...	17,20,400
Balance on 15th August 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,87,100	2,45,88,200	1,10,52,500	1,82,37,600	3,07,06,500	47,93,400	4,45,500	94,66,700	8,56,07,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,33,62,132

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1880, enfaced from India, 3,911 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,286 lakhs.

„ 16th „ 1880 to 30th „	„	„	„	4 „	„	„	9 „
„ 1st July „ to 15th July	„	„	„	3 „	„	„	9 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	3 „	„	„	19 „
„ 1st Aug. „ to 15th Aug.	„	„	„	4 „	„	„	17 „
				3,925 lakhs.			3,340 lakhs.
				3,340 „			
Balance against London				585 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 9th September 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W53	M 39-06757	1,000	Harjimal Kanji Mull, Bombay.
	„ —06856	1,000	
W54	M43 —32835	100	Kunmah Lall, Delhi.
W55	M 46—19460	50	J. D'Souza, Junagarh.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H131	C 78—77800	20	Mrs. M. Shanon, Bangalore.
H132	M 47—38345	10	Perozshaw Anderji, Kamptee.
H133	M 9—23777	5	J. C. Hobie, Poona.
	M 8—83843	5	
H134	M 50—73287	50	Mrs. Holland, Allahabad.
M52	M 37—88555	100	J. C. Hobie, Poona.
	„ —72819		
H135	M 9—08750	5	Balaji Vishnoo, Bombay.
H136	M 35—54027	50	Vanarsidass Dulabhdass, Buranpore.
H137	M 43—47834	100	V. Fretwell, Bombay.
H110	M 45—14072	10	Dr. Fairweather, Calcutta.
M55	M 34—30231	20	Kalliandass Kassidass, Bombay.
	„ —30232		

BOMBAY,
The 7th September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
188	O 31—84484	50	Jadu Mondle.
189	O 24—51492	20	Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu.
	O 55—74223	20	
	O 56—56748	20	
	O 58—93295	20	
	O 59—44565	20	
	„ —14308	20	
	„ —00664	20	
	„ —29191	20	
190	O 54—03020	10	Babu Joy Gobind Shome.
	„ —08296	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
212	O 68—04101	100	Babu Jogendra Nath Chaudhury.
213	O 59—92373	20	Srimati Mukta Kesi Debi.
214	O 14—11454	10	Babu Radha Kant Talukdar.
215	O 67—29597	100	Babu Sambhu Chunder Lahuri.
216	O 59—99037	20	Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu.
127	L 55-95691	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —95692		

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—61215	20	Mr. R. W. S. Pinhey, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 3rd September 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
71	E 15-54906	50	Dr. J. Anderson, Peshawar.
	„ —54907	50	
	„ —54908	50	
	„ —54909	50	
	„ —54910	50	
	„ —54911	50	
	„ —54912	50	
	„ —54915	50	
72	E 15—56352	50	Deena Nath Ghose, Cawnpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
76	E 16—75442	10	Lieutenant George French Jellalabad.
	„ —75443	10	
117	E 17—23074	20	Baboo Nabin Kishen Bose, Furreedpur.
125	E 13-69995	100	Behari Lal, Dharamsala.
126	E 13—73251	100	Jamsetji Cursetji, Lahore.
	„ —70847	100	
128	E 15—71635	50	Kullian Das, on behalf of Ghosita Mul, Wazirabad.
	„ —71636	50	
109	E 8—17373	5	Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Pewar Kotal.
	E 16—68842	10	

LAHORE,
The 4th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
43	B 52—97203	10	Revd. M. Packiam, Native Missionary, Shiyali.
44	B 57—66869	20	M. M. S. M. Muthumira Rowther & Co., Mutukaren Street, Madras.
	„ —79739	20	
	„ —82725	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
102	B 57—59519	20	Mr. H. C. Carey, Suramangalam, Salem.
103	B 60—32937	10	Mr. W. Thomas, Vepery, Madras.
	„ —39824	10	
104	B 54—75953	20	Sheikh Ilahi Bux, Residency Bazar, Indore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 30th August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
H9	F 10—74913	100	Nemidass Narrainjee, Bombay.
H12	F 8—70603	20	Revd. Mr. T. S. Wynkoop, Allahabad.
H8	F 7—84041	10	Shrikrishna Ranchode, Kapudranj.

NAGPUR,
The 2nd September 1880.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee, as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.
(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.
(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

	Annas.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150	4

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880.

Under authority from the Director General of the Post Office in India, it is hereby intimated that, on and after 1st October next, the limit of money orders drawn on Italy and Denmark will be raised from £10 to £20.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 10th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	18th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	13th „	Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	6-30 „	13th „	P. and O. Str. *Poonah.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	6-30 „	15th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	14th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6-30 „	16th „	Str. *Oriental.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon.	6-30 „	17th „	Str. *Commilla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China . . .	6-30 „	17th „	Str. *Meinam.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	6-30 „	13th „	Strs. *Japan* and *Moray.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	11th „	From Bombay.

* Also *viâ* Aden, Mails for Mauritius, Mahe, (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nosse Be and Réunion, can be forwarded.
N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 10th September 1880.

Abrey, W.
Aldham, Alfred C.
Anvil, Lieut.-Col. T.
Barclay, J. F.
Barlow, C.
Barnes, Mrs. H.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)
Barry, Mrs.
Bartram, W.
Basler, G. C.
Bastien, W. E.
Beist, H.
Blanchard, Sidney.
Burgess, Miss.
Caundoo, M. C.
Charles, R. M.
Chater, Miss F.
Cock, John.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Decosta, A.
Decruze, J.
DeSouza, R.
Doucett, T. R.
Douglas, R. H.
Eaidley, Miss Margaret.
Edwards, J. A. W.
Edwards, G. H.
Edwards, J. H.
Elloy, H. A.
Elliot, J. L.
Elliott, W. A.
Eskil, Esq.
Ewing, C.
Franky, —.
Fullam, J. P.
Gaynor, Mrs. S. A.
Gasper, W.
Grant, Mrs. E. A.
Greene, Randal S.
Greenway, G. W.
Haigh, Spencer.
Harvey, Miss M.
Higgins, William.
Hubbard, S. C.
Jenkins, Mrs.
Jennings, W. E.
Jones, Mrs.
Kent, W. F.
Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.
King, James.
Latham Roller & Co.
Lee, Mrs. Geo.
Logen, Captain.
Lyell, Mrs.
Macdonall, A. C.
Manuel, L. E.
McMahon, Mrs.
Michael, M. G.
Mitchell, W. B
Mulchus, M. C.
Munu Lal Dey.
Norton, Washington (Manager, Merry Makers.)
O'Sen, A. G.
Pereira, Mrs.
Pereira, J. H.
Radha Kissen Balmokund & Co.
Rallings, Mrs. M. E.
Robson, Mrs.
Robinson, Mrs. E.
Roston, L. W.
Saunders, S.
Scott, E.
Short, J.
Sen, G.
Smith, A. M. O.
Soull, Henry.
Southon, W.
Stewart, Mrs. D. J.
Tapo Dhun Butter-charjee.
Taylor, Miss Kate.
Tucker, W. F.
Turner, Mrs. M.
Wade, Mrs.
White, R.
William, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt.
Bailly, Harris.
Barker, T. W.
Blair, T.
Blackton, T. W.
Bryne, Joseph.
Byford, H.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Caller, Monsieur L.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Coombs, J. W.
Cooper, J.
Crowlie, E. T.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Garrick, D.
Gomes, J.
Griffin, W. H.
Hamill, James.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hewett, Lt. W. S.
Hopekirk, William.
Hunter Oswald.
Innis, G. R.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Littlewood, J. H.
Macdonald, E. B.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
Ottley, Captain J. W.
Perks, M. J.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
"Proselin," R.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Rishworth, J.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Schemidt, C.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W. T. F.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Usborne, W.
Warde, Mrs.
Willie.
Wilson, Alex. S.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Andrews, S. S.
Crowlie, E. T.
Innis, G. R.
Prendergast, Mrs.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Beprodas Pal Chowdry.
Burch & Co.
"Charing Cross."
Dubus, E. E.
Gasper, C. G.
Kureem Alli, Sub-Surveyor.
Megam, Peter.
R. Clare.
Sara Hena.
Tune, C.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

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DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880. Issue of Rs. 5,00,000, 4½ per cent. debentures having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for five lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan and the interest thereon will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock P.M. of Friday, the 17th day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secy. to the Port Commissioners.

The 27th August 1880.

FORM OF TENDER.

PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.

To—The Secretary, Port Commissioners.

I beg to apply for debentures of Rs. each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27th, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of October 1880.

Yours, &c.,

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 102273, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Goya Prosad, and last endorsed to Rakhal Chunder Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and

the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT,
65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{061360}{042482}$, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 16th January 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of T. Alamalammah, administratrix of T. Streenevasacharryar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MYSORE STREENEVASA ROW,
Rayalcherroo, Bellary District,
in the Madras Presidency.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Lutchmana Row, and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited :—

No. 066105, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 500.

No. 066106, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 600.

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTY,
Mint Street, Black Town, Madras.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

References in previous Acts.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

For references, see Act V of 1871, s. 14; Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

Amendment of Acts.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 *(for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta)*, section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

'Small Cause Court' defined.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Courts of Small Causes established.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

New. See 8 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59 & sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

Court to be deemed under superintendence of High Court.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respectively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 12; Act IX of 1850, s. 8.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove any Judge so appointed. Act IX of 1850, s. 10.

Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge. Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.

Delegation of powers of Court to its members.

9. Except as herein or by any other law for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force. Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof. Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice. Act XI of 1865, s. 33.

Seal to be used.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government. Act XVII of 1875, s. 10 (*b*). (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 24.)

Appointment of ministerial officers.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force. Act IX of 1850, ss. 13-15.

Powers and duties of such officers.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct. Cf. Act IX of 1850, ss. 14-16. Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70.

The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakíl or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 5.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.

15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32. Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11.

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.

16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24. Cf. 18.

Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12.

Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*c*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor General or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government;

(*d*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(*e*) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*f*) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*g*) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*h*) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*i*) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(*j*) in suits to enforce a trust;

(*k*) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(*l*) in suits on any judgment of a High Court; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 27.

(*m*) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 3.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 100.

Suits by and against officers of Court.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

Act IX of 1850, s. 102.

Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 101; Act XXVI of 1864, s. 9.

Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client:

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

Proviso.

(*a*) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(*b*) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(*c*) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

(Cf. Act XI of 1865, s. 20.)

Judgments and orders of Court final. Power to order new trial.

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

(Act IX of 1850, s. 53.)

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

(*a*) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(*b*) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

Procedure when decree transferred.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

(Act IX of 1850, s. 66.)

Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, if such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

(Act IX of 1850, s. 71. (see I.L. R. 5 Calc., p. 294.)

Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

(Act IX of 1850, s. 42.)

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

(Act IX of 1850, s. 91. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.)

Service of summons.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

(Act IX of 1850, s. 94.)

Order for possession.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section twenty-eight, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

(Act IX of 1850, ss. 92, 93. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.)

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

31. Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant: and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 95.

Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 96.

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasses for any error in proceedings;

32. When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Occupant may sue for compensation.

Provided that, when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and that, in any case in which such damage is proved but the amount of the compensation assessed by the Court does not exceed ten rupees, the Court shall award to the plaintiff no more costs than compensation, unless the Judge who tries the same certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

33. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

Application for order in such case an act of trespass.

And when the applicant was not, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, entitled to the possession of such property, the issue of any such order, though no possession is taken thereunder, shall be deemed to be an act of trespass committed by the applicant against the occupant.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.

34. Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reasonable, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

New.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications by paupers.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

Act IX of 1850, s. 9

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

36. Recovery of the possession of any immoveable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications for declarations of insolvency under the provisions of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be Receiver in cases under this chapter.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said Statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

New.

Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

20 & 21 Vic., c. 77, s. 57.

Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Procedure in cases under this chapter.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Reference when compulsory.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits, Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires, Act XXVI of 1864, s. 7.

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion. (Ordinary references provided for by Ch. XLVI, C. P. Code.)

Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. See 14 B. L. R., p. 182.

Provided that no security for the amount of such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same has been paid accordingly.

If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same. Act IX of 1880, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

Institution-fee.

47. A fee not exceeding—

(*a*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(*b*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

Fees for processes.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

49. Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Fees and costs of poor persons.

50. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

Act IX of 1850, s. 21.

Power to Local Government to vary fees.

51. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight:

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

53. The expense of employing an advocate, vakíl, attorney or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of section 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Power to fine officers.

55. The Small Cause Court may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.

56. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, loses, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable, by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Extortion or default of officers.

57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Enforcement of order.

59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Act X of 1872, s. 435; Act IV of 1877, s. 205. Cf. also draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 480.

Procedure of Court in certain cases of contempt.

60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

Record in such cases.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Act X of 1872, s. 436: Act IV of 1877, s. 206. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 483.

Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.

62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in defau t of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty,

the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Act X of 1872, s. 437: Act IV of 1877, s. 207. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 484.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

63. When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Act X of 1872, ss. 356-364: Act. X of 1875, s. 89: Act IV of 477, s. 141. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 485. (Also see Act IX of 1850, s. 49.)

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

64. If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

65. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court.

66. All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Act X of 1877, s. 636.

Persons by whom process may be served.

67. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order so directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, by rule or order, directs.

Registers and returns.

68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court. Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or High Court for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as such Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit. Act XI of 1865, s. 53. Letters Patent, s. 43.

Holidays and vacations.

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government. Act XVII of 1875, s. 71. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act. Act IX of 1850, s. 35.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

72. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court. I. L. R. 5, Calc., p. 294.

Place of imprisonment.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Tender in suit for anything done under Act.

74. If any person against whom any suit is brought for anything purporting to be done by him under this Act, has, before the institution of the suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover. Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

Limitation of prosecutions.

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed. Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
26th March, 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William.	Clause 21.
26th December, 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras.	Clause 47.
8th December, 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay.	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850 ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 ...	To amend Act IX of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para. 2.

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 21.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (*b*).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 348 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (*b*), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 37 *and* 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY-JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders:

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers:

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws:

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázárs:

ship-owners, dock-owners:

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers:

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers:

letters-out of conveyances and cattle:

printers and publishers:

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers:

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement:

money-changers, grain-lenders:

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants:

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody:

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea:

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities:

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 48.)

FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.			Fee for other processes.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
10	20	0	4	0	0	4	0
20	50	0	8	0	0	8	0
50	100	1	0	0	1	0	0
100	200	1	4	0	2	0	0
200	300	1	8	0	3	0	0
300	400	1	12	0	4	0	0
400	500	2	0	0	5	0	0
500	600	2	4	0	6	0	0
600	700	2	8	0	7	0	0
700	800	2	12	0	8	0	0
800	900	3	0	0	9	0	0
900	1,000	3	4	0	10	0	0
1,000	1,100	3	8	0	11	0	0
1,100	1,200	3	12	0	12	0	0
1,200	1,300	4	0	0	13	0	0
1,300	1,400	4	4	0	14	0	0
1,400	1,500	4	8	0	15	0	0
1,500	1,600	4	12	0	16	0	0
1,600	1,700	5	0	0	17	0	0
1,700	1,800	5	4	0	18	0	0
1,800	1,900	5	8	0	19	0	0
1,900	2,000	5	12	0	20	0	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicatæ*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits: suits to obtain an injunction: suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busteed, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value *or* the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value.

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

"Census-officer" defined.

3. In this Act, "Census-officer" means any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.

XI (B.C.) of 1871, s. 3.

Proof of appointment of Census-officer. Census-officers to be deemed public servants.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XI (B.C.) of 1871, s. 8: IV (B. C.) of 1876, s. 185: V (M. C.) of 1878, s. 386: III (B C.) of 1872, s. 265: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 4: *Ibid* c. 107, s. 10: *Ibid*, c. 108, s. 18.

Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power of Magistrate of district to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required. XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 5.

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask. Ben. Act XI of 1871, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

Obligation to furnish information to Census-officer.

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief: See Penal Code, ss. 176, 177: Act XI of 1872, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census. See Penal Code, s. 186.

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 7: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 8: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 16: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 17: See Penal Code, ss. 166 and 167.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette— XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 9: (Panjáb Government letter No. 580C., dated 24th August. 1878, paragraph 18.)

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

See Secretary of State's despatch No. 34, dated 4th March, 1880, paragraph 7.

Records of census not admissible in evidence.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been decided to take a general census of British India in February, 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(*a*) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population;

(*b*) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors;

(*c*) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct;

(*d*) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration;

(*e*) for imposing penalties for default to give information;

(*f*) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators;

(*g*) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee, but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjáb, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Pegú and Sittang Canal Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"The Canal."

(1) "The canal" means the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and includes—

Act VIII of 1873, s. 3 (1) (a).

(a) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental thereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river;

Ibid, s. 3 (1) (b).

(b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs;

Ibid, s. 74.

(c) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands:

Ibid, s. 3 (4). "Vessel."

(2). "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Canal Officer."

(3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Superintending Canal Officer."

(4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 4. Power to appoint officers.

3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Navigation of the Canal.

Tolls to be levied from vessels using canal.

4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 49. Power to detain vessels violating rules.

5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Ibid, s. 51. Power to detain vessel on failure to pay tolls or charges.

6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Ibid, s. 52. Power to seize cargo or goods if charges due thereon are not paid.

7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Ibid, s. 53. Power to sell property seized under sections 6 and 7.

8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before the day so named;

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 54. Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

9. If any vessel is found abandoned in the canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for a

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

Power to sell.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 6.

Power of Canal Officer to enter on land and remove obstructions, &c.

10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or any other person acting under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 14.

Power to enter and survey, &c

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the subsoil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 15.

Power to enter to repair and to prevent accidents.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 14, last para.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

Procedure for obtaining labour and materials for works urgently required.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 65; Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58; Act XIII of 1877, s. 3.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(*a*) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or other person directs, and

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Deputy Commissioner to prepare list of persons liable to serve.

Act XIII of 1877, s. 4; Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 59. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 64.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Henthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 5. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 65. Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal Officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 6.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal Officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute

as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner may award.

Offences and Penalties.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 70.

Offences under Act.

18. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Clause (1). (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal;

Clause (2). (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal;

Clause (3). (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful;

Clause (5). (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

Clause (6). (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal;

Clause (7). (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

Clause (9). (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour;

Clause (10). (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer;

Clause (11). (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

Clause (12). (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

Penalty.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 71.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Ibid, s. 50.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

19. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 73.

Power to arrest without warrant.

20. Any person duly authorized in this behalf under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the navigation of the canal;

(2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and

(4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of past Proceedings.

Validation of past proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty-nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Tounghoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water-courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port:

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable:

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"; and

Commencement.

It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

Amendment of Part III of the first Schedule of Act XII of 1875.

2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the first column the numeral and word "9, Madras" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in the first column, above the heading "*Eastern Group*," the word "Madras" shall be inserted; and

(*c*) opposite the word "Madras" so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words "sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards"; and

(2) in the third column the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton: Provided that, in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 37. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Telegraph.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND INDIAN VALUE OF INLAND AND FOREIGN MESSAGES, WITH ABSTRACTS OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

No. 468T., dated Simla, the 24th August 1880.

From—Colonel R. MURRAY, Director General of Telegraphs in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I have the honor to submit Return of the number and value of State and Private Messages transmitted from each Division of this Department during the year 1879-80, showing the collections on, and the number of, Inland and Foreign messages separately. The Abstract in the margin exhibits in one view the percentage of increase and decrease in the number of paid messages and Indian share of collections under each head, as compared with those of year 1878-79.

Class of Messages.	ACTUAL																		PERCENTAGE OF											
	INCREASE.									DECREASE.									INCREASE.						DECREASE.					
	Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.		Foreign.		Net.		Inland.		Foreign.		Net.	
	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt. Rs.	Amt. A.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
State...	81,078	4,42,458	8	...	5,664	8	81,043	418,123	0	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	38·69	59·45	...	13·00	38·07	56·88	...	...	1·05	...	...	...
Private	73,023	98,556	1	36,724	1,42,404	8	109,747	2,41,020	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·57	0·87	18·87	17·01	9·47	10·60	..	...	...	...	...	...
						Net	190,790	6,89,143	9						Net	...	...	...				Net	13·90	22·52				Net	...	...

Abstracts of Foreign Traffic under heads of *Sent*, *Received* and *Transit*, and of the number of messages sent and received by the *Indo-European* and *Red Sea* routes, respectively, are also appended.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1879-80, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1879-80.

Divisions.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Inland. State. Value. A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Inland. Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Foreign. State. Value. A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	Total. State. Value. A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Total. Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Arakan ...	917	2,206	12	8,903	17,778	0	...	...	...	433	1,520	9	917	2,206	12	9,336	19,298	9	10,253	21,505	5
Assam ...	8,433	23,082	8	21,251	30,703	13	...	...	...	147	455	11	8,433	23,082	8	21,398	31,159	8	29,831	54,242	0
Bellary ...	4,733	10,272	7	24,405	31,757	5	3	82	12	249	712	6	4,736	10,355	3	24,654	32,469	11	29,390	42,824	14
Bengal ...	28,805	1,13,034	7	171,276	2,70,568	13	450	8,254	15	30,086	1,29,636	14	29,255	1,22,289	6	201,362	4,00,205	11	230,617	5,22,495	1
Bombay	29,768	1,08,237	7	204,884	2,76,628	13	817	6,355	7	101,957	4,11,017	10	30,585	1,14,992	14	306,841	6,87,646	7	337,426	8,02,639	5
B. Burma	9,206	28,563	11	68,537	1,25,140	7	109	584	5	13,711	40,663	12	9,315	29,148	0	82,248	1,65,804	3	91,563	1,94,952	3
Ceylon ...	1,931	2,654	8	52,137	88,189	14	65	604	3	5,635	26,826	7	1,996	3,258	11	57,772	1,15,015	5	59,768	1,18,274	0
Dacca ...	6,153	12,406	13	19,592	26,817	11	2	19	13	189	691	9	6,155	12,426	10	19,781	27,509	4	25,936	39,935	14
Ganjam ...	5,235	13,968	0	61,995	88,086	10	...	...	...	808	1,995	2	5,235	13,968	0	62,803	90,081	12	68,038	1,04,049	12
Indore ...	5,061	13,449	9	49,276	59,035	15	3	49	4	99	317	7	5,064	13,498	13	49,375	59,353	6	54,439	72,852	3
Madras ...	7,344	19,237	1	71,726	1,08,060	12	56	426	3	53,568	2,39,158	13	7,400	19,663	4	125,294	3,47,219	9	132,694	3,66,882	13
Malabar	4,877	15,407	0	48,026	68,206	12	46	268	7	1,457	4,711	6	4,923	15,675	7	49,483	72,918	2	54,406	88,593	9
Nagpur ...	5,575	11,110	12	22,565	24,398	1	...	...	...	86	226	14	5,575	11,110	12	22,651	24,624	15	28,226	35,735	11
Oudh and Rohilkand	9,741	21,454	5	32,393	40,383	10	2	24	3	225	709	12	9,743	21,478	8	32,618	41,093	6	42,361	62,571	14
Punjab ...	102,306	5,25,391	14	101,639	1,60,685	7	965	19,644	15	1,589	11,251	14	103,271	5,45,036	13	103,228	1,71,937	5	206,499	7,16,974	2
Rajputana	3,928	10,154	3	15,359	17,952	8	17	215	1	49	137	7	3,945	10,369	4	15,408	18,089	15	19,353	28,459	3
Sindh ...	56,609	2,55,604	2	63,366	98,459	8	737	11,703	3	20,999	1,09,775	6	57,346	2,67,307	5	84,365	2,08,234	14	141,711	4,75,542	3
Total ...	290,822	11,86,635	7	1,037,330	15,32,852	15	3,272	49,232	11	231,287	9,79,808	15	293,894	12,35,868	2	1,268,617	25,12,661	14	1,562,511	37,48,530	0

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1878-79.

Divisions.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Inland. State. Value. A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Inland. Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Foreign. State. Value. A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	Total. State. Value. A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Total. Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Arakan ...	724	1,794	8	8,711	19,696	2	...	...	...	353	1,502	12	735	1,794	8	9,064	21,198	14	9,799	22,993	6
Assam ...	10,363	19,004	1	25,416	34,761	7	2	10	15	172	660	8	10,365	19,015	0	25,588	35,421	15	35,973	54,436	15
Bellary ...	4,684	13,350	12	24,560	32,172	9	2	2	0	286	852	8	4,686	13,352	12	24,846	33,035	1	29,532	46,377	13
Bengal ...	22,876	86,042	7	172,333	2,61,779	8	320	5,818	2	27,138	1,28,423	15	23,196	91,860	9	199,471	3,90,203	7	222,667	4,82,064	6
Bombay	23,796	80,528	8	189,155	2,72,182	5	1,149	9,176	5	85,814	3,49,916	15	24,945	89,704	13	274,969	6,22,099	4	299,914	7,11,804	1
B. Burma	7,470	27,428	14	62,461	1,19,329	14	109	545	14	15,040	53,784	5	7,579	27,974	12	77,501	1,73,114	3	85,080	2,01,086	15
Ceylon ...	1,776	2,452	12	56,433	95,745	10	77	626	8	5,083	26,899	5	1,853	3,079	4	61,516	1,22,644	15	63,369	1,25,724	3
Dacca ...	1,152	1,455	0	11,573	19,818	8	...	...	...	129	642	13	1,152	1,455	0	11,702	20,461	5	12,854	21,916	5
Ganjam ...	4,710	13,918	4	57,219	83,633	5	...	...	...	708	2,277	1	4,710	13,918	4	57,927	85,910	6	62,637	99,828	10
Indore ...	4,557	11,175	2	48,619	59,410	13	...	...	...	104	538	13	4,557	11,175	2	48,723	59,949	10	53,280	71,124	12
Madras ...	8,452	26,334	8	72,462	1,11,446	10	64	525	14	40,321	1,81,774	6	8,516	26,860	6	112,783	2,93,221	0	121,299	3,20,081	6
Malabar	4,912	20,861	8	46,421	66,842	1	36	295	1	1,151	3,886	2	4,948	21,156	9	47,572	70,728	3	52,520	91,884	12
Nagpur ...	4,735	10,918	9	20,712	23,141	1	1	3	14	74	194	9	4,736	10,922	7	20,786	23,335	10	25,522	34,258	1
Oudh and Rohilkand	9,464	21,134	0	32,536	39,563	11	2	21	15	282	1,037	10	9,466	21,155	15	32,818	40,601	5	42,284	61,757	4
Punjab ...	59,334	2,53,743	14	78,523	1,20,436	14	916	16,895	12	1,167	4,947	15	60,250	2,70,639	10	79,690	1,25,384	13	139,940	3,96,024	7
Rajputana	3,613	9,288	2	15,524	18,649	4	...	...	...	46	163	14	3,613	9,288	2	15,570	18,812	2	19,183	28,101	4
Sindh ...	36,895	1,44,746	2	41,649	55,687	4	629	9,645	15	16,695	79,841	0	37,524	1,54,392	1	58,344	1,35,528	4	95,868	2,89,920	5
Total ...	209,544	7,44,176	15	964,307	14,34,296	14	3,307	43,568	3	194,563	8,37,344	7	212,851	7,87,745	2	1,158,870	22,71,641	5	1,371,721	30,59,386	7

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.

		No.	Value. Rs.	Value. A.
Inland	Departmental	1,181,186	25,64,132	4
	Railway	146,764	1,55,355	15
Foreign	Departmental	234,387	10,28,627	3
	Railway	172	414	7
	Total ...	1,562,511	37,48,529	13

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.

		No.	Value. Rs.	Value. A.
Inland	Departmental	1,046,730	20,52,558	2
	Railway	127,121	1,25,915	11
Foreign	Departmental	197,679	8,80,407	14
	Railway	191	504	12
	Total ...	1,371,721	30,59,386	7

This Return includes 840 messages on the service of French and Portuguese Governments, and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, viz., Rs. 4,161, has not been credited to Revenue.

Divisions.	INCREASE. Inland. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan...	182	412	4	192	...	...	...	...	...	90	17	13	182	412	4	272	17	13	454	430	1
Assam...	...	4,078	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,078	7	...	...	...	...	4,078	7
Bellary...	42	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	12	...	...	...	50	80	12	...	...	...	50	80	12
Bengal...	5,929	26,992	0	...	8,789	5	130	3,433	13	2,948	1,212	15	6,059	30,428	13	2,948	10,002	4	9,007	40,431	1
Bombay	5,972	28,108	15	15,729	4,446	8	...	...	...	16,143	61,100	11	5,972	28,108	15	31,872	65,547	3	37,844	93,656	2
B. Burma	1,736	1,134	13	6,076	5,810	9	...	38	7	...	...	...	1,736	1,173	4	6,076	5,810	9	7,812	6,983	13
Ceylon...	155	201	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	...	...	155	201	12	552	...	...	707	201	12
Dacca ...	5,001	10,951	13	8,019	6,999	3	2	19	13	60	48	12	5,003	10,971	10	8,079	7,047	15	13,082	18,019	9
Ganjam	525	49	12	4,776	4,453	5	...	...	...	100	...	...	525	49	12	4,876	4,453	5	5,401	4,503	1
Indore...	504	2,274	7	657	...	...	3	49	4	...	...	...	507	2,323	11	657	...	...	1,164	2,323	11
Madras...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,247	57,384	7	...	...	...	13,247	57,384	7	13,247	57,384	7
Malabar	...	...	...	1,605	1,364	11	10	...	...	306	825	4	10	...	...	1,911	2,189	15	1,921	2,189	15
Nagpur	840	192	3	1,853	1,257	0	...	...	...	12	32	5	840	192	3	1,865	1,289	5	2,705	1,481	8
Oudh and Rohilkand	277	320	5	...	819	15	...	2	4	...	...	...	277	322	9	...	819	15	277	1,142	8
Punjab...	42,972	2,71,648	0	23,116	40,248	9	49	2,749	3	422	6,303	15	43,021	2,74,397	3	23,538	46,552	8	66,559	3,20,949	11
Rajputana	315	866	1	...	...	...	17	215	1	3	...	...	332	1,081	2	3	...	...	335	1,081	2
Sindh ...	19,714	1,10,858	0	21,717	42,772	4	108	2,057	4	4,304	29,934	6	19,822	1,12,915	4	26,021	72,706	10	45,843	1,85,621	14
Total ...	84,171	4,58,088	2	83,740	1,16,961	5	320	8,648	13	38,177	1,56,860	8	84,491	4,66,737	9	1,21,917	2,73,821	13	206,408	7,40,559	6
Net Increase and Decrease on the figures of the previous year.	81,076	4,42,453	8	73,023	98,556	1	...	5,604	8	36,724	1,42,464	8	81,043	4,48,123	0	1,09,747	2,41,020	9	190,790	6,89,143	9

Divisions.	DECREASE. Inland. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan...	...	...	...	...	1,918	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	2	...	1,918	2
Assam...	1,950	...	...	4,165	4,057	10	2	10	15	25	204	13	1,952	10	15	4,190	4,262	7	6,142	4,273	6
Bellary...	...	3,078	5	155	415	4	...	...	...	37	140	2	...	3,078	5	192	555	6	192	3,633	11
Bengal...	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	1,057	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	2,820	14	...	...	...	332	2,820	14	...	...	...	332	2,820	14
B. Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329	13,120	9	...	...	...	1,329	13,120	9	1,329	13,120	9
Ceylon...	...	...	...	4,296	7,556	12	12	23	5	...	72	14	12	22	5	4,296	7,629	10	4,308	7,651	15
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	15	...	...	...	...	281	15	...	281	15
Indore...	...	...	...	...	374	14	...	...	...	5	221	6	...	...	...	5	596	4	5	596	4
Madras...	1,108	7,097	7	736	3,385	14	8	99	11	...	...	...	1,116	7,197	2	736	3,385	14	1,852	10,583	0
Malabar	35	5,454	8	...	...	...	...	28	10	...	...	...	35	5,481	2	...	...	...	35	5,481	2
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	14	...	...	...	1	3	14	...	...	...	1	3	14
Oudh and Rohilkand	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	57	327	14	...	...	...	200	327	14	200	327	14
Punjab...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	165	698	12	...	...	...	...	26	7	...	...	...	165	723	3	165	723	3
Sindh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,093	15,630	4	10,717	18,405	4	355	2,964	5	1,453	14,398	0	3,448	18,614	9	12,170	32,801	4	15,618	51,415	13
Net Increase and Decrease on the figures of the previous year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This Return does not include collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1879-80.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Route. East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.	Total. No.	Indian Value. Rs.	A.
INDIAN.																											
Sent ...	15,818	97,065	1	1,471	6,039	8	829	5,310	5	48,027	1,87,467	12	15	56	7	9,634	31,993	7	1,367	4,939	2	4,257	6,840	9	81,418	3,40,342	3
Received ...	12,071	83,230	14	1,570	6,064	9	798	3,503	1	44,190	1,65,716	7	4	6	5	9,124	31,799	12	1,426	4,585	6	3,145	5,523	0	72,328	3,00,518	0
Total ..	27,889	1,80,295	15	3,041	12,734	1	1,627	8,903	6	92,217	3,53,184	3	19	62	12	18,758	63,792	3	2,793	9,524	8	7,402	12,363	0	153,746	6,40,860	0
TRANSIT.																											
From East to West— Received: Vid Madras	130	635	10	317	1,148	7	171	430	11	38,090	1,89,433	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,708	1,91,648	1
Vid Rangoon	1	1	14	4	9	12	...	...	...	347	1,913	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	1,925	4
Vid Lainghaa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	139	1	1	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	149	7
From West to East— Received: Vid Madras	5,064	21,324	9	440	2,077	5	80	288	5	35,598	1,68,123	10	1	4	8	...	...	...	456	2,157	2	...	...	...	41,648	1,93,973	7
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Lainghaa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	114	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	114	12
From West to West— Vid Bombay & Kurrachi.	...	...	...	24	123	6	17	68	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	191	10
Vid Kurrachi and Bombay.	1	12	12	17	83	4	16	57	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	153	0
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	0	1	3	8	...	...	...	4	25	8
Total ...	5,196	21,974	13	802	3,442	2	293	842	4	74,060	3,59,724	6	2	14	14	3	22	0	457	2,160	10	...	...	...	80,818	3,89,181	1
Grand Total ...																									234,559	10,29,041	1

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the year 1879-80.

Route.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European.	Vid Teheran...	12,071	15,818	27,889	20·59	23·92	22·35
	„ Turkey ...	1,570	1,471	3,041	2·68	2·22	2·44
	Persian Gulf vid Kurrachi.	798	829	1,627	1·36	1·25	1·30
Red Sea ...	Vid Suez ...	44,190	48,027	92,217	75·37	72·61	73·91
	Total ...	58,629	66,145	124,774	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1380 AND 1381 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH AUGUST 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	Dholpur	16 10	16 9	13 9	26 2	25 13	18 10	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 0	11 4	8 7	26 7	26 2	16 14	27 1	27 0	16 8	...	...	...	22 4	21 9	14 1	...	...	...	11 2	10 12	10 15	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	8 5	9 0	8 2	...	...	...	14 10	14 11	13 0	16 11	17 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 6	14 10	7 5	15 13	15 13	8 8	25 14	25 14‡	15 2	29 11	29 11	17 13
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	7 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	9 6	16 0	17 0	12 8	24 0	36 8	16 5	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	6 6	...	...	...	15 6	15 11	12 6	16 5	16 13	13 10	18 11	19 8	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	8 2	9 0	7 3	...	...	...	13 6	12 14	11 14	18 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	20 14	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	10 5	9 14	8 2	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 2†	13 5	13 5	12 6	22 2	22 14	16 10	24 10	27 8	16 5
	Bellary	9 10	10 2	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 3	14 0	14 0	10 13	26 13	26 13	16 8	22 10	20 11	15 0
	Kurnool	7 0	7 0	5 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 3	11 13	11 13	10 0	30 2	30 13	13 6	22 8	20 0	13 2
	Madras	7 11	7 11	7 6	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	9 6	11 14	11 14	10 3	20 3	18 11	11 8	21 2	21 2	22 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	10 14	13 3	12 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	8 8	8 8	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 10	13 8	15 0	13 3	27 5	27 5	18 3	23 2	23 14	...
	South Arcot	7 0	6 3	5 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 6	14 0	14 0	11 6	...	...	19 5	21 14	23 2	20 13
	Tanjore	7 5	7 5	5 14	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	19 2	20 11	15 2	21 6	21 11	15 14
	Trichinopoly	7 14	7 14	6 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 11	9 11	13 0	13 13	10 2	22 6	22 6	14 0	21 10	20 5	14 10
	Madura	8 3	9 6	7 13	...	...	...	12 3	12 10	9 6	12 11	13 2	9 14	22 11	24 5	14 10	23 8	23 8	14 11
	Tinnevelly*	7 13	7 6	5 10	...	...	...	13 8	12 11	8 14	14 0	13 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	7 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 10	9 14	12 11	13 2	10 6	21 11	19 2	19 2	20 11	20 11	19 2
	Nilgiris	6 6	6 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	13 5
	Salem	7 13	7 13	4 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 11	11 10	12 6	10 0	22 5	20 11	16 11	21 11	18 13	17 6
	South Canara	7 5	7 11	6 3	...	...	...	8 11	9 3	7 8	11 13	12 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 14	7 10	7 14	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	9 11	13 0	13 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	9 15	9 15	6 15	16 14	16 14	14 10	7 11	7 11	5 15	10 7	10 2	7 11	16 4	15 7	10 10	13 0	13 9	10 14
	Ahmedabad	15 4	15 4	7 12	22 12	22 8	12 8	6 12	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 0	7 12	21 0	21 8	9 0	19 0	19 4	10 0
	Kaira	12 13	13 5	6 15	26 10	26 10	11 7	8 10	8 10	6 10	11 7	11 14	8 0	17 12	21 5	...	17 12	18 13	8 14
	Surat	12 0	12 0	8 0	7 10	7 10	3 10	8 0	8 0	6 4	9 0	9 6	7 3	19 0	19 10	9 4	16 0	16 0	10 8
	Broach	12 4¾	13 5¼	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 10½	10 0	10 0	8 14¼	16 0	16 0	9 11¼	16 0	16 0	9 6½
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 12	7 12	6 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	9 1	11 4	11 4	9 0
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 7	9 10	9 10	7 11	18 11	18 11	15 7	16 3	16 3	15 2
	Násik	12 3	12 3	7 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	8 15	8 2	17 8	17 8	...	13 7	13 7	9 14
	Ahmednagar	11 6	11 9	7 10	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	9 1	9 1	7 10	15 3	15 3	10 6	13 6	13 6	11 6
	Poona	9 3	9 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	9 4	12 10	12 10	9 3
	Sholápur	12 11	11 9	7 5	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 3	9 14	9 14	8 1	19 13	19 10	9 3	18 6	17 0	12 3
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	10 0	9 14¾	5 15	15 0	14 8	...	7 12	7 12	5 4	9 12	9 12	8 6	25 14¼	25 8	12 6	25 14¼	23 0	11 9
	Satara	9 6	9 6	6 1	...	...	...	7 0	6 14	6 3	8 9	7 14	7 2	12 10	12 5	8 2	11 5	11 0	7 13
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	5 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	9 0	10 8	8 0	9 8	11 0	8 8	16 0	17 8	9 12	19 8	19 8	10 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0	8 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	10 0
	Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	5 11	9 14	9 14	7 12	...	13 0	...	10 7	10 7	7 6
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	8 14	8 14	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	29 1	29 1	8 14	20 0	20 0	8 0
	Aden	6 9	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	8 0	8 0	11 3	7 0	7 0	8 10
	Asirgarh	12 5	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 2	10 0	7 2	11 2	12 0	9 0	20 4	22 0	11 0	18 4	20 0	10 12
	Baroda	9 11	9 2	6 12	16 4	17 2	9 9	7 7	7 7	6 2	10 4	10 9	8 7	18 5	17 11	9 9	16 0	16 0	8 11
	Disa	16 4	16 5	8 12	...	...	...	5 14	4 14	4 12	7 4	6 14	5 8	25 4	21 13	9 8	22 12	20 5	9 12
	Nimach	13 8	13 8	10 11	19 0	19 0	14 15½	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	5 8	22 0	22 8	13 15½	15 0	15 0	10 0
	Nasirabad	16 4¾	15 11	11 7½	24 3¾	22 9	19 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 13½
	Rájkot	16 11	16 4	7 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	22 0	18 0	8 10	15 8	15 8	8 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi	10 10	10 10	9 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	14 8	14 8	9 8
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	6 4	11 4	11 4	8 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	10 4
	Shikarpur	10 4½	11 8½	10 2½	15 10	16 0	15 14	8 0	8 0	5 11½	11 6½	11 8	8 0	14 13	15 11	...	15 8	16 0	10 5½
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 4	15 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	17 13	17 4	9 0
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 8*a*	14 8	11 8	30 0	28 0	17 12	17 8	17 4	11 14	19 4	18 12	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0*b*	15 0	11 12	18 0	18 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	10 0	24 8	24 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	17 8*c*	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	11 4	22 8	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0*d*	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 8	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17-12 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 17-12 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, and gram 19 to 24 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 35 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 33 seers, and gram 12 to 16-8 seers.

OF INDIA

'ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of August 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugleej), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch			
29 5	29 5	19 0	46 2	46 10	22 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	10 14	10 8	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
32 5	30 5	16 3	37 6	37 6	19 14†	86 6	86 6	87 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
29 2	34 10	20 0	35 11	35 11	24 2	243 0	291 10	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
35 5	32 5	19 10	29 2	30 13	19 6	145 13	145 13	145 13	13 2	13 2	12 13	Kistna		
27 5	27 5	23 3	21 0	17 13	18 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
29 3	30 0	21 0	27 2	26 11	16 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	Cuddapah		
31 0	31 0	17 14	28 0	29 2	17 14	97 3	97 3	92 5	13 2	13 2	12 13	Bellary		
28 6	29 11	15 8	25 2	22 8	15 0	179 13	..	243 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	Kurnool		
22 6	22 6	18 11	25 5	25 5	17 8	87 8	87 8	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		* *Vide* explanation furnished in the previous Statement
22 5	21 14	17 13	25 0	25 0	18 2	97 3	97 3	108 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		† The figures now quoted for the corresponding fortnight of 1879 are correct
25 10	26 8	22 5	26 8	29 8	18 11	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		‡ The figures now quoted for the past fortnight are correct.
23 13	23 13‡	19 2	25 10	25 10	19 3	201 11	201 11	206 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	South Arcot		
23 6	21 2‡	15 2	21 0	21 0	14 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	11 11	Tanjore		
21 0	22 5	15 11	22 5	22 5	16 3	121 8	121 8	170 2	12 2	12 2	11 5	Trichinopoly		
23 3	23 3	15 8	21 6	24 0	16 0	126 6	145 13	145 13	13 10	14 0	13 2	Madura		
...	...	...	22 6	21 10	13 14	81 10	81 10‡	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 13	Tinnevelly		
21 5	21 5	19 11	23 11	23 11	19 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
14 6	14 6	14 6	16 10	16 10	14 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
21 0	19 8	18 0	23 3	22 6	18 14	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 0	Salem		
14 2	14 8	14 8	16 3	16 3	12 2	94 5	95 3	98 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	South Canara		
18 3	18 3	13 2	21 0	21 0	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
10 5	9 11	9 6	15 12	17 3	10 7	54 9	54 9	54 9	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	19 9	16 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	15 4	16 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Surat		
...	..	..	14 8¾	14 8¼	8 14¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¼	12 12¼	12 12¾	Broach		
11 4	11 4	9 5	11 13	11 13	8 9	71 1	71 1	71 0	9 13	9 13	9 9	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	7 8	85 0	85 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Colaba (Alibag)		
...	...	...	17 1	18 7	9 13	140 0	140 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
16 0	16 0	12 5	17 0	17 0	9 8	128 0	128 0	140 0	12 1	11 6	11 2	Násik		
...	...	...	15 4	14 15	9 3	106 4	106 4	100 0	11 4	11 4	9 10	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	10 8	10 8	8 14	Poona		
...	...	...	19 2	17 5	9 2	80 0	80 0	116 0	11 3	11 3	9 12	Sholápur		
...	...	...	15 11	14 11	8 2	150 0	180 0	...	9 12	9 10¼	11 3	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	13 10	13 0	8 7	110 15	105 15	105 15	9 7	9 6	9 8	Satara		
19 8	19 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	113 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Belgaum		
24 0	24 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
12 5	12 5	11 12	12 10	12 10	8 7	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 6	12 15	Ratnágiri		
15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 0	9 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
26 10	26 10	10 0	24 9	24 9	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
..	...	...	18 13	18 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	15 2	15 2	8 7	80 0	80 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Baroda		
..	...	...	21 8	18 14	10 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 7	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 0	9 8	8 8¾	Nimach		
...	...	...	24 9¼	24 0¼	15 1	75 0	76 9	90 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	19 0	19 4	8 2	70 0	70 0	65 0	46 0	50 0	60 0	Rajkot		
	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		No return received			Upper Sindh Frontier		
7 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	14 0	10 8	105 0	105 0	104 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	13 10	13 6	12 6	250 0	255 0	250 0	8 0	8 2	10 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	20 0	16 8	11 12	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 8	10 2¼	9 12	Burdwan		
...	...	...	16 12	13 8 to 16 4	10 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
.	..	...	17 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	20 0	18 12	11 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Howrah		

c In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 21 seers, best rice 12-8 to 25 seers, common rice 18 to 28 seers, and gram 11 to 22-8 seers

d In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 10 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																				
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	15 4	14 0	11 7	22 0	20 0	13 5	6 6	6 0	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 15	16 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 8	6 4	14 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0f	16 0	11 13½	32 0	29 1½	17 4	14 8	13 5¼	9 7	17 4	16 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 0g	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0h	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 0	21 0	19 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 8i	13 8	10 8	22 8	17 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	10 13	24 0	21 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	17 8 to 18 12	17 4 to 18 12	12 0	33 12	33 12	13 8	18 0 to 19 0	12 0 to 14 8	9 0 to 9 12	22 8	16 8 to 18 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0j	20 0	10 2	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	16 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	8 4	28 8	26 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 8k	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	7 8	30 0	22 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0l	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	3 8	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	8 7m	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	12 5	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	15 3n	16 0	10 8	30 0	30 0	12 4	22 8	20 0	9 6	25 0	25 0	11 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore	20 0o	20 8	13 0	40 0	31 0	15 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	21 0	21 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... p	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	14 0q	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	9 0	35 8	27 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 4r	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...s	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	20 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	8 14	16 0	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	22 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	12 0	13 5	8 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0t	20 0	13 4	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 8u	19 0	12 4 to 13 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	11 0 to 12 0	18 8	18 0	13 0 to 14 0	24 8	23 0	17 0	...	...	18 0
	Durbhunga	20 8v	20 8	11 0	37 8	34 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	22 0w	20 0	13 0	35 0	34 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 8	17 8	12 4	33 0	31 8	18 12	9 4	8 8	6 0	17 8	17 0	13 8	28 0	32 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	22 0x	22 0	14 0	36 0	34 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 15y	19 15	13 10	31 8	31 8	16 12	12 9	13 10	8 6	17 13	18 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	17 11z	17 11	12 0	37 14	37 14	18 15	16 6½	16 7	10 1	18 5	18 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0z1	18 0	13 0 to 14 0	40 0	40 0	...	16 0	16 0	12 0 to 12 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 8	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	15 12	10 8	15 12*	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 13	9 3	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 12	15 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	29 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0z2	18 0	11 4	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	12 0z3	13 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	19 0	20 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 4z4	13 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 15-4 seers, barley 20 to 23-8 seers, best rice 6-10 to 7-4 seers, common rice 13-5 to 16 seers, and gram 17-6 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 7-12 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 17-12 to 21 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 23 to 26 seers.
i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 19 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 22-8 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 17-4 to 36 seers, and gram 6-10 to 15 seers.
k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 21-4 seers, and gram 15 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 16 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Bola) 10 seers, best rice 8 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12-8 to 28 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 19 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 32 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 27 seers, common rice 19 to 37 seers, and gram 8 to 14-8 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 24 seers.

India for the 1st half of August 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	11 10	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	...	17 0	17 10	11 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 6	10 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	21 5	20 0	11 0	120 0	...	100 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	...	16 0	16 12	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	11 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 8 12	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	13 8	15 0	10 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	21 5	21 9	10 8	240 0	240 0	160 0 to 200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	9 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	Bogra		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	9 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	10 12	106 8	95 0	106 0	9 8	9 8	8 14	Dacca		
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	15 0	14 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	25 0	27 0	14 12	100 0	88 0	140 0	8 12	8 14	8 14	Patna		
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	14 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Gya		
29 0	28 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	13 8 to 14 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Shahabad		
30 0	27 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	8 4	Mozufferpore		
25 8	26 0	17 8	25 8	24 8	14 0	150 0	160 0	190 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Sarun		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	25 3	25 3	13 10	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	23 5	23 6	12 15	132 9	132 9	126 4	9 15	9 2	8 13	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	10 0 to 11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
9 3	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	15 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	13 13	11 13	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	13 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	40 0	27 8	22 0	21 0	12 2	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Hazáribágh		
34 0	34 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 0	6 0	4 8	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 28 seers and common rice 20 to 32 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 22 seers, barley 27-8 to 35 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 21-4 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 35 seers, and gram 24 to 26-4 seers.
u In Bhaboosh the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 17-8 seers, and gram 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Madhoobani) 60 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 55 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 26-4 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 40 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 30 seers, barley 29 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 21-4 seers, lesser millets 24 to 30-8 seers, and maize or Indian-corn 25 to 45 seers.
y In Begusrai the prices are—Wheat 24 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 19 seers, great millet 22 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 6 seers, and gram 27 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley (in Soopole) 32 seers, best rice 18 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, murwa 40 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 17 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 21-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 30 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 22-8 seers.
z3 In Daltonganje the prices are—Wheat 21·75 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 18 seers, mohwa 94 seers, and gram 24 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 17 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpárá																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	16 0	17 8	14 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	11 8	11 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	12 0
	Saháranpur	16 11	17 3	15 0	26 14	25 13	19 12	7 0	6 7½	7 8	10 12	11 13½	9 8	24 12	22 9½	16 0	19 6	19 6	13 4
	Muzaffarnagar	17 0	17 0	16 8	29 2	26 6	22 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	11 0	23 2	23 2	19 12	22 0	22 0	17 10
	Meerut	17 12	17 8	16 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 8	13 8	10 8	23 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	17 0
	Bulandshahr	18 14	19 8	17 10	28 4	27 12	24 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	11 10	10 8	9 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	16 0
	Aligarh	18 8	18 8	16 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 8	15 0	11 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	18 8
	Kumaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	20 4	21 6	16 14	30 15	32 10	27 0	13 6	13 9	5 10	14 1	14 10	10 2	15 12	15 12	15 12	27 0	27 0	19 2
	Moradabad	20 0	19 6	17 3	31 4	30 0	21 14	8 2	7 13	7 13	16 4	16 4	12 8	...	...	21 14	...	...	18 12
	Budaun	20 8½	20 6	16 5½	28 12½	30 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	4 12½	16 3	15 0	11 1½	...	19 8	20 1½	...	18 0	18 0
	Bareilly	20 10	19 1	15 5	31 4	28 12	19 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	13 12	11 4	20 0	20 0	18 2	20 0	20 0	17 8
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	20 8	16 0	31 4	31 0	22 8	6 4	6 4	6 2	17 4	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	23 12	25 0	20 0	45 0	50 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	20 0	...	...	15 0	...
	Muttra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	16 4	16 8	15 0	23 4	23 8	23 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 4	12 4	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	18 0
	Farukhabad	20 1½	18 9½	13 13	27 9½	24 8	18 2½	5 13½	5 10	6 10	17 0	16 6	11 11	23 8	21 2	16 10½	24 11½	22 1½	16 10½
	Mainpuri	19 0	18 4	14 8	25 0	24 0	18 8	5 0	6 0	4 12	14 0	14 0	12 12	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	...
	Etáwah	17 0	17 8	14 0	25 0	23 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	23 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Etah	19 0	19 12	15 12	25 8	23 8	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	22 0	22 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Jhánsi	19 13	19 14	14 10	36 11	36 11	22 13	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	35 15	36 12	20 8	...	...	19 4
	Lalitpur	21 8	22 0	12 4	50 0	45 0	26 0	10 0	12 0	7 8	13 0	14 0	10 0	45 0	45 0	25 0	35 0	25 0	...
	Cawnpore	19 8	19 0	15 8	29 0	28 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	15 8	11 8	29 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	15 8
	Fatehpur	18 8	18 8	13 12	28 12	26 0	19 4	9 8	9 8	7 4	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	17 0	16 8	13 8	28 0	28 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	6 4	15 8	15 8	13 0	33 0	32 0	16 8	30 0	29 0	16 0
	Allahabad	18 11	18 12	14 7	30 12	30 0	20 4	9 0	9 0	7 0	19 0	18 8	13 8	34 8	33 0	18 0	28 8	28 0	17 8
	Hamírpur	18 0	17 7	14 10	22 8	23 1	18 4	7 8	8 8	7 14	12 4	12 0	12 6	29 4	27 0	17 12	28 11	27 14	16 10
	Jaunpur	21 8	21 3	16 3	34 9	33 14	24 11	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 15	16 15	13 6	...	...	18 5	16 15	16 15	16 15
	Gorakhpur	21 9½	20 12¾	14 14½	43 3	37 13	20 11¼	13 8	13 8	11 11¼	18 0	17 1½	13 15¼	27 0	27 0	19 12¾	...	...	14 6½
	Basti	21 12	20 4	15 12	38 0	38 0	24 0	16 4	16 4	11 4	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	20 10	17 11	14 12	13 1	29 8	21 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	19 0	18 0	13 8	29 0	28 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 8	27 0	26 0	15 0
	Benares	20 4	19 8	14 7	24 15	29 13	21 12	11 15	11 15	9 12½	17 5½	15 3	13 1	28 3	27 2	18 8	26 0	23 14	17 6½
	Gházipur	19 15	20 10	14 13	30 14	28 5	21 4	9 10	11 9½	7 1	14 12	16 12	12 14	29 9	28 5	20 2	23 3	20 10	16 12
	Balia	20 4	20 0	16 0	31 8	30 0	22 8	9 8	9 4	8 0	18 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 12	18 4	14 9	30 0	28 2	20 14	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 12	14 12	10 13	26 0	24 8	19 4	24 8	24 5½	15 8½
	Unáo	17 8	18 8	15 0	26 11	26 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 6	15 0	26 0	27 0	20 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 8	19 0	21 0	20 0	16 0
	Sitapur	22 0	22 6	17 0	35 8	34 1½	24 14	8 8	8 8	5 9	16 2	15 14½	12 2	16 8	15 14½	...	20 0	20 0	16 8
	Hardui	19 8	19 8	15 0	31 8	31 8	22 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	15 0	16 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	23 8	22 0	18 4	40 0	42 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	22 0
	Fyzabad	19 0	18 6	14 8	27 8	27 0	21 12	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 0	14 8	11 6	...	...	20 8	18 8	15 0	14 0
	Bharaich	20 8	19 0	16 0	40 0	37 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Gonda	22 8	22 1	16 14	44 0	43 0	29 0	15 8	15 4	14 0	17 8	17 4	15 0	30 0	27 8	27 12	21 12	21 8	17 8
	Rai Bareli	20 6	19 2	16 14	30 4	25 8	24 8	17 0	16 8	13 12	18 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0
	Sultánpur	20 8	20 0	16 8	32 8	32 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	22 0	21 13	16 2	36 8	34 9	24 12	19 0	18 5	13 7	21 8	20 5	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	16 8	16 0	16 8	22 4	21 12	23 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	10 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	18 8
	Gurgáon	17 0	17 8	17 8	22 0	23 0	24 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 8	21 8	20 0
	Karnál	15 8	17 0	16 0	22 8	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	17 8
	Rohtak	16 0	15 8	15 8	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	17 0
	Sirsa	14 0	14 8	13 0	32 0	34 8	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Umballa	16 5	16 12	15 4	24 2	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	12 0
	Ludhiána	17 8	18 0	14 8	25 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	8 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	17 0
	Simla	11 8	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	10 0
	Jullundur	16 8	17 0	14 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	26 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	14 8
	Hoshiárpur	17 8	17 4	13 14	25 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Kangra	18 8	18 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

dia for the 1st half of August 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sylhet	Assam.	
												Cachar		
												Goálpárá		
												Gáro Hills		
												Kámrúp		
												Darrang		
												Nowgong		
												Sibságar		
												Lakhimpur		
												Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
												Nága Hills		
...	...	...	15 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	18 5	18 5	15 0	107 0	129 0	129 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	17 6	17 0	15 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	18 12	18 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	...	Meerut		
...	...	...	21 14	21 8	17 0	130 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 14	Garhwál		
...	...	...	21 6	20 4	16 5	112 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	15 10	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
...	...	...	24 0	24 9½	17 1½	192 0	192 0	168 0	9 14	9 14	9 14	Budaun		
...	...	...	22 8	23 2	13 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	Bareilly		
...	...	...	24 4	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 4	9 12	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	18 12	20 0	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Muttra		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 8	80 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	21 15	21 4	13 13	151 12	151 12	136 4	...	...	12 14	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	18 12	17 12	14 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	15 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 8	7 8	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	125 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	22 8	22 4	13 10	120 0	135 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Allahabad		
...	...	...	24 6	23 1	16 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	29 10	29 10	16 15	169 8	169 8	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	27 0	26 1½	15 4¾	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	15 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	14 0	155 0	155 0	177 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	24 15	23 14	13 5½	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	8 14	Benares		
...	...	...	24 7	25 1	14 13	154 8	154 8	206 0	8 6	7 12	7 11½	Gházipur		
...	...	...	27 8	26 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 5	9 5	...	Balia		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pilibhít		
28 12*	28 8	19 12	23 12	23 4	14 10½	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
26 0†	26 0	18 0	21 0	21 4½	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unáo		* Matri.
30 0‡	30 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki		† Choti jowar.
21 0§	21 0	21 8	27 8	28 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 12	Sitapur		‡ Kodon.
...	...	...	25 5	26 4	16 0	280 0	280 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 15	Hardui		§ Jowar, makai, bájra, moth, marua, sáwan, kodon.
44 0	40 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		‖ Laharra, kodon, marua, and kakun.
...	...	...	24 8	23 12	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fyzabad		¶ Peas, arhar, and másh.
36 0‡	36 0	34 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
31 7‖	36 12	31 12	28 0	26 8	19 14	240 0	240 0	200 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Gonda		
...	...	...	25 0	21 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rai Bareli		
36 0	36 0	46 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
34 2¶	33 1	21 1	23 0	22 8	14 0	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 5	8 3	8 3	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	16 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Barley rising.
...	...	...	17 8	18 8	16 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Karnál [a]		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 4	8 0	9 8	Hissar		
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 4	8 0	Rohtak		
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Sirsa		
...	...	...	18 1	19 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Umballa		
...	...	...	19 0	20 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Ludhiana [a]		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Simla		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Júllundur [a]		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	11 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kángrá		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	15 0	16 8	13 8	23 8	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 0	21 8	24 8	17 0	16 8	17 8	14 8
	Siálkot	15 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 8
	Gurdáspur	19 8	20 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Lahore	14 8	16 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	25 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
	Ferozepore	16 0	17 0	14 0	26 0	28 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	29 0	17 4	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	14 8	15 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0
	Ráwalpindi	10 0	10 10	10 4	13 0	13 4	11 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	7 4	18 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0
	Jhelum	13 12	15 0	12 8	20 12	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 12	20 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 3
	Gujrát	15 4	15 6	12 12	21 0	20 12	18 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	20 8	14 0	18 8	18 0	14 0
	Shahpúr	13 0	13 12	11 8	18 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0
	Mooltan	12 8	13 8	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	21 0	20 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Jhang	12 0	12 12	12 4	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	16 0
	Montgomery	14 4	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	13 4	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	11 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 8	10 1	12 8	13 2	13 12	16 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 10	11 14	11 4	10 6	12 8	11 4	11 8
	Dera Ghází Khán	13 2	13 7	12 13	15 15	15 15	13 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	13 12	13 12	8 12	15 0	13 12	10 5
	Bannu	9 13	10 5	11 9	12 10	15 5	16 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	10 0	10 0	13 12	8 12	7 8	12 8
	Peshávar	6 5	6 14	6 11	7 12	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 5	7 14*	8 8	7 3	...	...	7 14
	Kohát	7 0	7 3	8 1	9 0	10 7	10 0	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 10	8 12	8 14	18 15	8 12	8 10	8 15
	Hazára	11 4	10 8	7 8	18 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 8	18 0*	17 0	8 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	14 12	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	10 4	18 4	18 0	12 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	17 0	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	15 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	17 8	19 8	11 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 12	10 8	10 0	9 0	21 12	21 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	17 12	18 8	11 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	16 0	16 8	12 8	26 0	27 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	12 0
	Saugor	23 4	23 0	11 0	35 0	39 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	7 8	33 0	30 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Damoh	27 0	27 0	11 12	...	27 8	...	14 12	14 8	9 12	15 12	15 8	10 12	44 0	44 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	19 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	8 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	14 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 7	14 15	9 0	...	...	...	5 10	6 12	4 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	11 8	24 0	22 0	11 8
	Narsinghpur	18 0	18 4	10 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	8 0	15 8	15 8	9 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Nimár	15 0	15 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	20 12	22 8	11 4	18 0	18 0	12 0
	Raipur	26 0	27 10	20 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 5	13 8	25 8	25 5	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	21 0	19 0	14 12	...	...	...	23 0	24 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	32 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 0	41 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-pyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon																		
	Thonkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyeen																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 6	10 8	7 3	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	8 12	9 11	9 4	9 9	17 4	17 4	14 7	20 1	...	14 7
	Bolarum	11 1	11 1	7 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 11	9 9	9 6	8 11	18 1	18 5	15 7	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	8 8	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	8 8	9 12	17 0	16 12	15 0	22 8	19 0	15 0
	Amráoti	14 0	14 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	8 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	10 0
	Akola	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Buldana	14 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	11 0
	Wún	14 0	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...
	Básim	14 0	14 8	7 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 4	7 4	16 8	17 0	8 0	...	...	...

* Indian-corn

India for the 1st half of August 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	17 8	19 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	12 3	12 3	12 3	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 12	120 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	Siálkot [a]		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	17 0	19 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Lahore [b]		
...	...	...	20 0	24 0	17 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	Ferozepore [c]		
...	...	...	16 8	17 8	14 0	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujránwála [b]		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 8	40 0	40 0	50 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	15 12	18 0	13 12	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhelum		
...	...	...	17 2	18 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujrát		
...	...	...	15 8	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		[a] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	15 8	17 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Mooltan		[b] Jowar rising.
...	...	...	14 12	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	Jhang		[c] Jowar and gram rising.
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	11 6	11 9	12 8	87 8	87 8	100 0	35 0	35 0	31 14	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	16 4	16 4	18 12	Dera Gházi Khán		
...	...	...	10 10	11 11	11 14	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	6 3	7 12	7 1	48 0	48 0	78 8	22 7	25 0	32 6	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	7 12	7 14	8 7	52 8	63 12	102 0	58 8	61 3	61 3	Kohát [a]		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Hazára		
...	...	...	15 4	15 8	11 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	9 0	Bhandára		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chánda		
...	...	...	17 4	18 4	10 2	160 0	160 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Wardha		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	10 0	275 0	275 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 4	7 12	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Saugor		
40 0	44 0	20 0	44 0	42 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Damoh		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	240 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Seoni		
25 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Mandla		
15 0	15 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Betúl		
16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	21 6	21 8	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	24 12	26 4	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	8 12	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	19 15	20 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 0	Nimár		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 2	7 10	8 0	Raipur		
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
105 0	105 0	90 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-pyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon		
												Thonkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received			Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Thayetmyo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyeen		
												Toungoo		
...	...	...	15 2	15 8	8 14	112 0	112 0	105 0	8 14	8 14	8 12	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	16 2	15 3	9 4	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
...	...	...	14 12	14 12	8 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
10 0	10 4	7 0	15 8	15 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	8 7	8 7	5 13	9 1	9 0	7 8	10 7	10 9	10 2	11 8	11 14	11 4	21 9	24 0	20 2	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 8	11 9	11 13	11 0	14 6	14 2	12 8	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	27 12
	Túmkúr	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	7 0	7 0	4 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 12	11 4	10 8	33 0	32 4	25 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	9 0	9 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	7 6	6 13	4 7	9 7	8 6	5 4	12 10	12 10	8 6	14 11	14 11	12 10	29 6	25 3	18 14	...	...	...
	Kadur	9 0	10 0	5 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	32 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	24 0
	Coorg	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 14	6 11	5 2	10 14	10 4	8 15	15 14	15 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	14 8	14 3	12 10	21 8	22 0	18 6	6 0	6 0	5 9	8 0	8 0	7 4	24 0	23 0	18 6	20 4	20 4	17 0
	Kishengurh	15 12	16 0	*	22 4	24 8	*	8 0	8 0	*	10 0	10 0	*	18 8	17 8	*	19 0	19 0	*
	Ulwur	17 0	17 0	14 9	23 13	23 14	20 9	8 7	8 7	7 4	10 12	10 15	8 8	26 4	27 9	19 8	24 0	25 3	17 12
	Bhurtpore (City)	*	17 0	14 2	*	26 0	20 8	*	6 8	6 9	*	7 0	8 9	*	30 0	18 11	*	26 0	18 3
	Ajmere	15 8	15 4	13 0	22 8	22 8	21 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
	Deoli Cantonment	17 8	16 5½	11 11	25 6½	24 4½	18 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	25 0	25 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	17 0
	Erinpura	17 0	15 12	13 0	25 0	24 0	16 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 0
	Sirohee	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abu	13 8	13 0	10 6	20 0	17 8	14 8	4 12	4 12	4 8	6 0	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	9 12
	Anadra	15 4	14 8	10 14	22 8	21 4	14 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	10 15
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	20 0	11 0	35 0	37 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14¼	12 1¼	10 15	21 1½	19 14¾	17 15½	7 0½	7 0½	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 0	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	15 5	15 0	9 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	11 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 11	15 0	12 13	23 12	21 14	17 8	5 0	5 0	4 6	6 4	6 4	5 10	23 2	21 4	11 4	20 10	17 8	13 12
	Bikaneer	9 8	9 6	...	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...
	Boondee	17 8	17 4	13 0	27 8	26 8	19 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	27 0	25 12	19 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	18 0	17 0	13 2	28 0	25 0	19 0	6 10	6 10	6 14	7 12	7 12	7 12	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	16 0	12 0
	Tonk	17 5	17 5	10 9	27 1	26 12	16 10	7 0	7 0	6 3	9 0	9 0	7 3	29 9½	28 10	17 1	24 0	22 8	13 0
	Jhallawar	15 3	15 3	12 5½	21 13	21 13	15 15	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	5 1	22 2	21 9	20 5	14 10	14 10	11 6
	Shahpoora	16 8	16 8	12 8	23 4	21 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	10 4	10 0	20 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0
	Dholpur	16 10	16 10	14 4	25 14	26 2	20 10¾	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 4	11 0	8 7	27 5	26 7	18 7	27 2	27 1	19 1
Central India.	Indore	14 1	14 1	8 14	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	7 8	24 0	22 14	11 13	20 0	18 7	12 10
	Gwalior	13 11	13 11	10 11	23 5	24 8	15 1	6 10	6 12	5 1	8 4	8 6	6 6	25 9	25 2	15 9	26 1	25 9	13 15
	Goona	19 4	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	36 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	15 0
	Rutlam	16 14	17 6	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 12	12 3	8 4	34 4	33 4	11 0	16 0	15 8	10 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8	20 10	12 12	29 4	37 8	17 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 3	14 0	35 10	34 6	16 0	24 15	26 0	15 0

India for the 1st half of August 1880—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
26 12	27 2	21 7	29 0	28 11	18 6	78 0	84 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
28 14	28 14	23 8	34 3	34 3	20 7	172 6	172 6	172 4	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar		
32 0	33 0	15 0	34 0	33 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Túmkúr		
30 0	30 8	26 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Mysore		
30 0	30 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	700 0	800 0	125 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Hassan		
34 11	33 1	30 7	23 2	22 1	16 13	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	7 6	Shimoga		
25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
39 0	38 0	26 5	29 0	28 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
31 9	31 3	27 6	24 14	24 12	20 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 5	8 0	Coorg		
...	...	...	20 0	18 8	13 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 14	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	* No return received.
...	...	...	22 4	24 4	*	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	*	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	21 10	21 11	15 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 6	11 11	Ulwur		
...	...	...	*	20 0	13 10	...	...	...	*	11 0	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	15 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	25 6½	23 13	13 0	...	...	...	11 12	10 5	11 2	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	17 12	16 12	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohee		
...	...	...	14 8	13 4	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Abu		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	13 0	†	†	†	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Six pies per man's load.
...	...	...	17 3	16 6½	11 11¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12½	8 9½	7 6¾	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	13 12	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	8 2	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	10 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 7	7 8	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	17 8	16 14	15 0	...	...	70 0	15 0	14 6	15 8	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	16 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Boondee		
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	Kotah		
...	...	...	23 15	23 1	13 10	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	9 6	10 0	Tonk		
...	...	...	18 12	18 13½	14 9	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 1	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	21 14	22 4	14 12	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	10 15½	Dholpur		
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	10 0	87 8	87 8	107 0	8 0	8 0	9 3	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	18 4	18 8	11 14	91 4	100 6	109 8	9 2	9 2	9 2	Gwalior		
...	...	...	27 4	26 0	17 0	...	200 0	...	9 12	10 0	9 0	Goona		
...	...	...	21 14	21 12	10 12	...	160 0	...	8 10	8 11	8 12	Rutlam		
...	...	...	28 0	26 4	13 12	...	160 0	130 0	10 10	10 10½	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1879-80.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 in the Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED										RAINFALL.		
			Fasl Kharif, 1879-80.			Fasl Rabi, 1879-80.			Whole year, 1879-80.			Percentage of increase or decrease, 1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80.	Percentage of increase or decrease, 1879-80.
			Total area.	In comparison with 1878-79. Increase.	In comparison with 1878-79. Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1878-79. Increase.	In comparison with 1878-79. Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1878-79. Increase.	In comparison with 1878-79. Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saharunpur	1,418,880	805,120	52,244	6,199	...	57,774	...	8,579	110,018	...	2,380	—2·1	32·6	30·2	—7·3
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	70,126	...	10,043	90,658	...	13,205	160,784	...	23,248	—14·4	31·1	23·8	—23·4
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	107,269	...	21,132	129,478	...	76,995	236,747	...	98,127	—41·4	26·7	34·1	27·7
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	75,231	...	20,971	62,229	...	75,641	137,460	...	96,612	—70·2	17·3	47·4	173·9
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	53,555	...	10,736	75,948	...	19,600	129,503	...	30,336	—23·4	29·7	35·4	19·1
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	9,219	...	8,160	13,553	...	19,381	22,772	...	27,541	—120·9	16·0	26·3	64·3
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	15,176		6,631	19,013	...	17,618	34,189	...	24,249	—70·9	16·1	27·6	71·4
Etah	967,680	620,800	19,522	9,546	...	53,168	16,116	...	72,690	25,662	...	35·3	13·3	46·0	245·8
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	28,077	...	11,634	63,356	...	200	91,433	...	11,834	—12·9	18·8	40·2	113·8
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	14,601	...	4,438	25,418	...	2,741	40,049	...	7,179	—17·9	23·0	51·0	121·7
Etawah	1,274,240	563,200	38,152	...	5,041	73,579	2,348	...	111,731	...	2,693	—2·4	24·5	25·6	4·4
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	40,398	...	16,040	95,932	...	515	136,330	...	16,585	—12·1	17·6	28·1	59·6
Delhi	817,280	532,480	49	...	34	9	...	580	58	...	614	—1058·6	27·8	35·2	26·6
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	5,834	...	5,994	5,175	...	24,272	11,009	...	30,266	—274·9	27·1	24·4	—9·9
Dun	653,271	82,248	6,160	2,563	...	8,804	...	803	14,964	1,760	...	11·7	83·8	96·3	14·9
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	656	656	...	1,730	447	...	2,386	1,103	...	46·2	36·1	40·3	11·6
Tarai	588,793	144,230	3,172	1,644	...	4,202	261	...	7,374	1,905	...	25·8	51·3	50·1	—2·3
Pilibit	873,094	1,228,040	15,809	...	4,342	41,420	8,779	...	41,420	41,420	...	...	48·7	58·8	20·7
Bareilly	1,037,416					20,655			36,464	...	36,983	—101·4			
Jhansi	1,002,880	482,560	57	...	28	443	...	143	500	...	171	—34·2	23·3	31·6	35·6
Hamirpur	1,463,424	800,128	334	231	...	908	...	118	1,242	113	...	9·1	23·1	22·7	—1·7
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	555,641	20,839	125,224	843,482	27,951	260,421	1,399,123	71,963	408,818	—24·7			
			Net decrease		104,385	Net decrease		232,470	Net decrease		336,855				

Allahabad,
The 11th July 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy., P. W. D., I. B., N.-W. Provinces & Oudh.

Note.—The discrepancy aggregating 848 acres between this and the Rabi Statement published in Gazette of 10th instant, is due to a supplementary and correct estimate having been subsequently received for the Mainpuri Division.

Statement in Acres of crops irrigated by Zilas.

Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahar.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	1,969	1,280	3,494	2,622	2,011	613	1,355	1,318	1,716	922	1,599	2,870	15	191	711	...	9	491	295	6	18	23,505
Sugarcane	17,370	37,087	63,905	9,590	1,205	1,295	1,840	2,159	3,787	2,738	5.703	6,964	2	310	1,035	658	626	1	9,630	7	2	165,914
Cereals — Rice	28,311	21,353	9,134	242	740	1	68	449	406	178	241	1,655	...	15	4,242	...	2,546	...	5,972	20	330	75,903
Cereals — Bajra	1	7	...	56	88	52	57	51	7	7	13	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Cereals — Juar	...	373	2,634	406	986	206	308	395	297	41	293	210	3	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
Cereals — Maki	1,114	1,680	2,611	3,564	2,269	417	995	1,020	1,383	507	470	805	10	319	101	...	...	...	...	...	..	17,265
Cereals — Wheat	50,260	76,278	100,301	37,453	33,823	3.767	5,076	25,564	30,001	10,719	30,618	36,363	6	3,694	6,706	1,082	1,609	17,365	11,005	104	42	481,836
Cereals — Barley	2,546	5,436	16.598	12,314	23,699	4,064	5,435	15,656	25,471	9,985	35,874	53,689	1	221	614	80	...	...	...	99	707	212,489
Cereals — Oats	403	18	525	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552
Cereals — Chena	...	...	28	475	976	92	143	299	256	61	25	2	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2,439
Other grains	89	183	397	...	...	...	1	27	13	6	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	803
Mixed, ditto	1,030	47	1,802	7,916	13,761	4,333	6,895	9,799	2,731	...	...	...	...	701	...	467	2,145	17,925	7,671	57	65	77,345
Pulses (kharif), *urd* or *mash* and *moth*.	13	124	250	122	18	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	556
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	861	3,055	3,449	625	2,297	1,070	1,041	629	643	156	546	555	...	231	...	...	177	2,248	1,111	134	63	18,891
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	97	2,430	2,527	1,715	20	...	5	...	332	367	355	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,073
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	...	6	3	14	...	2	33	20	...	9	22	...	3	...	...	7	10	...	...	1	130
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	922	1,678	1,224	61	1	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	65	946	330	15	...	5,294
Fodder crops	475	1,032	2,557	2,364	115	34	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,595
Fibres, cotton	1,680	4,589	14,577	15,994	6,801	4,501	3,260	674	904	55	150	43	18	4,462	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	57,724
Other fibres	297	488	...	9	46	40	83	514	575	28	25	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
Dyes, indigo	237	924	8,100	40,034	38,158	1,321	7,184	11,922	16,342	9,137	25,710	25,647	...	230	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	185,006
Other dyes	128	66	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	2,566	3,554	5,530	2,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14,968
Other drugs	112	38	96	141	46	14	6	66	129	151	28	16	...	24	733	...	...	48	3	...	5	1,656
Oil-seeds	315	69	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	161	9	190	2,341	387	...	...	3,474
Miscellaneous	1,788	2,549	2,525	1,752	2,429	944	406	1,664	3,849	1,437	4,523	3,367	3	287	...	90	...	...	...	40	5	27,758
Total	110,018	164,784	236,747	137,460	129,503	22,772	34,189	72,690	91,433	40,049	111,731	136,330	58	11,009	14,964	2,386	7,374	41,420	36,464	500	1,242	1,399,123

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th July 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy., P. W. D., I. B., N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.							Total Ganges Canal	Lower Ganges Canal.		Total Lower Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canal.	Dun Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Bijnor.	Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.		Kasganj.	Mainpuri.						Jhánsi.	Hamirpur.		
Gardens and orchards	580	1,245	1,678	2,331	3,393	3,800	2,984	16,011	409	310	719	3,501	1,744	795	711	6	18	...	23,505
Sugarcane	18,476	22,394	38,285	8,500	2,910	9,042	9,700	109,307	763	590	1,353	40,358	2,937	10,257	1,035	7	2	658	165,914
Cereals: Rice	14,873	2,109	7,667	450	1,078	434	1,997	28,608	131	48	179	33,990	16	8,518	4,242	20	330	...	75,903
Cereals: Bajra	7	65	...	46	62	8	14	202	23	9	32	1	203	...	...	...	...	...	438
Cereals: Juar	...	188	2,979	147	1,527	245	523	5,609	93	36	129	...	459	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
Cereals: Maki	...	2,428	894	2,478	3,135	1,848	1,088	11,871	318	146	464	3,657	1,172	...	101	...	...	...	17,265
Cereals: Wheat	27,309	31,416	56,776	30,445	48,137	39,740	61,616	295,439	7,597	6,614	14,211	122,506	11,767	29,979	6,706	104	42	1,082	481,836
Cereals: Barley	1,338	6,387	16,656	3,588	36,207	51,471	70,526	186,173	4,971	5,013	9,984	5,383	9,449	...	614	99	707	80	212,489
Cereals: Oats	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	480	...	...	605	...	...	...	1,552
Cereals: Chena	...	...	20	125	1,776	131	58	2,110	...	22	22	...	295	...	...	12	...	...	2,439
Other grains	...	30	320	...	3	58	1	412	...	...	...	346	...	45	...	...	...	...	803
Mixed	...	5,452	...	4,421	23,222	...	...	33,095	2,372	840	3,212	1,157	11,551	27,741	..	57	65	467	77,345
Pulses (kharif), *urd* or *mash* and *moth*	52	120	100	202	16	...	...	490	...	...	...	46	16	...	...	4	...	...	556
Pulses (rabi): Gram	1,877	326	716	658	2,524	515	1,270	7,886	186	177	363	4,567	2,342	3,536	...	134	63	...	18,891
Pulses (rabi): Peas	7 55	3,238	...	1,427	...	1,375	904	7,699	...	...	...	1,369	5	...	...	...	...	...	9,073
Pulses (rabi): Arhar	..	7	1	...	20	15	26	69	11	27	38	...	5	17	...	...	1	...	130
Pulses (rabi): Masur	728	...	325	131	4	...	...	1,188	...	7	7	2,701	...	1,341	42	15	...	...	5,294
Fodder crops	130	1,435	285	2,169	10	...	...	4,029	...	...	...	2,517	49	...	...	...	...	...	6,595
Fibres, cotton	14	3,294	5,849	15,311	11,226	108	653	36,455	62	13	75	10,683	10,495	...	14	2	...	...	57,724
Other fibres	712	...	...	...	85	168	377	1,342	408	180	588	73	106	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
Dyes, indigo	..	10,650	3,380	33,569	51,768	33,428	41,147	173,942	3,128	3,090	6,218	1,442	3,344	60	...	...	...	...	185,006
Other dyes	194	...	...	8	1	...	...	203	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	37	7,527	6,835	14,399	184	381	565	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	14,968
Other drugs	2	24	41	139	83	241	69	599	26	13	39	187	42	51	733	...	5	...	1,656
Oil-seeds	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	325	2	2,918	161	...	...	9	3,474
Miscellaneous	508	3,002	868	[illegible]	2,454	4,334	8,310	19,994	779	802	1,581	4,944	1,104	...	...	40	5	90	27,758
Total, 1879-80	67,614	93,810	137,307	106,663	189,678	154,488	208,098	957,658	21,461	18,318	39,779	240,233	57,103	85,258	14,964	500	1,242	2,386	1,399,123
Total, 1878-79	72,467	114,840	168,716	211,398	238,946	180,544	222,316	1,209,227	9,880	6,140	16,020	291,950	123,578	78,916	13,204	671	1,129	1,283	1,735,978

Allahabad,
The 11th July 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXI of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 9th August 1879.	For week ending 7th August 1880.	Total from 1st January to 9th August 1879.	Total from 1st January to 7th August 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
21st Aug. 1880	East Indian ...	5,36,864	5,25,610	2,69,52,086	2,49,62,112	...	19,89,974
21st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	69,313	87,826	20,86,131	21,96,088	1,09,957	...
14th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,285	60,281	30,46,164	27,65,902	...	2,80,262
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,24,594	1,58,400	64,48,270	70,65,011	6,16,741	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,068	1,07,501	40,51,815	37,66,633	...	2,85,182
14th ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,013	59,984	20,01,335	21,90,558	1,89,223	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,63,505	3,00,167	1,74,34,680	1,61,31,919	...	13,02,761
21st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	58,981	69,869	50,36,388	54,77,078	4,40,690	...
	TOTAL ...	12,81,623	13,69,638	6,70,56,869	6,45,55,301	...	25,01,568
	State.						
21st Aug. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,722	1,710	85,293	85,557	264	...
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,030	736	57,507	45,837	...	11,670
21st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	44,942	58,091	24,75,112	24,14,991	...	60,121
21st ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,271	12,367	5,14,416	5,00,334	...	14,082
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	(a) ...	(b)33,851	(c)25,970	...	7,881
14th Aug. 1880	Amraoti ...	398	476	52,734	48,080	...	9,654
14th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,526	714	1,40,659	1,32,531	...	8,128
7th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,585	13,967	4,17,116	4,27,043	9,927	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	5,988	8,455	2,88,003	3,27,304	39,301	...
14th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,357	31,799	9,82,650	17,83,985	8,01,335	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,067	11,297	2,03,184	2,88,477	85,293	...
14th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,884	13,572	6,23,194	8,77,991	2,54,797	...
14th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,241	23,450	7,42,466	9,01,775	1,59,309	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,055	1,307	65,473	68,712	3,239	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	989	...	38,208	38,208	...
21st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	1,728	8,920	3,39,381	4,48,157	1,08,776	...
14th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	35,115	94,761	16,39,870	(f)34,47,210	18,07,340	...
21st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	3,975	6,327	(d)55,318	2,59,354	2,04,036	...
21st ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,811	2,020	81,974	70,458	...	11,516
7th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	7,784	...	4,41,415	4,41,415	...
14th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	2,359	...	(e)57,700	57,700	...
	TOTAL ...	1,72,695	3,01,101	87,98,201	1,26,86,089	38,87,888	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,54,318	16,70,739	7,58,55,070	7,72,41,390	13,86,320	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,73,28,280	3,78,48,281	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,85,26,790	3,93,93,109	8,66,319	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(d) Total receipts from 21st April to 9th August 1879.
(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 7th August 1880.
(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from the 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been more or less general during the week. In Bengal, British Burma, and Assam there was again a fair fall, and prospects remain very satisfactory. In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg there was favourable rain, and prospects continue to improve; the harvest of the autumn crops has commenced in some districts of Madras. In Bombay rain was pretty general in the Deccan and Guzerat, but slight in the Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country, where more is required. The need is particularly felt in Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara; in Sind the Indus is very low and crops are suffering. The rain that has fallen in Hyderabad has been very beneficial, but more is wanted in Berar. There has been general and plentiful rain in the Central Provinces, which has greatly improved prospects. In Central India also, except in Morar and Nowgong, there was good rain, with the same result. Rajputana still wants rain, but the wind was easterly, and there were hopes of a fall. In the North-Western Provinces also the wind had changed to the east, and some little rain fell in most districts; prospects are slightly better, but there is still a general and pressing need of a further fall. The rain in the Punjab was slight and partial; but the little that has fallen has been of benefit.

The week's reports show a very considerable advance in agricultural prospects; in Southern India they continue to improve; in Western India they are much less unfavourable; while in Central India they are now quite satisfactory; in Rajputana and Northern India the weather has as yet been unseasonably dry, but there has been a favourable change in the direction of the wind, and the latest reports show that rain has fallen in some places where it was very much wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Sept. 8th)—		
Bellary ...	·89 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 30·0; standing crops generally good, partly withering in two taluks; paddy and *ragi* harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	1·57 (average of eight stations).	*Ragi* 33·0; dry crops thriving generally; tanks insufficiently supplied; fodder and water ample.
Ganjam ...	2·12 (average of twelve stations).	*Ragi* 34·14.
Kistna ...	2·15 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 29·73; dry crops improving, wet being transplanted; 2·8 feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·32 (average of eleven stations).	*Ragi* 21·69; standing crops good.
Coimbatore ...	1·89 (average of fourteen stations).	*Ragi* 24·97; wet crops fair, dry crops suffering from want of rain in parts of four taluks; harvest of *cholum, ragi, cumboo,* and sugarcane in four taluks—outturn of *cholum* poor, others average.
Tanjore ...	3·11 (average of thirteen stations).	*Ragi* 26·07; rivers 2 to 6½ feet; crops generally good.
Madura ...	1·07 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 24·02; paddy harvested in one taluk, *ragi* in three taluks, yield below average.
Malabar ...	·28 (average of seven stations).	*Ragi* 21·6; harvesting of first crop commenced in seven taluks, yield above average; rain wanted for second crop.
Travancore ...	·03	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay— (Sept. 8th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Smart shower of rain at Kurrachee.	River on 16th 12 feet 1 inch, against 19 feet 7 inches on same date last year; crops everywhere suffering greatly from scarcity of water, cattle from want of forage; fever in four talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	No report.
Hyderabad ...	2·81	Total rainfall 22·56; crops revived; public health generally good.
Baroda ...	6·93	Total rainfall 31·04; crops in good condition, except in some parts of Amreli division; according to latest report from Okhamandal, crops in that taluka were drying up from want of rain; public health generally good; prices slightly risen.
Surat ...	1·08	Total rainfall 27·72; more rain wanted in Bardoli, Bulsar, and Pardi; standing crops healthy.
Násik ...	Good showers on the night of the 7th.	Every sign of rain; slight cholera in Niphad; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·33	Total rainfall 45·29, being 15·46 below average; average abnormal temperature *nil;* vapour in air normal; abnormal wind *nil* till 4th, afterwards westerly.
Poona ...	Maximum in Tirur, 1·35; minimum in Poona, ·03; *nil* in Khed.	Crops withering everywhere; rain most urgently wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	1·59 at Jamkhed; ·63 at Karjat; ·30 at Sheogaon; ·15 at Shrigonda; ·14 at Akola; ·04 at Nagar.	Crops good in Jamkhed, fair in Sheogaon and Akola, but more rain wanted, withering in rest; sowing of *rabi* delayed for want of rain; fodder scarce; cattle-disease in Nowasa.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Sholapur ...	4·32	Total rainfall 20·07; beneficial rain has fallen throughout the district, more wanted; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·94; slight rain in all talukas, except in Hangal.	Rain has been most beneficial, but crops still withering in four talukas; more rain urgently required; cotton sowing commenced in eight talukas; slight fever in four, cattle-disease in two talukas.
Kanara ...	·95 at Karwar; maximum at Yellapur, 1·41; minimum at Honore, ·08.	Total rainfall 76·83; crops suffering; rain much wanted.
Rajkot ...	·88	Total rainfall 13·12; general fall since Saturday throughout the province; condition of crops improved and anxiety alleviated; health good.
		General Remarks.—River very low and crops suffering in Sind; rain general in Guzerat and crops healthy; slight rain in Konkan and Southern Mahratta Country, more required; rain general in Deccan and crops generally revived, but more urgently required in Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara.
Bengal—(Sept. 8th)—		
Chittagong ...	1·49	Weather fine; harvesting of early rice continues; prospects of crops continue generally good; prices stationary; scattered cases of cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	3·71	Harvesting of early rice nearly completed, yield full average; prospects of late rice good; jute thriving; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	5·11	Harvesting of jute and early rice continues, yield of early rice above average; prospects of late rice excellent; late rain has retarded operations; excessive rain has caused some damage to crops in Baripur and in *bhil* lands in Baraset; some fever about.
Moorshedabad ...	6·0	General prospects of crops good; transplanting over; early rice being harvested; isolated cases of fever.
Rajshahye ...	4·41	Strong easterly wind; rain during the whole week; early rice being harvested, outturn will be average; prospects of late rice good; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	3·77	Early rice harvest going on; early and late rice flourishing; sugar-cane promising; prices falling in Culna; health generally good; some fever at head-quarters.
Rungpore ...	2·91	Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting still going on; fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	1·52	Prospects good; autumn crop nearly cut, outturn excellent; health excellent.
Purneah ...	1·87	Prospects of crops good; autumn harvest still in progress; transplanting nearly over; rivers everywhere subsiding; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	1·64	Autumn crops commenced to be cut; rice prospects good.
Durbhunga ...	·18	Weather cloudy; condition of crops good; transplanting completed; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Hazáribágh ...	2·27	Weather seasonable; prospects of autumn and winter crops excellent; food-grains cheap; cattle-disease much abated, though still some in Pachumba sub-division; general health of district good.
Cuttack ...	4·82	Prospects of crops favourable; early rice being reaped, late rice transplanted; price of rice stationary; cholera disappearing.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week; more rain wanted only in Palamow sub-division; prospects generally very favourable, save a little damage from excessive rain in a few places in Behar and in Midnapore and 24-Pergunnahs; young late rice plants thriving well; in some places transplanting still continues; sugarcane promising; early rice, jute, and other autumn crops being harvested, with good average outturn; some fever in many places, and small-pox still in Pooree, otherwise public health good.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 7th)	Very slight rain since last Friday.	Weather very hot and close; rice crop failing, very little will be saved unless rain falls within this week; health good; prices rising.
Allahabad („ 8th)	Rain all over the district; average ·4.	Cholera still in interior; wheat 18 1/16 seers, coarse cleaned rice 18 1/16 seers, unhusked rice 27 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 6th)	.....	Crops good; rain wanted for *aghani* rice; strong east wind and cloudy; prices falling; health good; cattle-disease on the increase.
Jhánsi („ 9th)	1·6 at Sadr; more or less all over the district.	Paddy and minor grains have suffered; other crops flourishing; health good; prices falling.
Agra („ 7th)	Slight rain in three parganas.	Clouds gather and disperse daily; north-easterly wind prevails; crops drying up for want of rain; fever and diarrhœa continue.
Bareilly („ 8th)	·2 to ·4 in west of district on 3rd instant, elsewhere *nil*.	*Kharif*, except rice, somewhat benefited; wind east; little sign of rain; prices of grain lower again; wheat 20 seers for rupee, export nearly stopped; health fair.
Meerut („ 8th)	.....	Rain anxiously expected; east wind since 3rd instant and passing clouds; dry crops suffering greatly; health fair; cattle-disease abating; cheapest wheat 17½ seers, barley 25½ seers, gram 20 seers.
Kumaun („ 6th)	Good rain	Sufficient rain for crops has fallen; prospects good; wind easterly; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Lucknow (Sept. 8th)	.....	Wind east; heavy clouds come up during the day and disperse at night; rain does not fall; report from tahsils—rice and *kodo* dried up, other crops languishing; time for sowing *urad* nearly over; sowing impossible for want of rain; cholera and fever still prevalent; barley 28 seers; prices falling.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	·5 at Sadr and ·4 at Kunda.	Weather since 3rd September cloudy and cool, but strong wind prevails which prevents rain falling; general rain is wanted; wind easterly and north-easterly alternately.
Sitapur („ 8th)	·3 on 28th August; ·1 on 2nd September at Sidhaule; ·1 on 28th August at Misrikh.	Wind east; occasionally heavy clouds; crops suffering from drought; *sawan* crop good; wheat 21 seers, barley 32 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight and very partial showers.	More than half *kharif* crops damaged irretrievably; sugarcane drying up; prospects gloomy, except in Jandah.
		General Remarks.—The wind has changed to the east and slight rain has fallen in most districts, this has done some good to nearly all crops except rice; prospects still good in Gorakhpur and Kumaun and slightly better elsewhere, but rain is urgently needed everywhere; general health fair, except in Agra and Lucknow, where fever is still prevalent; prices fluctuating; cattle-disease increasing in Gorakhpur, but has decreased in Meerut.
Punjab— (Sept. 7th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering; health fair; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Crops on *barani* lands perishing; prices rising.
Umballa ...	·2	
Jullundur ...	·3	Crops poor; health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	·2	Crops on *barani* lands require more rain; health good.
Ferozepore ...	·2 in Zira tahsil	Crops suffering; slight fall in prices of some food-grains.
Siálkot ...	2·0 throughout district	Autumn crops sown; prices steady; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	3·7	Agricultural prospects promising.
Peshávar ...	Slight rain	
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Rice crops under sickle, others good; health good; prices fluctuating with upward tendency.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·4	Crops promising; health fair.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; crops will benefit by the recent rainfall.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 8th)	1·62	Cloudy, close; the recent rain has saved *jowar*, cotton and *tur* crop which now promises well; land being prepared for the *rabi* crops; prospects everywhere favourable; fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore („ „)	7·24	Showery; cloudy; crops progressing; small-pox continues; two cases of cholera in Central Jail; prices fallen.
Saugor („ „)	2·57	Prospects much improved; rain general; cotton doing well; small-pox lingering; cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni („ „)	9·91	Prospects considerably improved; cotton flourishing; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad („ „)	6·33	Timely and heavy rain has freshened all crops; small-pox decreasing; prices falling.
Raipur („ 4th)	Rain on 1st and 2nd	Clouds seem clearing away again; weeding nearly finished; fields being prepared for spring crops; more rain urgently wanted in Raipur tahsil; a few cases of cattle-disease; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	.....	Report not received.
Betul (Sept. 4th)	.....	Kharif and cotton crops will now do well.
Mandla („ „)	.....	Prospects most favourable; cotton doing well.
Damoh („ „)	.....	The anxiety which was felt owing to want of rain has ceased, and the favourable rain which has fallen has done immense good.
Narsinghpur („ „)	.....	All crops have greatly benefited by the heavy rain; some damage has already been done to *jowar*, *kodo*, *kutki*, rice and cotton in consequence of the prolonged drought and unusual heat, but prospects have most decidedly improved.
Chanda („ „)	.....	*Kharif* crops doing well.
Bálághát („ „)	.....	In *Barha* tahsil rain during last three days has been all that could be desired.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general, but excess of wet reported last week; prospects of the *kharif* everywhere reported to be favourable; more rain only said to be required for parts of Raipur and Bálághát and for the rice in Chanda; cattle-disease is prevalent in some districts; prices falling or stationary; health good.
British Burma— (Sept. 4th)—		
Akyab ...	11·06	Total rainfall 174·31; public health good, slight cattle-disease; crop prospects excellent; weather most favourable.
Rangoon ...	6·36	Total rainfall 78·27; public health good.
Bassein ...	4·99	Total rainfall 81·74; slight small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; weather seasonable; ploughing and planting out proceeding.
Prome ...	2·78	Total rainfall 40·04; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	10·76	Total rainfall 162·53; public health good; transplanting nearly completed.
Toungoo ...	5·23	Total rainfall 18·37; public health good; crop prospects fair; hill cultivation rather poor owing to early rain.
		General Remarks.—Public health of Province everywhere good; crops doing well and transplanting going on in parts where damage done by floods; rainfall generally sufficient, but somewhat scanty in Henzada District.
Assam— (Sept. 8th)—		
Gauháti ...	3·77	Weather seasonable; *sali* transplanting continues.
Sylhet ...	4·77	State and prospects of crops very good.
Cachar ...	4·54	Weather seasonable; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops nearly finished; sowing of *sali* crop continues; common rice 20 seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·6	Seasonable; days rather warm; nights getting cool; prospects of rice crop good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 8th)—		
Bangalore ...	·93	Rain in all parts; prospects improved in parts where they had been bad; health good; cattle-disease slightly prevalent; prices falling.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	2·1	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 8th)—		
Amráoti ...	·72	More rain wanted; weather cloudy and threatening.
Akola ...	1·4 in 2 taluks	Weather cloudy and hot.
Hyderabad ...	1·37	Total rainfall since 1st January 15·87; rain largely benefited standing crops; prices falling.
Central India States— (Sept. 8th)—		
Indore ...	7·15	Timely rain has fallen generally in Central India; crops have revived and prospects are now good.
Morár (Gwalior) ...	·65	Cholera decreasing; prospects improving; rain wanted.
Sutna ...	1·89	Prospects improved; *jowar* 31 seers.
Rutlam ...	13·24	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	4·71	Health and crops good.
Goona ...	1·1	Prospects more favourable; prices falling; health fair.
Bhopal (Sept. 4th)	3·25	Prospects improved; health good.
Agar („ „)	·82	Prospects good.
Nowgong („ „)	·33	Rain urgently needed; health generally fair.
Mánpur („ 6th)	2·7	Prospects much improved; health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 8th)	5·7	Heavy clouds; high winds; indication of continuous rain.
Sirohi („ 5th)	·4	Tanks and wells good; malarious fevers; crops fair; wanting more rain.
Marwar („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Nine months water in tanks; wells almost full; mild fever; crops favourable, but rains much needed; ample indications of rains; prospects reviving; prices falling slowly.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full; fever prevails; crops much needing rains; prices rising.
Harowtee („ 4th)	·07 in Deoli; ·59 in Kotah; partial rain in districts.	Prices slightly fallen; weather clear; rain much needed; winds easterly; health excellent.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	Slight but timely rain falling.	Health good.
Ajmere („ 8th)	·01	Heavy clouds and great heat; advent of rain anxiously looked for.
Jeypore („ „)	·06	High easterly winds; cloudy; crops suffering; anxiety felt; prices stationary; health good.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·04	
Ulwúr („ 7th)	.....	Westerly wind; heavy clouds but no rain; crops drying; fever prevalent.
Nepal— (Aug. 31st)—		
Katmandú ...	2·56	Showery weather; Indian corn is being harvested and a good outturn is expected.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 3rd September, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, the Hon'ble Messrs. Kennedy and Paul and the Mover. He said that the Bill, though it comprised certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contained a much smaller number of sections than they did. The Bill contained only 75 sections, but the present law as to the Presidency Small Cause Courts consisted of 121 unrepealed sections of Acts and three clauses of the old Supreme Court Charters. This diminution in bulk was due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it was proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters,—such as the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, following the practice of recent years, were left to be dealt with by the Executive Government in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

This led him to remark that the Bill was the last of the series of measures of consolidation,—that is to say, measures the primary object, or one of the primary objects, of which was to condense and clarify the existing Acts and Regulations of British India,—which he had announced to this Council on the 28th June 1877, shortly after he had had the honour of taking charge of the Legislative Department. The other measures then mentioned were the Arms Bill, the Sea-Customs Bill, the Railway Bill, the Stamp Bill, the Panjáb Courts Bill, the Merchant Shipping Bill, and, lastly, the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. Two other consolidation Bills subsequently brought forward were the Legal Practitioners Bill and the Opium Bill. With the exception of the Merchant Shipping Bill (a different measure from the recent Act VII of 1880) and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, these measures had all become law, and replaced by seven Acts more than forty-one enactments scattered over the Indian Statute-book.

Simultaneously with the preparation of these measures there had been going on two other processes—that of expurgation of obsolete enactments, and that of separating from the laws applicable to the whole country the local laws of British India and arranging those laws according to their local application. For the former purpose the Legislative Department had prepared, and this Council had passed, six repealing enactments (VIII of 1868, XIV of 1870, XXIX of 1871, XII of 1873, XVI of 1874 and XII of 1876) which swept away a vast mass of the matter that had become obsolete during the last eighty-eight years. For the latter purpose he, with the assistance of Mr. Heysham, the zealous and efficient Registrar in the Legislative Department, had already prepared and passed through the Press three volumes of the general Acts, that is, unrepealed Acts of the Governor General in Council extending or extendible to the whole of British India, passed between November 1834 and June 1876, and nine volumes of the unrepealed local Regulations and Acts relating respectively to Madras, Bombay, the Lower Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjáb, Ajmer and British Burma. The volumes for the Central Provinces and Coorg were in the Press; and when they had been published there would remain only the volume for Assam, a new edition of the general Acts bringing them down to date, and a volume of the unrepealed Acts of Parliament relating to India.

To use the words of Sir James Stephen, in a speech which he had made in this Council on the 25th February 1870, the advantages of such an operation were "so great and obvious that he did not think it necessary to dwell on them." The real bulk of the law was shewn to be far less than was generally supposed: people were no longer at a loss where to look for the Act or Regulation which they needed; and (as all obsolete matter was repealed and omitted) when they found the enactment which they sought they might be sure that every part of it was operative. Besides this, money and space were saved, for, as a rule, all the written law that any official or lawyer, say in the Panjáb, Oudh or Burma, required, was the general Acts and the slender volume of local laws in force in his own Province. And to the *penetralia* of all these Acts, Regulations and Statutes a guide would be found in the elaborate Index which had recently been prepared and published by Mr. Jacob of the Bengal Civil Service, who had been employed for that purpose for about a year by the Legislative Department.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census. He said that the Council were aware that it had been decided to take a general Census of British India in February 1881, that date having been fixed in order to correspond as nearly as possible with the time appointed for the taking of a general Census in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. In former Census-operations it had not been generally thought necessary to resort to any legislation; but the Madras and Bombay Presidencies had Municipal Acts which contained certain statutory provisions for the enumeration of the populations of municipal towns, and in Bengal also, a short Act had been passed in 1871, under the authority of which the last Census was effected. He understood, however, that it had not been found necessary in Bengal to make use of the penalties which the Act authorized; but no doubt the existence of those penalties had been found very useful, and from the speech of the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bengal Bill, he found that it was considered necessary at that time that some such authority should be taken by the Government.

The Registrar General of England, to whom this question was referred by the Secretary of State, and who was very well qualified to pronounce an opinion on such a point, having had charge of three Censuses in England and possessing also a personal acquaintance with India, wrote that he considered that the necessary legislation was indispensable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT presumed that Mr. Grant referred to Major Graham.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT said that he did, and that Major Graham's experience had been, that the existence of legal powers strengthened his hands, though fines had in no instance to be inflicted. The same need, as he had already remarked, had been anticipated in Bengal; but in other respects, so far as he could judge from reading the Census-reports, the absence of statutory powers had not been generally felt.

In Burma, however, certain difficulties had undoubtedly been experienced. He found that the Town Magistrate of Rangoon wrote:—

"We then witnessed the great want of legal authority in the work, for in some of these barracks the people pretended to be asleep, and not to hear the order of the Police to open their doors and bring lights. All was darkness, and the Police dared not resort to force."

And in some recent correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Major Evanson, the Town Magistrate of Rangoon, wrote:—

"Some of the English residents and shipmasters not only sent in most incomplete forms, but also some with silly contents.

"I will allude to one or two as samples. One shipmaster wrote across the form "Too busy to fill up," and acted up to what he wrote. Several entered only the master and officers, excluding the whole crew.

"One resident entered the whole of his establishment under the heading "Idiots." Such matters had to be corrected as best we could, but the absence of any special law or rule to enforce correct entries and to arm the Magistrate was much felt."

Thus, on the whole, there had seemed to be *primâ facie* ground enough for the contemplated legislation, and the matter was specially referred to a Committee appointed to consider all matters connected with the Census. He would quote their opinion from their report:—

"We think it would be advisable to pass a short general Act for the whole of India, which, in cases where opposition and apathy put difficulties in the way of the enumeration, would greatly strengthen the hands of the executive."

And then they added that if such a general Act were passed,—

"a clause should be inserted reserving it to the Local Governments to extend the Act to the territories they administer, as they think proper."

The opinions of the Committee were referred to the different Local Governments, who generally concurred in the necessity of legislation. He found that Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, Bombay, the Panjáb and Bengal either advocated or did not object to some kind of enactment. Legislation was said to be unnecessary for Haidarábád, and the North-Western Provinces objected to it; but, as had been seen, the great majority of the Local Governments were either in favour of, or at least not opposed to, legislation in the form suggested by the Committee.

A short Bill had therefore been drafted, embodying most of the recommendations of the Committee, the details of which might more suitably be described on a subsequent occasion if the Council gave leave to introduce it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PEGU AND SITTANG CANAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. AITCHISON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary to its maintenance. He said that the canal, which was thirty-nine miles in length, connected the Pegu and Sittang rivers. It had been constructed by Government with the object, first, of shortening the journey between Rangoon and Toungoo, which it did by nearly two days, and secondly, and chiefly, to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang river. The canal was some thirty-nine miles in

length, of which fourteen miles had been constructed partly by utilising the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed entirely through waste-lands in which there were no private rights; such private rights as existed in respect to the other portion of the canal had been acquired by the Government under the Land Improvement Act and by other legal means, so that through the whole length of the canal the Government was now proprietor. In constructing the canal, however, it was found necessary to close a portion of the creek as well as certain other channels which formed the public highway. For those reasons, and also because it was desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of tolls and dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it was proposed to resort to legislation.

The present Bill was founded on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act of 1873. Sections 4 to 9 provided for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts, and for the regulation of the navigation, and sections 10 to 13 gave the Canal-officers certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal which would enable them to do all that was necessary for its maintenance. Lastly, sections 14 to 17 gave power, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of work was necessary to prevent such serious damage as would cause sudden and extensive public injury. It was at one time also proposed to compel persons to assist in clearing the canal, but that could be provided for by rules. The other provisions of the Bill were merely subsidiary, and did not call for remark.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs moved for leave to introduce a Bill for increasing the Port-dues leviable at Madras. He said that the Council would be aware that a large artificial harbour had been under construction for Madras at a cost of £628,000. This money had been raised on loan, and it was necessary to provide for the four per cent. interest payable upon it. There had been a great deal of correspondence between the Government of India and the Madras Government as to the manner in which this interest should be raised, and it had been finally decided, in communication with the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to increase the Port-dues at Madras to a certain extent so as to cover a portion of the interest, and to raise the remainder by a tax on goods landed on and shipped from the wharfs. The object of the proposed Bill, therefore, was to increase the Port-dues of Madras. At present the maximum rates of those dues were three annas per ton in the case of shipping entering the port, and 1½ annas per ton for coasting vessels. What was now proposed was, that those fees should be raised, in the case of ordinary vessels, including steamers, to 8 annas per ton, and in that of vessels employed in the coasting trade to four annas per ton. It was estimated that under this proposal about Rs. 1,60,000 per annum would be raised; the balance, as he had explained, would be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped. With those objects the Bill had been framed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 10th September, 1880.

Simla;
The 3rd September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ASSIMILATION OF GOODS CLASSIFICATION AND PASSENGER FARES OF THE RAJPUTANA AND MALWA STATE RAILWAY TO THOSE IN FORCE ON CONNECTED GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Nos. 1083-95½R.T., dated Simla, 8th September 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department letter No. 1795S.R., dated the 30th December 1872.

Public Works Department letter No. 247R.T. to the Director General of Railways, dated the 15th November 1879.

Public Works Department letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 254R.T., dated the 17th November 1879.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 487, dated the 17th February 1880.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, No. 2937 of the 22nd July 1880, covering a report by the Manager, Rajputana State Railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—A goods classification containing three ordinary classes, with rates based on station-to-station distance, was introduced on the Rajputana State Railway as a tentative measure under the orders conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 1795S.R., dated the 30th December 1872; and has, therefore, been in force and under trial for nearly eight years.

2. During this period the guaranteed railways, which are in connection with each other and also with this system, have done much to obtain uniformity in their goods classification, having five ordinary classes; with minor exceptions, the goods classifications of these railways are very similar, and the differences are daily becoming fewer.

3. It was recorded at the Railway Conference in the early part of this year that "it was certainly desirable that differences in the classification of the several Railway Administrations should be removed as far as possible, and it was gathered that communications were frequently passing between Traffic Managers with this object; * * * * it was decided that the subject should be left to the several Railway Administrations with a recommendation that the removal of variations should continue to receive the attention of Traffic Officers."

4. As the Rajputana and Malwa State Railway is connected with the lines of four Guaranteed Companies; as considerable interchange of traffic may be reasonably expected when the system is completed; and, moreover, as this system will be a through connecting link between the railways terminating in Bombay and those in Northern India; it is desirable to assimilate, as far as possible, the goods classification and basis of charge of this system to those in force on the older lines. Also the Government of Bombay have recorded the opinion "that when the lines are completed, the same classification and tariff should be adopted throughout the narrow gauge Rajputana State Railway system if worked by one agency."

RESOLUTION.—In view of the early through opening of the Rajputana State Railway in connection with the East Indian Railway at Agra and Delhi, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway at Ahmedabad, and the approaching junction of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway with the Rajputana Railway, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the goods classification of these State lines shall, as regards the ordinary classes of goods, be assimilated to that in force on the East Indian Railway; and that the rates shall be charged on a mileage basis instead of a station-to-station distance. Omitting all special rates which must naturally be adapted to suit local requirements, it has been decided to adopt the five ordinary classes, and to fix the mileage rates as under—

1st class per maund per mile			...	...	...	pies	0·4
2nd	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	,,	0·6
3rd	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	,,	0·8
4th	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	,,	1·0
5th	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	,,	1·2

exclusive of such loading or unloading charges as may be approved from time to time by the Government of Bombay.

2. The insurance rates of the East Indian Railway Company, as well as their rates for the acceptance of risks, are to be adopted on this system; except as regards opium in transit to Bombay, on which insurance is to be levied at the rate of one-eighth per cent., under the general rules now in force for through opium traffic *viâ* the junctions at Khandwa and Sabarmati.

3. The special rates for the carriage of salt on the Rajputana Railway from the Sambhar Lake to Agra and Delhi shall not be disturbed by these orders; nor shall there be a minimum load for opium carried at owner's risk at 4th class rates.

4. The Manager, Rajputana Railway, should be instructed to arrange with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the quotation of special through rates from Agra and Delhi to Bombay for the carriage of grain and seeds in convenient quantities, such rates being for the present equivalent to similar charges *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore; but from the 1st July 1881, when it is hoped that the line will be fully equipped, the rates for the conveyance of minerals, mineral substances, and agricultural produce between Agra or Delhi and Bombay should be reduced, so as to equal similar charges on the East Indian Railway between Agra or Delhi and Calcutta, provided that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company agree to accept their proper mileage proportion of such through rates.

5. The Government of Bombay is requested to impress upon the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company the desirability of assimilating, as far as possible, the goods classification of that line to that about to be adopted on the Rajputana Railway, but retaining such special rates for local traffic as may be required.

The acceptance of this classification by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will give one uniform classification for goods in Sind, the Punjab, and on the East Indian Railway, as well as in Rajputana, Malwa, and Guzerat. It is hoped that, if one classification can be used without inconvenience over the large extent of country that is included in the proposed arrangement, there will be no difficulty in making the classification even more universal.

6. His Excellency in Council, being of opinion that the advantages of basing passenger fares on the station distance are not of sufficient importance to warrant the retention of the system on lines connected with other railways where fares are levied on a mileage rate, desires that on the Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, and Rajputana State Railways the passenger fares be charged at the following rates per mile :—

1st class	... ...	pies	12
2nd „	... ...	„	8
3rd „	mail train	„	4
3rd „	ordinary train	„	2

and that other coaching traffic also be charged at a mileage rate.

7. These orders will have effect from the 1st January 1881.

8. As the control of the Rajputana Railway will from the 1st October 1880 be under the Government of Bombay, any detailed instructions required in consequence of these orders should be issued by that Government in accordance with the rules passed by the Governor General in Council, and issued under Public Works Department Circular No. XIII Railway, dated the 1st July 1880.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance; and to the Governments of Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India; and the Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow, for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

Complete

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 38.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th September 1880.

No. 1400.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of General the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

2. Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 1410.—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and its enclosure are published for general information:—

No. 65 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 29th July 1880.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, and for publication in India, copy of a letter* received by me from the Honorary Secretary of "The Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund," communicating Her Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and sympathy evinced by those residents in India who have contributed to this Memorial Fund.

* From Revd. T. Teignmouth Shore, dated 16th July 1880.

Dated London, the 16th July 1880.

From—REVD. T. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE, Honorary Secretary of "The Princess Alice Memorial Fund,"

To—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The Private Secretary of the late Viceroy of India having forwarded to "The Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund" the large sum of £3,660, I have had the honour of communicating the fact to the Queen, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express to me "her sincere appreciation of this gratifying mark of loyalty to herself and of sympathy with her in her grief."

I am sure it will be acceptable to the many in India who have contributed to the Fund to know how much Her Majesty the Queen and Empress has appreciated their generosity, and I have therefore troubled you with this letter, which I trust you will do me the honour of communicating to His Excellency the Viceroy.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 374.—*Appointments*—

Moung Wike, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in the British Burma Commission, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 12th January 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Bwa.

Moung Tetto, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung Taing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 11th May 1880, the date on which three additional appointments were made in the British Burma Commission.

Moung Tadoot, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung Gan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. E. Moultrie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Pa Proo, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. E. Godbier, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Saw Nan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 19th May 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Souk.

Moung Taw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Pan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung San Hla Baw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st June 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Myit.

Moung Tetto, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Shway At.

Moung Po, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 1019.—Under the provisions of section 46 of the Burma Courts Act of 1875 (Act XVII of 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law and Additional Recorder of Rangoon, to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 15th September 1880.

No. 255.—*Appointments.*—Mr. T. W. Wood, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date on which he returned from leave.

Mr. J. W. Olive, District Superintendent of Police, 4th (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, District Superintendent of Police, 5th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. R. C. Stevenson, District Superintendent of Police, 5th (Officiating 4th) Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr. J. D. Mercer, Inspector of Police, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, to revert to his substantive appointment.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 280.—*Appointments.*—Mr. F. A. de'Roepstorff, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. H. Man, or until further orders.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. de'Roepstorff.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Tuson.

Mr. J. L. Lang to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 204.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend J. R. Baldwin, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st July 1880.

No. 205.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend John Irwin Browne Cockin, B.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

FORESTS.

The 14th September 1880.

No. 573*F*.—The following officers, who are officiating as Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, are confirmed in that grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests attached to the Forest Survey Branch,—1st June 1880.

Mr. W. M. Green, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal,—12th June 1880.

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab,—29th July 1880.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 584*F*.—Mr. A. T. Drysdale, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Mr. G. Mann, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Assam, are appointed Conservators of Forests of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 15th September 1880.

No. 143-*I.-J.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Mayne, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with the powers described in section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), with effect from the 13th October 1875, the date he assumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

POLITICAL.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 266-*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. S. Williams as Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 1820-*G.-G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, dated 27th June 1880, is confirmed :—

Captain C. E. Wheeler, Station Staff Officer, Erinpura, having proceeded on detached duty, Major A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command, will perform the duties of Station Staff Officer from this date till further orders.

No. 1822-*G.-G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, dated the 31st July 1880, is confirmed :—

Captain C. E. Wheeler, Adjutant, having reported his departure this day to join his appointment as Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Mhairwarra Battalion, Major A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command, will officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, till further orders.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th September 1880.

No. 2867.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August* 1880, *published as required by section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act,* 1871.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	5,88,13,315	1,54,77,682	28,54,891	1,83,32,573
Madras	1,24,76,900	51,60,930	10,00,000	61,60,930
Bombay	3,47,94,760	1,01,21,065	49,87,215	1,51,08,280
Allahabad	47,81,575	52,83,470	.....	52,83,470
Lahore	1,45,98,225	1,74,01,865	.....	1,74,01,865
Calicut	14,62,145	6,79,145	34,000	7,13,145
Coconada	13,33,565	22,20,845	1,65,000	23,85,845
Nagpore	30,06,420	36,51,060	.....	36,51,060
Kurrachee	32,19,890	46,54,405	71,100	47,25,505
Akola	30,07,410	39,60,785	.....	39,60,785
TOTAL ...	13,74,94,205	6,86,11,252	91,12,206	7,77,23,458
Deduct amount due to the Treasury at Kurrachee ...				200,000
Remains ...				7,75,23,458
Invested in Government Securities under section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,74,94,205

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 524.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel R. J. Hughes, h.p., late 63rd Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General H. R. Browne, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 2nd September, 1880.

No. 525.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General C. J. Godby (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General), temporarily appointed. Dated 7th September, 1880.

No. 526.—G. G. O. No. 176 of 1880, appointing Jugut Sing a Jemadar in the Infantry of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 527.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) B. W. Ryall, S.C., Commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. A. Craster, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. H. Webb, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major T. E. Charles, M.D., Superintendent-General of Vaccination, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 528.—Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 121 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 529.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th August, 1880, *page* 4464.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Wilson Gordon. Dated 6th May, 1880.

Major Bernard Cracroft. Dated 15th May, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Reginald Beavan. Dated 4th May, 1880.

Captain Alliston Champion Toker. Dated 4th May, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Francis Joseph de Clanay Rennick. Dated 2nd May, 1880

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Philip Kirke. Dated 4th May, 1880.

Captain Charles Walter Bobington. Dated 4th May, 1880.

* * * * *

BREVET.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, in succession to General W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, retired. Dated 15th February, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 530.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major James William O'Dowda,—12th September, 1880.

No. 531.—NATIVE ARMY—

39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Color-Havildar Jummun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhurrum Sing, invalided,—17th May, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 532.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 522 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Joseph White Orchard, S. C.,—8th September, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 533.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned men of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—

No. 668, DUFFADAR GHOLAM JELANI.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, in singly engaging and killing two of the enemy, armed with swords and rifles, himself receiving a severe wound in the encounter.

No. 1472, DUFFADAR CHAIT SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he killed three of the enemy, one of them being a deserter.

No. 1422, LANCE-DUFFADAR MOWAZ KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad

Khel, on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion, observing that two *gházis*, armed with guns and *talwars*, had taken post in a *nallah*, he dismounted and, holding his horse with one hand, engaged both of them, killing one in a hand-to-hand fight.

No. 1255, SOWAR BOOTAH SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Arzú, on the 23rd April, 1880, in singly engaging and cutting down in a hand-to-hand fight two of the enemy.

No. 1588, SOWAR JOWAHIR SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel, on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion he dismounted and attacked two of the enemy who had taken post in a *nallah*, killing one in a hand-to-hand encounter.

No. 1807, SOWAR FAZL KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Pathán Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he attacked and killed in succession three of the enemy, himself receiving two wounds in the encounter with the third.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th September, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 7th to 13th September, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Cavalry ...	Colonel R. Jenkins ...	10th September, 1880.	Rawal Pindi	...	...
2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot...	Captain E. Straton ...	1st September, 1880.	Kandahar	...	...
63rd Foot	Lieutenant D. M'L. Farrington	31st August, 1880.	Kurrachee	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 7th to 13th September, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
H. J. Barr (*a*) ..	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps.	8th June, 1880.	No will found	1,606 11 4	...	13th November, 1880.
F. C. C. Angelo (*b*) ...	Lieutenant	40th Foot...	26th March, 1880.	Intestate ..	535 7 3	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Mother,*—Mrs. Louisa Marcia Johnstone Barr, Elmdon House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin.—Mother,*—Mrs. Cortland Angelo.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 54.—Mr. H. B. Hooper, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim,* is confirmed in his appointment of 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

No. 55.—Mr. William Legate, to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Celerity.*

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th September 1880.

No. 298.—Mr. W. P. Johnson is appointed as a Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class IV of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 299.

Circular No. 17 Railway, dated Simla, 21st August 1880.

GENERAL RULES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV, the Indian Railway Act of 1879.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 0210-0227R.T., dated the 23rd February 1880.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter Nos. 312-22R.T., dated the 10th May 1880.

Read also—

Letter No. 1148, dated 20th March 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.

Letter No. 199R., dated 21st April 1880, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Docket No. 3157G., dated 4th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lahore, and annexure.

Letter No. 82C., dated 18th May 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Letter No. 2058, dated 26th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.

Docket No. 1045, dated 28th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, and annexure.

Memorandum No. 4069G., dated 3rd June 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

Letter No 1460, dated 3rd June 1880, from the Government of Bombay, and enclosures.

Letter No. 478S.-R., dated 4th June 1880, from the Government of Bengal.

Letter No. 158R.-G., dated 5th June 1880, from the Resident at Hyderabad.

Docket No. 2298, dated 8th June 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, and enclosures.

Letter No. 705R., dated 14th June 1880, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Letter Nos. 2818-66E.-R., dated 9th June 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Letter No. 348B.-R, dated 16th June 1880, from the Government of Madras, and enclosures.

Letter No. 1757, dated 8th July 1880, from the Government of Bombay, and enclosures.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 821R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Government of Madras.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 822R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Government of Bombay.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 823R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, to sanction, with effect from the 1st October 1880, the accompanying General Rules which have been made by the several Railway Administrations under Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of the, railways, respectively directed by such administrations.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways and Telegraphs.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with the General Rules, be published in the *Gazette of India*, as directed by Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL RAILWAYS IN INDIA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH SECTION 8 OF "THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879."

The rules comprised in this code shall be held applicable to, and are to be observed on, all lines of Railway in India used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods, unless specially exempted by the Governor General in Council.

Each Railway Administration may hereafter make such subsidiary rules as may be found necessary or expedient, provided that no such subsidiary rule shall be inconsistent with these general rules.

Every Railway servant is bound by the terms of his employment to obey both the general and the subsidiary rules.

SECTION I.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSES AND DEFINITIONS.

Catchwords.

The catchwords in the margin of this code have been added merely for the purpose of facilitating reference; they are not to be held either as an integral part of the code, or in any way giving an interpretation to the clauses to which they are annexed.

Definitions.

2. In the rules comprised in this code unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

Written.

"Written" instructions, orders, forms, &c., include documents which are printed, lithographed, or prepared by other processes, and instructions which are sent by telegram;

Main line.

"Main line" means the line ordinarily used by trains to run through and between stations on any part of a Railway;

Train.

"Train" means an engine with or without vehicles attached;

Passenger train.

"Passenger train" means a train intended for the conveyance of passengers and other coaching traffic;

Goods train.

"Goods train" means a train intended for the conveyance of general merchandize;

And includes—

(a) trains carrying livestock;
(b) trains carrying minerals;
(c) trains carrying materials;

Mixed train.

"Mixed train" means a train intended to convey both passengers and goods;

Ordinary train.

"Ordinary train" means a train, whether passenger, goods, or mixed which is entered in the working time-tables;

"Special train" means any train not classed as an "Ordinary train;"

Special train.

"System of working" means the system adopted for the time being on any portion of a Railway as prescribed in Rule 3 and as detailed in Sections XIII to XIX;

System of working.

"Station" means any place—

Station.

(I) at which traffic is booked, and where authority is given for trains to proceed;

(II) at which authority is given for trains to proceed under the "System of working;"

"Station limits" include all traffic lines and premises within the distant signal or signals if such be provided:

Station limits.

Where no distant signal is provided, the "Station limits" extend to the outside points:

Where there are no points, and no distant signal the "Station limits" extend to the ends of the platform, or other positions fixed in each case;

"Authorized Officer" means the person who usually issues instructions of the nature referred to in each case;

Authorized Officer.

"Special instructions" means instructions given by the "authorized Officer;"

Special instructions.

"Station Master" means the person on duty responsible for the time being for working the trains and traffic within "Station limits;"

Station Master.

And includes—

(a) Assistant Station Master;
(b) Inspector;
(c) Clerk in charge;
(d) Any other person appointed to the charge of a Station;

"Ganger" means the man in charge of a gang of men employed on repairing the permanent way whatever he may be called on any particular Railway;

Ganger.

"Driver" means the person in charge for the time being of a working locomotive engine;

Driver.

"Station signal" means the signal which on on some Railways is called "Main" or "Home" or "Platform" signal;

Station signals.

"Guard" includes the under Guard, and any Brakesman or other person who may, for the time being, be performing the duties of the Guard;

Guard.

"Servant" means any person employed to perform any function in connection with a Railway.

Servant.

SECTION II.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

3. Every Line of Railway upon which engine power is used, for the public conveyance of passengers or goods, must be worked on one of the following system, viz.—

System of working.

"Line clear and caution message,"
"Absolute block,"
"Train Following,"
"Train Staff and Ticket,"
"Train Despatching,"
"Pilot Guard,"
"One Engine only,"

in accordance with the rules laid down in Sections XIII to XIX for the system adopted.

4. On a double line trains must invariably be run on the left hand road, except under special instructions to the contrary and in accordance with rule 28.

Double and single line working.

On a single line no engine, with or without a train, shall be permitted to leave one station for another until it shall have been ascertained that the line between those stations is clear of engines and trains coming from the opposite direction, and of all impediments as far as can be known.

When allowable under the system adopted for working, trains may follow one another between stations in the same direction under special instructions on both single and double lines in accordance with rules 23 and 24.

5. Except when necessary to carry passengers in goods vehicles, no passenger or mixed train shall be allowed to move from any station unless it be provided with an arrangement by which the Guard can communicate with, make his way, or otherwise get access to every passenger carriage in the train.

Passage for Guard to carriages.

6. No engine shall be allowed to push a train, or portion of a train, or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

Engine not to push. Same as Rules 183 and 246.

7. Except in the case of an engine running without vehicles, no train shall be despatched from any station without one or more brake-vans, and one or more Guards, and all the necessary lamps and other appliances.

Brake-vans, &c.

8. Whenever any train or engine is timed to run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of the line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad day-light except under instructions from an authorized officer.

Signal lights. Same as Rules 104 and 162.

In foggy or stormy weather when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both the day and night signals must be used.

9. No engine shall be driven tender, or fuel truck, foremost, except within station limits, without a written order, or unless in cases of unavoidable necessity to be established by the Driver.

Engine not to run tender foremost. Same as Rule 230.

10. No special train or light engine, shall leave a station unless previous notice shall have been given, when practicable, to all stations concerned.

Special trains.

11. Madras time, or such time as is adopted on each Railway in India, shall be sent to the principal stations in accordance with authorized instructions.

Time.

12. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a Railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

Infectious diseases. Same as Rules 143 and 202.

Attendants. Same as Rules 144 and 203.

13. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions, while travelling by Railway, as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

Maximum number of passengers.

14. The maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each compartment of every description of carriage must be fixed by the Railway Administration with the approval of Government, and such number must be distinctly exhibited, inside each first and second class compartment in the English language, and both inside and outside of each compartment of all classes inferior to the second class, in conspicuous places in English and in the vernacular language most commonly used in the districts through which the Railway passes.

Period for which tickets are available.

15. Tickets are only available from the date and for the period specified by the Railway Administration by which they are issued.

Smoking on Railway premises. Same as Rule 141.

16. Any person found smoking, or having an open light or fire, in goods-sheds, store yards, or, who persists in smoking, after being warned by a Railway servant or Police Officer to desist, on any other portion of the Railway premises, where such practice may be deemed dangerous by the authorized officer, shall be liable to immediate removal from the Railway premises, and to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Disorderly persons. Same as Rule 140.

17. In the event of any person being drunk and disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Station Master is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance, and if the offender persists, the Station Master is to have him removed from the Railway premises, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Tickets to be furnished.

18. Every person desirous of travelling on a Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying in English and the principal vernacular language of the district in which the ticket is issued, the class of carriage for which, and the place from and place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of such fare.

Tickets to be shown and given up.

And every passenger shall, when required, show his ticket to any Railway servant duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket upon demand to any Railway servant duly authorised to collect tickets.

Tickets at intermediate stations.

19. At the intermediate stations, the fares shall be deemed to be accepted and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets are furnished.

Preferential right of ticket-holders.

In case there is no room for all the passengers to whom tickets have been furnished, those who have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference; and those who have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they have received their tickets.

Refund of fare.

20. Any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished at any station and for whom there is no room shall, on returning the ticket within a reasonable time after its issue, be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

Trespassing. Same as Rule 50.

21. No trespassing upon the Railway shall be allowed, and no person, other than a Railway servant, shall be permitted to walk on the line, unless provided with a license to do so, signed by an authorized officer of the Railway. If the trespasser, on being requested to quit, persists in remaining, he may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person, and is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Carriage doors. Same as Rules 108 and 197.

22. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.

Trains following. Same as Rules 127 and 255.

23. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Trains following. Same as Rules 128 and 256.

24. Where the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the engine-driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instruction of the authorized officer.

Distant signals to fly at danger.

25. Fixed distant signals must be constructed to exhibit danger in case of any failure of their connections.

Road to be inspected. Same as Rule 290.

26. Every portion of the permanent-way must be inspected daily on foot by some authorized person responsible for its condition; and bridges and all other works (including signals and signal wires) must be regularly inspected in accordance with rules laid down by the authorized officer.

Fires in trains.

27. Special rules shall be laid down by the authorized Officer for dealing with cases of fires in trains.

When line is blocked.

28. On the double line should an accident block one of the lines of Railway, so as to necessitate the passing of all up and down trains on a single line, immediate steps must be taken to establish single line working, on the rules adopted by each Railway for working in such cases.

Speed of trains. Same as Rule 265.

29. Drivers with engines or trains must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line upon which they are running.

These limits are not on any line to exceed, on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, for passenger trains, sixty (60) miles an hour, and for goods and mixed trains thirty (30) miles an hour. On the metre gauge, or other narrow gauge, these limits are not to be exceeded—for passenger trains, forty (40) miles an hour, and for goods and mixed trains, twenty (20) miles an hour.

Making up time. Same as Rule 266.

30. Drivers with engines or trains must not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by an authorized officer.

31. For the purposes of the Railway Act, the following are declared to be dangerous goods :—

Dangerous goods.

Carbolic Acid.	Coloured Fires.
Fusel Oil.	Congreve Matches.
Kerosine Oil.	Crackers.
Naphthalin.	Combustibles.
Paraffine.	Cotton powder.
Petroleum and other Hydrocarbon Oils.	Chlorate mixture.
	Detonators.
Rangoon Oil.	Dynamite.
Wood Naphtha.	Firework composition.
Muriate of Tin.	Fireworks.
Nitrate of Iron.	Fog signals.
Perchloride of Iron.	Fuze.
Solution of Ammonia.	Gun-cotton.
Sulphate of Indigo, concentrated.	Gun-powder.
	Gun-cotton-powder.
Aquafortis.	Lathofracteur.
Bromine.	Lucifer Matches.
Chloride of Sulphur.	Nitrated gun-cotton.
Chloroform.	Nitroglycerine and its compounds.
Fluoric Acid.	
Glacial Acetic Acid.	Phosphorous.
Mineral Acid, such as Muriatic Acid ; Nitric Acid ; Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol.	Percussion caps.
	Schultze gun-powder.
	Tubes for firing explosives.
	Vesuvians.
Ammunition.	War rockets.
Amorphous Phosperous.	Explosive chemicals.
Cartridges.	All other explosives.

32. Copies of the General Rules and Regulations must be supplied to Railway servants in accordance with rules 39 and 40.

Supply of Rules.

SECTION III.

RULES GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

33. Each person in Railway service must devote himself exclusively to the service of the Railway on which he is employed, residing at whatever place may be appointed, attending at such hours as may be required, paying prompt obedience to all persons placed in authority over him, and conforming to all the rules and regulations of the Railway.

Obedience to instructions.

34. Any Railway servant who shall quit the service without having given one month's previous notice in writing, or the notice required by his agreement of service, shall forfeit all claim for pay due, and shall also be subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 55.

Leaving service.

35. When any one leaves the service he must deliver up all Railway property in his charge; and no money due for wages will be paid until all articles, which have been supplied to him, shall have been delivered up in accordance with existing regulations. If not delivered up, or if any article be missing, or be damaged from neglect or by improper use, the cost of such article, or of the repair of such damage shall be deducted from any pay due to him or from any moneys held for him by the Railway authorities, and if such moneys should be insufficient to meet the claim, the balance will become a debt recoverable at law.

Surrender of Railway property on leaving.

36. All Railway servants are subject to immediate dismissal, or suspension without pay, for refusal of duty, disobedience of orders, negligence, misconduct, absence without leave, or for any neglect of these regulations; and may be held liable for all damages occasioned by misconduct or negligence; and are also subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 55.

Misconduct, &c.

37. The pay of every servant always includes his services during all hours, whether early or late, as may be determined from time to time by his superior.

Pay.

38. Intoxication on duty renders the offender liable to dismissal; and also to criminal prosecution under the Railway Act.

Intoxication.

39. A copy of these rules and regulations shall be supplied to each Railway servant who understands English, and who is in any way connected with the out-door working of the Railway, or with the working of trains.

Supply of books of rules.

Each Native subordinate who is in any way connected with the out-door working of the Railway or with the working of trains, and who may be unacquainted with the English language, shall be provided with a translation, in such language as he understands, of these rules, or of the section relating to his duties.

Rules in the Vernacular.

40. Every servant must make himself acquainted with the rules or sections of the rules supplied to him, and must produce his copy when required. If the copy be lost, defaced or torn, he must apply to his immediate superior for a new one which will be supplied at the cost of the servant. Any Railway servant who should have a copy and is found without one is liable to punishment.

Servants to be acquainted with rules and keep copies.

Station Masters, Foremen, and Gangers or Mistries of Platelayers, are responsible that the subordinates working under them are acquainted with all the rules relating to their respective duties.

Station Masters, Foremen, &c., responsible that their subordinates are acquainted with rules.

41. Every servant is required to assist in carrying out the rules and regulations, and must immediately report to his superior any infringement thereof, or any occurrence affecting the safe and proper working of the Railway which may come under his notice.

All persons must assist in carrying out rules.

42. The safety of the public must, under all circumstances, be the chief care of Railway servants.

Public safety.

43. No servant may, under any circumstances, absent himself from duty without proper permission.

Absence from duty.

44. Every person required to wear uniform is to appear in it, clean and neat when on duty.

Uniform.

45. The conduct of all servants must be prompt, civil, and obliging. They must at all times afford every proper facility for the business to be performed, and be careful to give correct information.

Conduct of servants.

46. Swearing and immoral language, and violent altercations and threats, are strictly prohibited.

Improper language.

47. No Railway servant is allowed to travel on the Railway unless provided with a proper ticket or free pass; nor is he allowed to ride on the engine, or in the brake-van,

Ticket or pass necessary.

or in any vehicle in which luggage or parcels are conveyed, unless in the execution of his duty, without written permission from an authorized Officer.

Gratuities.

48. No money or gratuity, in the shape of fee, or reward, is allowed to be taken from passengers, or other persons, by any Railway servant, even although the regular hours of duty shall have expired, without the permission of the Railway Administration. Any infringement of this rule renders the offender liable to immediate dismissal and on conviction to imprisonment for three years or to fine, or to both under sections 161 to 165 of the Indian Penal Code.

Spirituous liquors.

49. Drivers, Guards, and others directly connected with the working of trains, shall not, when on duty, be supplied with spirituous liquors at refreshment-rooms, except under rules framed by an authorized officer.

Trespassing. Same as Rule 21.

50. No trespassing upon the Railway shall be allowed, and no person other than a Railway servant shall be permitted to walk on the line unless provided with a license to do so, signed by an authorized Officer of the Railway. If the trespasser, on being requested to quit, persists in remaining, he may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person, and is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Accident.

51. In the case of accident or obstruction the safety of passengers must be deemed of the first importance. The most prompt mode of communicating the circumstances to the next station, and to head-quarters, must be adopted, and all possible assistance may be demanded from, and must be promptly rendered by, any Railway servant whose services may be needed.

Lost articles.

52. Any lost article found on the Railway line and premises must be immediately made over to the nearest Station Master to be dealt with in accordance with special instructions. See Rule 139.

Special trains without notice.

53. The staff along the line must always be prepared for special trains without previous notice.

Defective signals to be reported. Same as Rule 80.

54. Drivers, Guards, and others must invariably report to the nearest Station Master any defective signals, or obstruction of them, or neglect in working them.

Breach of rules.

55. Any person committing a breach of Rules 34, 36, 43, 46, and 47 shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

SECTION IV.

SIGNALS.

Colours.

56. RED is a signal of "DANGER"—Stop.

GREEN is a signal of "CAUTION"—Go slowly.

WHITE is a signal of "ALL RIGHT"—Go on.

Hand Signals.

Hand Signals.

57. The hand signals shall be made by flags in the day and by lights at night or in foggy weather or in tunnels.

58. When the line is clear, the Signalman must either stand erect with his flag in his hand, thus—

or display a white flag, or white light.

ALL CLEAR.

59. If it be necessary to proceed with "Caution," the green flag will be elevated thus—

or the green light shown.

CAUTION.

60. If it be necessary to proceed with "Caution" from any defect in the road or rails, the green flag will be depressed thus—

or the green light shown.

CAUTION (RAILS).

61. If it be necessary to stop, the red flag will be shown and waved to and fro, the Signalman facing the engine thus—

or the red light shown.

DANGER.

62. In the absence of flags—

Both arms raised above the head denotes "Danger," thus—

DANGER.

One arm raised with the hand above the head denotes "Caution," thus—

CAUTION.

One arm held in a horizontal position across the line of rails denotes "All Right," thus—

ALL RIGHT.

63. In the absence of a green light, a white light waved slowly from side to side denotes "Caution"—Go slowly.

Caution with white light.

64. In the absence of a red light, any light moved up and down or waved violently denotes "Danger"—Stop.

Danger signal with any light.

Fixed Signals.

65. The fixed signals are, for the most part, constructed with one or more Semaphore arms for day signals, and with one or more lamps for night; but disc and other signals are in some cases used.

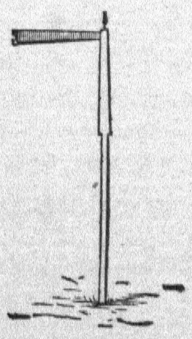
Fixed signals.

The day signal is invariably made by the arm on the left hand side of the post as seen by the Driver of an approaching engine.

Semaphores on the left hand side.

66. The "Danger Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side of the post being raised to the horizontal position, thus—

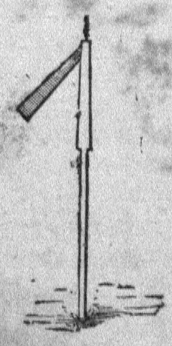
and by the exhibition of a *red* light by night.



DANGER.

67. The "Caution Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side of the post being placed half-way to the horizontal position, thus—

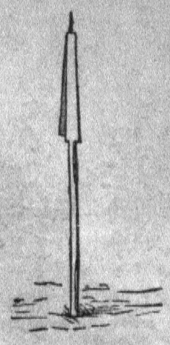
and by the exhibition of a *green* light by night.



CAUTION.

68. The "All Right Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side being lowered to the post, thus—

and by the exhibition of a *white* light by night.



ALL RIGHT.

69. Except at level-crossings worked under rule 336, fixed signals are always to be kept at "Danger," and lowered or reversed only to allow a train or engine to pass.

Signals to be kept at "Danger."

Station Signals.

(*Also called "Main," or "Home," or "Platform" Signals.*)

70. Station signals are placed at stations, junctions, sidings outside station limits, and signal boxes, and when at "Danger," no train or engine must pass them, or foul the crossings or points to which they apply, except as prescribed in Rules 72 and 77.

Station signals. Same as Rule 231.

71. Station signals at junctions must never be passed when at "Danger" by the train to which the signal applies.

Junction signals. Same as Rules 158 and 232.

72. Station signals at stations, sidings, and signal boxes (other than at junctions) must never be passed when at "Danger" unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

Passing station signal. Same as Rules 159 and 233.

73. Station signals must invariably stand at "Danger" except when lowered for an approaching train.

Station signals at "Danger."

Distant Signals.

74. Distant signals are fixed at a considerable distance from the station, and are constructed to exhibit the "Danger" and "All Right" signals only, or "Danger" and "Caution" signals only.

Distant signals.

75. Distant signals must be replaced at "Danger" immediately they are passed by an engine.

Use of distant signals.

76. When a distant signal is at "Danger," the Driver of an approaching train must bring his train to a *dead stop* outside of it, and must then ascertain if the line is clear to admit the train within it. If the line be clear, he must at once draw the train cautiously within the distant signal so as to be protected by it, and then stop until signalled into the station in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer. If, however, there is any obstruction on the line so near to the distant signal as to prevent the whole of the train from passing safely within it, the rules for the protection of trains when stopped outside station limits must be immediately carried out—See Rules 179 and 240.

Observance of distant signals. Same as Rule 234.

77. Station and distant signals apply only to trains or engines running in the proper direction, and must not be used for any other purpose. Trains or engines shunting from

Signals apply to proper direction. Same as Rule 235.

one main line to another, or shunting into, or out of, sidings connected with the main line, must, unless special signals are provided for the purpose of signalling such operations, be signalled past the station signal, either verbally, or by handlamp, or flag, as occasion may require; it being necessary, in such cases, that the Danger signal should be exhibited at the station signal as well as at the distant signal, for the protection of the train or engine so employed.

Defective signals.

78. Every Station Master, or other person, must, in the event of any signal under his charge becoming defective, immediately report the case to his immediate superior, and to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector; and the Station Master shall place a competent man or men with the necessary hand signals and detonators to signal in lieu of such defective signal, until it is again in proper working order.

When the Station Master cannot provide proper men from his own staff, he must apply to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector for competent men.

Absence of signals. Same as Rules 190 and 238.

79. Except at places specially exempted upon each railway, the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is ordinarily shown, or a signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a Danger signal, and treated accordingly, and the fact reported to the Station Master.

Defective signals to be reported. Same as Rule 54.

80. Drivers, Guards, and others must invariably report to the nearest Station Master any defective signals, or obstruction of them, or neglect in working them.

Detonating Signals.

Supply of detonators.

81. Every Guard, Driver, Foreman of works, and Ganger or Mistry of Platelayers will be provided with detonators of fog signals which they are always to have ready for use whilst on duty; and every person in charge of a station must keep a supply of these signals in a suitable place, easy of access.

Use of detonators.

82. In thick, foggy, or tempestuous weather, and in cases of obstruction, detonators must be used in addition to the regular day and night signals, in accordance with Rules 86, 87, 88 and 179.

Testing detonators.

83. Detonators must be carefully handled, as they are liable to explode if roughly treated. It is necessary to keep them well protected from damp. At least one from each person's stock must be tested, at intervals of not more than one month, to ensure that they are in good condition. Station Masters in charge of stations, where extra supplies are kept for Guards and others, shall test at least one from each box before issue.

Placing.

84. Detonators must be placed on the rail (label or brand upwards) and secured by bending the clasp round the upper flange of the rail. A detonator explodes with a loud report, when an engine passes over it and the Driver must stop as quickly as possible, and then proceed cautiously to the place of obstruction, or until he receives an "All Right" signal.

Train Signals.

Engine and train lights. Same as Rule 248.

85. On both double and single line between sunset and sunrise and during foggy weather, every train must exhibit a Red Tail Light and two Red Side Lights in rear of the train; and every engine running alone must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light; in both cases Head Lights prescribed by the authorized officer must be exhibited.

In the case of two or more engines running coupled together without a train, the first engine only must exhibit the prescribed Head Lights, and the last engine only must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light.

This rule does not apply to engines and trains doing station work.

SECTION V.

SIGNALLING IN FOGGY OR TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER, OR DURING DUST-STORMS.

Detonators.

86. In foggy or tempestuous weather two detonators 10 yards apart must be placed on the rail by the signalman or other trained servant selected by the Station Master at least one hundred yards outside the distant signal post, or, in the absence of a distant signal, at least seven hundred yards from the outside points. Drivers and Guards must report all cases of omission to do this.

Renewal.

87. On the double line, detonators must be renewed immediately after a train has passed over them; and on the single line they must be placed before an approaching train is due or expected.

Supplies and relief of men.

88. The Station Master must see that fresh supplies of signals are sent to the men in place of those exploded; and in case it is necessary to keep a man out for any length of time, he must be relieved every six hours, and visited as often as practicable to ensure that he is on the alert.

Lamps to be lighted.

89. In foggy weather or in dust-storms, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted and kept burning.

SECTION VI.

STATION MASTERS AND CLERKS IN CHARGE OF STATIONS.

Responsibility of officers in charge of stations.

90. Every Station Master, or person in charge of a station, is answerable for the security and protection of the office and buildings, and of the Railway property there. He is responsible for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon all the Railway servants, either permanently or temporarily employed at the station, or within its limits, and all such servants are subject to his authority and directions in the working of the line and station. He is also responsible for the general working of the station being carried out in strict accordance with all rules, regulations, and orders.

Station Masters under Traffic Department.

91. Station Masters will receive their orders from, and report to, such Traffic Officer as may be placed over them.

Arrival and departure of trains.

92. It is the special duty of every Station Master, or such other person as may be appointed for the purpose by an officer of the Traffic Department, to attend to the arrival and departure of trains.

93. The Station Master must always appear in uniform when on duty, if required.

Uniform.

94. The Station Master, or such other person as may be appointed for the purpose, must daily inspect the station, and see that all rooms, latrines, and other offices, and platforms, &c., are kept neat and clean.

Daily inspection of stations.

95. The Station Master must see that all orders and instructions are duly entered and executed, and that all books are regularly and neatly kept, and all returns properly prepared and submitted.

Office duties.

96. The Station Master must take care that all the servants at his station behave respectfully and civilly to the public and passengers of every class.

Civility to public.

97. The Station Master must take care that all the servants at his station come on duty at proper times in a clean and tidy state, and in uniform when so required.

Servants coming on duty.

98. Every exertion must be made for the expeditious despatch of the station duties, and for ensuring the safety of the public and punctuality of the trains. But no train conveying passengers must be started before the advertized time.

Despatch of trains, &c.

99. The Station Master must report, without delay, to his superior officer, neglect of duty or other misconduct on the part of any of the Railway servants within station limits, and must also forward to his superior officer particulars of any complaint made by the public.

Misconduct to be reported.

100. The Station Master must see that the proper time-bills and notices are exhibited and renewed when necessary, and that they are removed when out of date.

Notices at stations.

101. The Station Master must not be absent without leave from his immediate superior; and in cases of illness he must inform his superior officer and take care that some competent person is entrusted with his duties.

Absence.

102. The Station Master must be careful that all stores supplied for the station are prudently and economically used, and that there is no waste of oil, stationery, &c.

Stores.

103. The greatest care must be exercised in the cleaning, trimming, and lighting of signal lamps, and Station Masters will be held responsible that this work is efficiently performed. The signal lamps must be lighted and extinguished in accordance with Rule No. 104.

Trimming signal lamps.

104. Whenever any train or engine is timed to run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of a line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad daylight, except under instructions from an authorized officer.

Lighting lamps. Same as Rules 8 and 162

In foggy or stormy weather, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both day and night signals must be used.

105. The Station Master on duty must look at the head and tail lamps of every passing train, and, if necessary and possible, must see that they are re-trimmed. But if the train does not stop at the station, and any of the lamps require trimming, he must immediately telegraph to the station in advance to stop the train and re-trim the lamps.

Lamps of passing trains.

106. At stations where roof lamps are supplied to trains, Station Masters are responsible that the lamps are properly cleaned and trimmed, and that no smoky, defective, or badly burning lamp is placed in the train.

Roof lamps.

107. The Station Master is responsible that, immediately on the stopping of each passenger train, the name of the station is called out along the train in a distinct and audible manner, and that the station servants pay immediate attention to any indication shown by the passengers of their desire to alight.

Name of station to be called out.

108. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.

Carriage doors. Same as Rules 22 and 197.

109. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station—whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform—the Driver must not move it for any purpose whatever except upon instructions from the Guard, under orders of the person in charge of the Station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train the Driver must sound his whistle sharply and distinctly.

Trains overrunning or stopping short. Same as Rules 193 and 254.

110. The Station Master must leave it to the discretion of the Driver to determine what load the engine can take, but every instance of refusal to take the regulation load must be reported to the Traffic Officer.

Load of trains.

111. The Station Master is responsible that vehicles standing at the station or sidings are properly secured in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer, and scotch blocks, where provided, fastened.

Securing stock in sidings.

112. The Station Master is responsible that all safety points and catch sidings, when it is not necessary that they should be opened, are closed against the line which they are intended to protect.

Safety points.

113. Facing points must in all cases be securely fastened or held for the passage of trains or vehicles.

Facing points. Same as Rule 151.

114. No vehicle which is pronounced unfit by the Carriage and Wagon Examiner shall be run on a train; and no vehicle which has been off the road shall be allowed to run on the line between stations until it has been examined and passed by a competent Examiner, except in the case of derailment outside station limits, when, if the Driver considers it safe, the vehicle may be taken slowly to the next station.

Unfit vehicles.

115. No vehicle shall be loaded beyond marked carrying capacity.

Load of vehicles.

116. Before the commencement of any loading or other operation by which any line of rails, in use for traffic purposes, may be fouled or obstructed, the person in charge of such operation must obtain the permission of the Station Master, who must see that all necessary steps are taken for the protection of traffic during such obstructions.

Protection of lines obstructed.

117. Carriages, machinery, timber, and other large articles in open trucks must be loaded within the authorized loading dimensions.

Loading vehicles.

118. When the jib of a crane or a load projects beyond its truck, whether standing in a yard or on a running train, it must be protected by a dummy, which dummy may be loaded.

Dummy wagon. Same as Rule 212.

119. Station Masters must see that the shunting of trains, or crossing from one line to another, is performed only at such times and in such manner as will not incur danger.

Shunting.

120. No engine or vehicle must be shunted or moved so as to obstruct the main line until the proper signals have been exhibited, in one or both directions as may be necessary; and care must be taken when the main line is about to be obstructed, after a distant signal has been placed at "Danger" for the purpose of protecting it, that sufficient time is allowed to elapse for any approaching engine or train (which may have been near to or within such signal before it was so placed at "Danger") to pass before the obstruction takes place.

Shunting operations to be protected. Same as Rule 184.

121. Should any vehicle or portion of a train escape from a station, immediate steps must be taken to warn the other station concerned, and prevent accident as far as praticable.

Vehicles escaping.

122. When vehicles are shunted at places situated on steep gradients, proper precautions must be taken to prevent any vehicle from running down the incline; a sufficient number of brakes must be put on, and sprags or hand-scotches used, when necessary, to prevent the possibility of any vehicle running away. At such places a supply of scotches must be kept for the purpose. See Rule 210.

Shunting on inclines.

123. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live stock, is strictly prohibited.

Fly shunting. Same as Rules 188 and 258.

124. The Station Master is responsible that all points, gates, and signals at his station are in proper working order. He must report the particulars of any defects to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector, and must advise his immediate superior.

Points and signals.

125. All vehicles shunted off at stations as empties must be carefully searched. The windows and lamp holes of all empty compartments must be closed when the carriages are standing or the sidings at the stations. See Rule 200.

Vehicles to be searched and windows to be closed.

126. Before a train starts, care must be taken that all carriage doors are fastened. The signal to the Driver to start must be given by the Guard, upon receiving intimation from the person in charge of the station, that all is right for the train to proceed. But no train shall be started until the rules of the system of working have been complied with. See Rule 171.

Starting of trains.

127. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Interval between trains. Same as Rules 23 and 255.

128. Where the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train, from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the Driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized officer.

Trains following each other. Same as Rules 24 and 256.

129. No passenger train shall be stopped at station where it is not timed to call, for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers, without special authority.

Trains not to stop where not timed.

130. At stations where Carriage Examiners are kept, the Station Master, before starting the train, must satisfy himself that the examination of it has been completed, and that the train is all right and fit to proceed. Where Examiners are not kept, steps must be taken to remedy any defects that may be observed in the running of vehicles by supplying oil or grease to the axle-boxes where required, or removing the defective vehicle from the train when necessary.

Examination of trains.

131. In case of obstruction or accident, the Station Master must obtain all necessary assistance as soon as possible, and report the occurrence by telegraph, or by the most expeditious means, to the next station on the other side of the accident, so that notice may be given to the Drivers and Guards of approaching trains. See Rule 186.

Accidents.

132. The Station Master nearest to the place at which any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property or any accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, occurs, must, without unnecessary delay, give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the Police Station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs, or to such other Magistrate or Police Officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Accidents to be reported.

The Station Master must also report to officers of the Railway all accidents in accordance with special instructions.

133. In case a train may have to stop between stations, to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station, before the stoppage has to be made, must be obtained, before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

Train working between stations. Same as Rules 201, 279 and 315.

134. No person shall be allowed, without proper authority, to enter any carriage for the purpose

No person to travel without ticket.

of travelling therein unless the fare has been paid and a ticket obtained. See Rule 199.

Passenger committing offence.

135. If any passenger shall refuse, or be unable, to produce a proper ticket, or shall commit any other offence, the case must be immediately investigated by the Station Master, and he is to exercise his discretion as to the proceedings to be taken, always reporting to his immediate superior.

Detention of offenders.

136. The power of arrest and detention is to be exercised with the greatest caution, and never where the address is given, and there is no good and sufficient reason to doubt its correctness; or adequate security is offered for appearance to answer a charge. When it shall be necessary to detain any person, such detention shall not continue for a longer period than is absolutely necessary, but such person must be conveyed before a Magistrate with as little delay as possible.

Discretion to be used.

137. As it is the intention which constitutes the offence, caution and discretion must be used in treating different cases, as it frequently occurs that passengers travel, unintentionally, beyond the distance for which they have paid their fares. In such cases they may be allowed to return to the station for which they booked on payment of the ordinary single fare for the distance overridden, provided they return by the next train, and do not, in the interval, leave the railway premises.

Passengers without tickets.

138. Passengers not producing their tickets are required to pay the fare from whence the train started, until enquiry can be made in order to ascertain whether the fare had been previously paid, or not; in every case the circumstance must be enquired into without delay and reported. See Rule 198.

Lost property.

139. An account of all unclaimed luggage, and any lost property found on the line and on the Railway premises must be kept by the Station Master, and all such must be dealt with in accordance with special intructions. See Rule 52.

Disorderly persons. Same as Rule 17.

140. In the event of any person being drunk and disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Station Master is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance, and if the offender persists, the Station Master is to have him removed from the Railway premises, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Smoking on Railway premises. Same as Rule 16.

141. Any person found smoking or having an open light or fire in goods-sheds or store yards, or who persists in smoking after being warned by a Railway servant or Police Officer to desist on any other portion of the Railway premises where such practice may be deemed dangerous by the authorized officer, shall be liable to immediate removal from the Railway premises, and to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Lights in vehicles.

142. No unprotected light shall be allowed in any Railway vehicles.

Infectious diseases. Same as Rules 12 and 202.

143. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a Railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

Attendants. Same as Rules 13 and 203.

144. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions while travelling by Railway as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

Reserved compartment for infectious diseases. Same as Rule 204.

145. No person suffering from an infectious disease is to be allowed to travel in the same compartment with other passengers, but must take and pay for reserved accommodation; and special precaution is to be taken against the infection being communicated to other persons on the Railway premises.

Power to remove persons suffering from infectious disease. Same as Rule 205.

146. Any person found suffering from an infectious disease in a Railway carriage or in any place on a Railway where there is likelihood of the infection spreading, and who has not obtained the permission of the Station Master under Rule 12, is to be removed from the Railway premises, and shall, on conviction under section 268 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for six months, or to fine, or to both, or on conviction under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code be liable to imprisonment for two years, or to fine, or to both.

Disinfection of carriages. Same as Rule 206.

147. If any Railway carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious disease, such carriage must be disinfected immediately after it has arrived at its destination, and no passenger shall be allowed into it until the disinfection has been completed.

Prisoners. Same as Rule 207.

148. Prisoners and persons afflicted with insanity must not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must be placed, with their escort, in a prison-van or separate compartment, upon reserved accommodation being paid for.

Private vehicle.

149. No engine, or other vehicle, the property of a private owner, shall be allowed to enter upon the main line, except under special arrangement.

SECTION VII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

Care of points.

150. Pointsmen must be careful to keep their points clear, and whenever a train or engine has passed, they must remove anything that may have got within the points so as to prevent them from closing.

Facing points. Same as Rule 113.

151. Facing points must, in all cases, be securely fastened or held for the passage of trains or vehicles.

Points.

152. Points must not under any circumstances be fastened in any other than the manner prescribed by an authorized officer.

Injured points to be reported.

153. Whenever points, crossings, or guide rails are injured, or damaged, the Pointsman must immediately report the circumstance to his superior officer, and, if possible, to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector.

Regular attendance when on duty.

154. Signalmen and Pointsmen must not leave the signals or points which they have charge during their period of duty.

155. Men in charge of signals must pay particular attention to the rules for working signals.

Attention to signal rules.

156. All signals must be kept ready for immediate use. Every man who has charge of, or uses, signals must bring any defect to the notice of his superior.

Signals ready for use, &c.

157. Signalmen and pointsmen must have with them, when on duty, flags and hand signal lamps which must be lighted when necessary.

Hand signals.

158. Station signals at junctions must never be passed when at "Danger" by the train to which the signal applies.

Junction station signals.
Same as Rules 71 and 232.

159. Station signals at stations, sidings, and signal-boxes (other than at junctions) must never be passed when at "Danger" unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

Station signals other than at junctions.
Same as Rules 72 and 233.

160. No line shall be obstructed or occupied by shunting or otherwise, until the signals applicable to it have been placed at "Danger."

Obstruction of line.

161. Should any impediment or obstruction exist upon the line within the sight or knowledge of the Pointsman or Signalman, he must exhibit the "Danger" signals, and must not allow any train or engine to pass in that direction, until such impediment or obstruction has been removed, and the line made clear and safe; and he must, as soon as practicable, take steps to report the obstruction to his superior officer.

Signals in case of obstruction.

162. Whenever any train or engine is timed to run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of a line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be used lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both the day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad daylight, except under instructions from an authorized officer.

Signal lamps to be lighted at sunset.
Same as Rules 8 and 140.

In foggy weather, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both the day and night signals must be used.

Foggy weather.

163. If a Signalman or Pointsman observe anything wrong or unusual in a passing train, he must report the circumstance to his superior; but if it is of such a nature as to involve danger to the train or the public, he must at once take all practicable steps to stop the train.

Passing trains to be observed.

SECTION VIII.

GUARDS.

164. Every Guard must be at the station from which he is to start at the time appointed for his attendance, and must have with him a copy of these regulations and of the working time-tables of the lines over which he has to run.

Attendance at station.

165. Every Guard must have with him the equipment and stores prescribed by the authorized officer.

Equipment.

166. Guards will receive instructions from the Station Master, or other authorized officer to whom they must apply for anything necessary for the working of their trains.

To receive instructions from Station Master.

167. Guards are responsible that their brakes and lamps are in good working order, and that the lamps are trimmed and lighted and brightly burning between sunset and sunrise, and during a fog; also that the vehicles of the train are in good order, and properly coupled up, and that the cord or other appliance for communication between Guard and Driver, if provided, is in order and properly arranged throughout.

Inspection of train.

168. The train when in motion is under the control of the Guard when there is only one, and of the Head Guard when there are more than one. The passengers and property in the train are under his charge; he is responsible for the safety and regularity of the whole; he must regulate his time-piece in accordance with authorized rules.

Train under control of Guard.

169. When there are two or more Guards or Brakesmen with a train, they must obey the instructions of the Head Guard.

Head Guard to be obeyed.

170. Each Guard must ride in his proper van, and not on the Engine, nor in a carriage or wagon, except under special circumstances.

Guards travel in their vans.

171. The signal for starting a train must be given to the Driver by the Guard upon receiving the necessary authority in accordance with the system adopted for working the Railway. See Rule 126.

To start trains.

172. After each train has left the platform, and before it reaches the distant signal, the Guard and the Driver must exchange signals with each other. This exchange of signals must also be made whenever a train runs through a station without stopping. The Driver must stop if the proper signals are not exchanged.

Exchange Signals.

173. Every Guard when travelling must keep a good look-out, and should he see any reason to apprehend danger, he must use his best endeavours to attract the attention of the Driver and give notice to him of the apprehended danger.

To keep a good look-out.

174. In the absence of special rules to the contrary, when the Driver gives three or more short sharp whistles, or sounds the brake whistle (when a special whistle is supplied for that purpose), or applies the communication, where such exists, the Guard, or Guards, must immediately apply the brakes.

Driver's signal to Guard.

175. In travelling down steep inclines, Guards must, in order to steady the train, assist the Driver, with their brakes if required.

Rear-brake on steep inclines.

176. The Guards must not allow any person to ride outside the carriages, nor must they permit any unauthorized person to ride in any compartment or vehicle not intended for the conveyance of passengers, except under special arrangements.

Passengers not to ride outside.

177. Guards must see that the doors of the carriages are properly closed.

Carriage door to be closed.

178. Guards must exert themselves to prevent any breach of the regulations by passengers or others, and report any such breach that comes to their notice.

Guards to prevent breach of rules.

179. Except as provided in Rule 180, when a train has been stopped, from any cause, outside station limits on the double line, the head Guard must go, or see that a competent person be sent back, showing danger hand signals, having with him detonators (to be used by day as well as by night) to stop any train approaching on the same line of rails.

Train stopping outside station limits. Same as Rule 240.

The person going to protect the train must place upon the rails, on which the train has been running, two detonators ten yards apart, at a distance of three quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty or steeper, falling in the direction of the train, or half a mile on any flatter gradient, or on the level, and he must also, on his way out, place one detonator at half those distances respectively. He must remain exhibiting his hand danger signal at the further distance until recalled by engine whistle, or otherwise, when he must leave down the two most distant detonators, taking up the other on his way back.

On a double line, should both roads be fouled, detonators and hand signals must be used on each line in the manner prescribed, and all trains approaching from either direction must be stopped.

In the case of a single line the train must be protected, in the same manner, in front as well as in rear.

If one, or more, trains approach the obstruction, the train which last arrives must be protected in the rear in the manner prescribed, and when the other train or trains are thus protected in that direction, the person, or persons who protected such other trains, can return, and the intermediate detonators may be removed.

When the mixed gauge is laid, detonators must be placed on each rail, both for the broad and the narrow gauge trains.

On the single line the rear of a train must be protected first, and in cases, on the double line when both roads are obstructed and men are not available to be sent out in both directions at the same time, the Guard must use his discretion as to which road should be first protected.

When necessary a Fireman must be sent out with the signals for the protection of the train.

Should the stoppage occur to an engine not attached to a train, the Driver must take the prescribed precautions for its protection.

On the double road, should both lines be fouled, the Driver must aid the Guard, and at once display a "Danger signal" to the front, and, if the engine is not disabled, it should be used to convey the person who goes forward to the proper distance.

When starting a train which has stopped outside station limits, the Guards and Drivers must exchange signals. Unless these signals are exchanged the Driver must stop.

180. Ballast or other trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so especially provided for in each case, they must be protected as prescribed in Rule 179.

Ballast Train, &c. Same as Rule 241.

181. Should an accident to a train cause an obstruction and the Driver run forward without being aware of it, the Guard must take steps in accordance with Rule 179 to protect either or both lines as may be necessary.

Driver not aware of accident.

182. When a portion of a train is left on the line outside station limits from accident or inability of the engine to take the whole forward, the Guard must put down the brakes and carefully secure the rear portion, so that it will remain stationary, and it must be protected in the manner prescribed in Rule 179. The Driver must not return for the second portion on the same line except upon written instructions from the Guard, and if, upon the double road, no such written instructions are given, the engine must return upon the proper line under the rules of the system adopted for working, and cross at the nearest points to the rear of the part left, which he must work to a station or siding where he can again shunt to the front of the train. If it is necessary for the engine to return to the rear portion of the train on the same line, the Driver must, before starting with the front portion, obtain from the Guard the necessary written instructions authorising him to do so, and the Guard must in such cases continue to protect his train in the rear, and must not permit a following train to move it.

Portion of train left on Main Line. Same as Rule 243.

When there are two Guards with a train so divided, the second Guard, or, if there is only one Guard, the Fireman, must if practicable, and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the front portion until it is placed in a siding.

183. No engine shall be allowed to push a train or portion of a train, or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

Engine not to push train. Same as Rules 6 and 246.

184. No engine or vehicle must be shunted or moved so as to obstruct the main line, until the proper signals have been exhibited in one on both directions, as may be necessary; and care must be taken when the main line is about to be obstructed after a Distant Signal has been placed at "Danger" for the purpose of protecting it, that sufficient time is allowed to elapse for any approaching engine or train (which may have been near to or within such signal before it was so placed at "Danger") to pass before the obstruction takes place.

Shunting operations to be protected. Same as Rule 120.

185. Should any part of a train become detached when in motion, care must be taken not to stop the front part before the rear portion has been stopped, and the rear Guard must promptly apply his brake to prevent a collision with the front portion.

Train parting. Same as Rule 242.

186. In the case of accident or obstruction to trains the Guard must take steps to report in the quickest possible manner to the nearest Station Master, and if the telegraph be injured, or if there be no telegraph, the report must be sent to the Stations on both sides. See Rule 131.

To report accident.

187. When a train is shunted for another train to pass, the Side Lamps must be reversed, or so disposed of as not to exhibit the Red Light to a following train.

Lamps of shunted trains.

188. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live-stock, is strictly prohibited.

Fly shunting. Same as Rules 123 and 258.

189. Should a Guard observe any irregularity in the working of signals, or any obstruction on the line, or any defect in the signals, works, permanent way, or telegraph, he must report the same at the first station at which the train stops, and also in his journal: and must further report any unusual circumstance which he may have observed during the journey. But should the circumstance involve danger, he must use every endeavour to stop the train at the next station or signal box in order to report it.

Irregularity in working of signals to be reported.

Defective signals to be reported.

190. Except at places specially exempted upon each Railway, the absence of a Signal at a place where a Signal is ordinarily shown, or a Signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a Danger Signal and treated accordingly, and the fact reported to the Station Master.

Absence of signal. Same as Rules 79 and 238.

191. Every Guard must make himself acquainted with all instructions requiring his attention on those parts of the line over which he has to work.

Guard's orders.

192. A brake must be placed at the rear of every train unless special instructions are given to the contrary.

Brake on trains.

193. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station—whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform—the Driver must not move it for any purpose whatever, except upon instructions from the Guard under orders from the person in charge of the Station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train, the Driver must sound his whistle sharply and distinctly.

Train overruns, or stops short of a Station. Same as Rules 109 and 254.

194. The Guard must take care that passengers enter the proper carriages for the places to which they are booked, and that no passenger is allowed to leave train for the purpose of re-booking by the same train with a view to evade payment of the proper fare.

Re-booking by same train.

195. Should a vehicle be attached to, or detached from, the rear of a train at an intermediate station, the Guard, or if there be more than one, the Guard in the rear van, must see that the Tail and Side Lamps are in their proper places on the train.

Tail and Side Lamps.

196. Should complaint be made of the running of any carriage, the Guard must report it to the Station Master, and enter the particulars in his journal, giving the number and class of carriage; but if the Guard has reason to apprehend danger from such carriage before it can be inspected, he must have it detached from the train.

Defective Carriages.

197. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.

Door to be closed. Same as Rules 22 and 108.

198. When ladies are travelling alone, the Guards are to pay every attention to their comfort; and in placing them in the train they must, if requested, endeavour to select a carriage (according to the class of their tickets) in which other ladies are travelling.

Ladies.

199. The Guard must not allow any passenger or parcel to be conveyed by the train unless properly booked; and, if he has reason to suppose that any passenger is without a ticket, or is not in the proper carriage, he must request the passenger to show his ticket, reporting to the Station Master, or person in charge, any irregularity he may detect. When a passenger is desirous of changing from an inferior to a superior class of carriage, on payment of the difference in fare, the Guard must have this arranged by the Station Master or person in charge. See Rules 134 and 138.

Proper booking, &c.

200. The windows and lamp-holes of all empty compartments must be closed not only while the carriages are standing at stations, but also when the trains are running. See Rule 125.

Windows of empty compartments to be closed.

201. In case a train may have to stop between stations, to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

Train working between stations. Same as Rules 133, 279 and 315.

202. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

Infectious diseases. Same as Rules 12 and 143.

203. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions while travelling by railway as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

Attendants. Same as Rules 13 and 144.

204. No person suffering from an infectious disease is to be allowed to travel in the same compartment with other passengers, but must take and pay for reserved accommodation, and special precaution is to be taken against the infection being communicated to other persons on the railway premises.

Reserved compartment for infectious diseases. Same as Rule 145.

205. Any person found suffering from an infectious disease in a railway carriage or in any place on a railway where there is likelihood of the infection spreading, and who has not obtained the permission of the Station Master under Rule 12, is to be removed from the railway premises, and shall, on conviction under section 269 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for six months, or to fine, or to both, or on conviction under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for two years, or to fine, or to both.

Power to remove persons suffering from infectious disease. Same as Rule 146.

206. If any railway carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious disease, such carriage must be disinfected immediately after it has arrived at its destination, and no passenger shall be allowed into it until the disinfection has been completed.

Disinfection of carriages. Same as Rule 147.

207. Prisoners and persons afflicted with insanity must not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must be placed with their escort in a prison-van or separate compartment upon reserved accommodation being paid for.

Prisoners and insane persons. Same as Rule 148.

208. In the event of any passenger being drunk or disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Guard is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance; failing which, he must, for the safety and convenience of all, have him removed from the train at the first station, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Disorderly passengers.

209. The Guard in charge must satisfy himself before starting, and during the journey, that the train is properly loaded, marshalled, coupled, lamped, greased or oiled, and sheeted, that lashings and chains are secure, also that the brakes are in good working order, and, as far as he can ascertain, that the train is in a state of efficiency for travelling, and has the proper signals attached to it. He must carefully examine the loading of any vehicles he may attach on the way, and should any vehicle become unsafe from the shifting or derangement of the load, he must, at once, have the load re-adjusted, or the vehicle removed from the train.

Duties of Guard in charge.

210. When from any cause a train has been brought to a stand on the line, where the line is not level, and it is necessary for the engine to be detached from the train for the purpose of attaching or detaching vehicles, the Guard must, before the engine is uncoupled, satisfy himself that the van-brakes have been put on securely, and, as an additional precaution, must pin down a sufficient number of other brakes, or carry out such other instructions as may be prescribed. See Rule 122.

Attaching and detaching vehicles.

When the line is level, the van-brakes must be put on securely.

Where line is level.

211. Before attaching any travelling crane, the Guard must see that the jib is properly lowered and secured. It must, when practicable, be so placed that the jib will point towards the rear of the train.

Travelling cranes.

212. When the jib of a crane or a load projects beyond its truck, whether standing in a yard or on a running train, it must be protected by a dummy, which dummy may be loaded.

Dummy Wagon. Same as Rule 118.

213. Guards must not leave their trains until they have been properly handed over.

Delivery of train.

SECTION IX.

DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

214. Drivers and Firemen must be with their engines at such time before starting as the Locomotive Superintendent may require, and must satisfy themselves that their engines are in proper order.

Attendance.

215. Every Driver must have with him, at all times when on duty, such flags, lamps, tools and other appliances as may be ordered by the Locomotive Superintendent from time to time.

Equipment.

He must also have with him a copy of these Regulations, and the working time-tables in force upon the lines over which his engine has to run.

Regulations and working time-tables.

216. No person other than the Driver and Fireman is to ride on the engine or tender without permission from a properly authorized Officer.

No unauthorized person to ride on engine.

217. Drivers must always sound the whistle before putting an engine in motion.

Whistle to be sounded.

218. No engine shall be allowed to be in motion outside station limits unless both the Driver and Fireman are upon it.

Engine in motion.

219. Every Driver must make himself acquainted with all instructions requiring his attention on those parts of the line over which he has to work.

Acquaintance with instructions.

220. The Driver must place his engine in front of the train not less than five minutes before the time of starting; after that time, and until the end of the journey, he will receive his orders from the Guard in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train; and he must promptly obey all orders or signals given to him, whether by the Station Master or the Guard, so far as the safe and proper working of his engine will allow.

Drivers to receive orders from Guard.

221. The Driver must afford such assistance with his engine as may be required for the formation, arrangement and despatch of his train.

To assist in forming train.

222. Firemen must obey the orders of the Driver in all particulars; and they are held jointly responsible with the Driver for the proper observance of all Rules and Regulations.

Firemen responsible.

223. The Driver and Fireman must, frequently, during the journey, look back and see that the whole of the train is following in a safe and proper manner.

To look back.

224. The signal for starting a train must be given to the Driver by the Guard, but before starting the Driver must have the permission prescribed by the rules of the system adopted for working the line and must satisfy himself that the line before him is clear, and he must sound the whistle.

Starting.

225. No engine shall enter upon or cross the main line without the permission of the person in charge of the points and signals, and the Driver must satisfy himself that the proper signal has been exhibited.

Protection of main line.

226. The Driver must, before starting, see that his lamps are in good order, and that his engine carries the proper distinguishing lights, or other indicators of the train. At and after sunset, and during foggy weather, he must have the necessary lamps lighted. He is responsible that they are always in proper order and trimmed, and that, when lighted, they burn brightly.

Engine-lamps.

227. The Driver must keep a good look-out all the time the engine is in motion, and Firemen must also keep a look-out, when not necessarily otherwise engaged.

Look-out.

228. The Driver and Fireman must carefully observe all signals; and when from fog or storm, or any cause, the fixed signals are not visible, as soon as usual, every possible precaution must be used, especially in approaching stations and junctions, so that the train can be stopped short of any obstruction, should the signals be against it.

In foggy weather and storms.

229. The Driver must regulate the running of his engine as accurately as practicable, according to the Working Time-table, so as to avoid extreme speed, or loss of time.

Speed.

230. No Driver shall run his engine with tender, or any portion of a train, or fuel-truck, foremost (except within station limits), without a written order, or unless in cases of unavoidable necessity, to be established by the Driver.

Tender foremost.
Same as Rule 9.

231. Station signals are placed at stations, junctions, sidings outside station limits, and signal-boxes, and when at "Danger," no train or engine must pass them, or foul the crossings or points to which they apply, except as prescribed in Rules 233 and 235.

Station signals.
Same as Rule 70.

232. Station signals at junctions must never be passed when at "Danger" by the train to which the signal applies.

Station signals at junctions.
Same as Rules 71 & 158.

233. Station signals at stations, sidings, and signal-boxes (other than at junctions) must never be passed when at "Danger," unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

Station signals other than at junctions.
Same as Rules 72 & 159.

234. When a distant signal is at "Danger," the engine-driver of an approaching train must bring his train to a *dead stop* outside of it, and must then ascertain if the line is clear to admit the train within it. If the line be clear he must at once draw the train cautiously within the distant signal so as to be protected by it, and then stop until signalled into the station in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized Officer. If, however, there is any obstruction on the line so near to the distant signal as to prevent the whole of the train from passing safely within it, the rules for the protection of trains when stopped outside station limits, must be immediately carried out. See Rule 240.

Distant signals.
Same as Rule 76.

235. Station and distant signals apply only to trains or engines running in the proper direction, and must not be used for any other purpose. Trains or engines shunting from one main line to another, or shunting into, or out of, sidings connected with the main line, must, unless special signals are provided for the purpose of signalling such operations, be signalled past the station signal, either verbally, or by handlamp or flag, as occaison may require; it being necessary, in such cases, that the danger signal should be exhibited at the station signal, as well as at the distant signal, for the protection of the train or engine so employed.

Station and distant signals apply only to trains running in proper direction.
Same as Rule 77.

236. The Driver and Fireman must pay immediate attention to and obey all signals, whether the cause of the signal being shown is known to them or not. The Driver must not, however, trust entirely to signals, but must, on all occasions, be vigilant and cautious.

Observance of signals.

237. A detonator explodes with a loud report when an engine passes over it, and the Driver must stop as quickly as possible, and then proceed cautiously to the place of obstruction, or until he receives the "All Right" signal. See Rule 84.

Train to be stopped on explosion of detonator.

238. Except at places specially exempted upon each Railway, the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is ordinarily shown, or a signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a danger signal, and treated accordingly, and the fact reported to the Station Master.

Signal imperfectly shown.
Same as Rules 79 & 190.

239. When, from any cause, an engine, or train without a Guard, is stopped upon the line outside station limits unprotected by fixed signals, the Driver must send his Fireman, or some other competent person with signals, to protect the engine or train during the time it is in such a position, in the manner prescibed for the Guards in Rule 240.

Engine without Guard.

240. Except as provided in Rule 241, when a train has been stopped, from any cause, outside station limits on the double line, the head Guard must go, or see that a competent person be sent back, showing danger hand signals, having with him detonators (to be used by day as well as by night), to stop any train approaching on the same line of rails.

Train stopping outside station limit.
Same as Rule 179.

The person going to protect the train must place upon the rails on which the train has been running, two detonators 10 yards apart, at a distance of three quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty ($\frac{1}{250}$) or steeper, falling in the direction of the train, or half a mile on any flatter gradient, or on the level, and he must also, on his way out, place one detonator at half those distances respectively. He must remain exhibiting his hand danger signal at the further distance until recalled by engine whistle, or otherwise, when he must leave down the two most distant detonators, taking up the other on his way back.

On a double line, should both roads be fouled, detonators and hand signals must be used on each line in the manner prescribed, and all trains approaching from either direction must be stopped.

In the case of a single line the train must be protected, in the same manner, in front as well as in rear.

If one, or more, trains approach the obstruction, the train which last arrives must be protected in the rear in the manner prescribed, and when the other train or trains are thus protected in that direction, the person or persons who protected such other trains can return, and the intermediate detonators may be removed.

When the mixed gauge is laid, detonators must be placed on each rail, both for the broad and the narrow gauge trains.

On the single line the rear of a train must be protected first, and in cases on the double line, when both roads are obstructed and men are not available to be sent out in both directions at the same time, the Guard must use his discretion as to which road should be first protected.

When necessary a Fireman must be sent out with the signals for the protection of the train.

Should the stoppage occur to an engine not attached to a train, the Driver must take the prescribed precautions for its protection.

On the double road, should both lines be fouled, the Driver must aid the Guard and at once display a "danger signal" to the front, and, if the engine is not disabled, it should be used to convey the person who goes forward to the proper distance.

When starting a train which has stopped outside station limits, the Guard and Driver must exchange signals. Unless these signals are exchanged the Driver must stop.

Trains working between stations. Same as Rule 180.

241. Ballast or other trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so specially provided for in each case they must be protected as prescribed in rule 240.

Train parting. Same as Rule 185.

242. Should any part of a train become detached when in motion, care must be taken not to stop the front part before the rear portion has been stopped, and the rear Guard must promptly apply his brake to prevent a collision with the front portion.

Portion of train left on Main Line. Same as Rule 182.

243. When a portion of a train is left on the line outside station limits from accident or inability of the engine to take the whole forward, the Guard must put down the brakes and carefully secure the rear portion, so that it will remain stationary, and it must be protected in the manner prescribed in rule 240. The Driver must not return for the second portion on the same line except upon written instructions from the Guard, and if, upon the double road, no such written instructions are given, the engine must return upon the proper line under the rules of the system adopted for working, and cross at the nearest points to the rear of the part left, which he must work to a station or siding where he can again shunt to the front of the train. If it is necessary for the engine to return to the rear portion of the train on the same line, the Driver must, before starting with the front portion, obtain from the Guard the necessary written instructions authorizing him to do so, and the Guard must in such cases continue to protect his train in the rear, and must not permit a following train to move it.

When there are two Guards with a train so divided, the second Guard, or, if there is only one Guard, the Fireman must, if practicable and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the front portion until it is placed in a siding.

Speed through facing points.

244. Drivers must not pass through facing points at a speed exceeding ten (10) miles per hour.

Signal to Guard.

245. In the absence of special rules to the contrary, when a Driver requires the assistance of the Guard's brake, he must give three or more short, sharp whistles, or sound the brake whistle (when a special whistle is supplied for that purpose), and apply the communication, where such exists. See Rule 174.

Engine not to push. Same as Rules 6 and 183.

246. No engine shall be allowed to push a train, or portion of a train or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

Train drawn by more than one engine.

247. When two or more engines are employed in drawing the same train, the Driver and Fireman of the leading engine are responsible for the observance of signals; the Drivers of the other engines must watch for and take signals from the Driver of the leading engine.

Train lights. Same as Rule 85.

248. On both double and single line between sunset and sunrise and during foggy weather, every train must exhibit a red tail light and two red side lights in rear of the train; and every engine running alone must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light; in both cases Head Lights prescribed by the authorized Officer must be exhibited.

In the case of two or more engines running coupled together without a train, the first engine only must exhibit the prescribed Head Lights and the last engine only must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light.

This rule does not apply to engines and trains doing station work.

To signal train on opposite line.

249. Whenever on the double line a Driver observes any thing wrong on the road opposite to that on which he is running, he must sound his whistle and exhibit a "Danger" signal to any train he may meet, and stop at the first signal-box or station in order to report that which he has observed.

Following too closely.

250. Whenever on the double line a Driver observes a train following too closely any preceding train on the road opposite to that on which he is running, he must sound his whistle and exhibit a caution or danger signal, as occasion may require, to warn the Driver of such following train.

To start and stop with care.

251. The Driver must start and stop his train steadily and without a jerk.

He must exercise care in approaching all stations at which his train is required to stop and in passing stations at which he is not required to stop.

In stopping his train he must pay particular attention to the state of the weather and the condition of the rails, as well as to the length of the train; and these circumstances must have due weight in determining when to shut off steam.

Use of whistle.

252. Should another train be approaching, stopping at, or leaving the station, on the opposite line, or should shunting operations be going on, the Driver must, on approaching and whilst passing through a station, sound the engine whistle.

The whistle must also be sounded on entering a tunnel, and repeated in long tunnels.

Trains run on left hand road.

253. On the double line trains must invariably be run on the left hand road except under special instructions to the contrary.

Trains over-running or stopping short. Same as Rules 109 and 193.

254. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station—whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform—the Driver must not move it for any purpose whatever except upon instructions from the Guard under order of the person in charge of the station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train, the Driver must sound his whistle sharply and distinctly.

255. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Interval of time between trains. Same as Rules 23 and 127.

256. When the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the Driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized Officer.

Following trains. Same as Rules 24 and 128.

257. Should a Driver observe any irregularity in the working of signals, or any obstruction on the line or defect in the signals, or any defect in the works, permanent way or telegraph, he must report the same at the first station at which he stops, and at the end of his journey he must also report any other unusual circumstance that he may have observed.

Defect in roads or signals.

But should the circumstance involve danger he must stop at the next station or signal-box in order to report; and should it be necessary for the safety of the traffic he must stop at once.

258. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live-stock, is strictly prohibited.

Fly shunting. Same as Rules 123 and 188.

259. If an engine is running without a Guard, the Driver is responsible for carrying out all rules and for taking all necessary precautions which the Guard is required to observe for the safe working and protection of trains.

Light engine.

260. Should a Driver observe a train or engine obscured by steam or smoke, on the opposite line to that on which he is travelling or on a siding, he must sound his whistle and approach it cautiously, so as to be able to stop if necessary.

Train obscured by steam.

261. A green flag or a green light exhibited by Platelayers, indicates that speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered, over the portion of line protected by such signal.

Platelayer's signals to reduce speed. Same as Rule 274.

262. Shunting engines employed in station yards and sidings must, after sunset and in foggy weather, carry the prescribed head and tail lights.

Lights on shunting engines.

263. After taking water from tanks or water columns, Drivers must be careful to leave the hose or water crane clear of the main line and properly secured.

Water columns.

264. The Driver when on duty at stations or on the line must not leave his engine unless it is absolutely necessary for him to do so, and, under no circumstances, without a man being left in charge of it.

Driver leaving engine.

265. Drivers with trains or engines must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line upon which they are running.

Speed. Same as Rule 29.

266. Drivers with engines or trains must not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by an authorized officer.

Making up time. Same as Rule 30.

SECTION X.

INSPECTORS, PLATELAYERS, GANGERS, AND OTHERS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT WAY.

267. The Inspector or person in charge of each district of the line will be held responsible for the condition of the permanent way and works in his district. He must keep an account of all materials used, and must see that none are wasted. He must also report promptly to the Engineer in charge of the district all accidents, and all defects in the road or works that may interfere with the safe running of trains.

Duties of Inspectors.

268. In each gang of platelayers or men repairing the permanent way, there shall be a Foreman, Ganger or Mistry; and the Inspector of permanent way for the district must take care that every such man in charge of a gang is provided with a copy in the vernacular of the section of these Regulations which relates to his duties, also with proper signals, a permanent-way gauge, and all necessary tools, which he must inspect at least once a month and ascertain that the gauges are correct, and the tools and signals are in good order, and that no articles have been lost.

Foremen.

269. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry is responsible that the subordinates working under him are acquainted with all the rules relating to their respective duties.

Rules to be explained.

270. Each gang of platelayers or labourers must be supplied by the Inspector of permanent way for the district with two sets of flag signals, two hand signal lamps, and a proper number of detonators. Each Ganger will be held responsible for having his signals constantly in proper order and ready for use.

Lamps and signals to be supplied.

271. The Inspector must take care that all Regulations are observed, and report any departure from them to the Engineer.

Observance of Regulations.

272. Each Inspector must have a register of the name and place of residence of all the Foremen and Gangers employed in his district, so that, in case of accident, he may be enabled to call upon them to summon their men immediately to assist in any way that may be required; and should any obstruction take place, caused by slips, or other sudden emergency, each Foreman or Ganger must immediately collect the men required.

Register of names.

Must summon men.

273. The signals to be used by the men engaged in repairing the permanent way are red and green flags, and hand lamps and detonators. The flags must be used during daylight, the lamps after sunset and in foggy weather, and the detonators when necessary, by day and night.

Signals.

The red and detonating signals indicate "Danger," and must be used only when it is necessary to stop a train. The green signal indicates "Caution," and must be used when it is necessary to slacken the speed of a train.

274. A green flag or a green light, exhibited by Platelayers, indicates that speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered, over the portion of the line protected by such signal.

Signal to reduce speed. Same as Rule 261.

275. The permanent-way staff or others must not put in points and crossings without the written authority of the Engineer in charge of the district, and must not begin or perform any operation which will involve danger to trains or traffic without the previous permission of the Permanent-way Inspector, or other authorized competent person, who must himself be present to superintend such operation, and who is responsible that all necessary signals are shown and other precautious taken as prescribed in Rules 276 and 277, as the case may be, before the commencement of work, and that such signals and precautions are continued until the line is again clear for trains or traffic. But in cases of emergency when it may be necessary for safety to replace or turn any rail or otherwise obstruct traffic before the Inspector can arrive, the Ganger or other person in charge of the gang must take all necessary steps to protect trains and traffic as prescribed in Rules 276 and 277.

Permission of Inspector to commence work.

276. When it is necessary within station limits to change or turn a rail, or in any manner to obstruct the line, or to do any work of a character to make the exhibition of a signal necessary, the permission of the Station Master must be first obtained by the Foreman, Platelayer, or Ganger, and the work must not be commenced until all necessary signals have been placed at "Danger," and the signals must remain in that position until the Station Master, or Ganger, is informed by the same Platelayer that the line is again clear and safe for traffic.

Work in station limits.

The Platelayers must, in addition, protect their operations by hand signals.

277. When outside station limits a rail has to be taken out, or the line is not safe from any cause, a "Danger" signal mustbe exhibited, and two detonators placed on the line, ten yards apart, at a distance of at least three-quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty or steeper, falling in the direction of the obstruction, and half a mile on a flatter gradient or on the level, in rear of the place of obstruction on the double line, and in both directions on a single line; and hand signals must also be exhibited at the place where the work is being done.

Work outside station limits.

278. Platelayers and labourers must not, except in case of emergency, or as provided in Rule 276, avail themselves of the Fixed Signals, and must, in all cases, use their own special signals for their own purposes.

Fixed Signals not to be used.

279. In case a train may have to stop between stations to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

Ballast train working between stations. Same as Rules 133, 201, 315.

280. When repairing, lifting the line or performing any operation so as to make it necessary for a train to proceed cautiously, the Foreman or Ganger must send a man back at least a quarter of a mile and as much further as the circumstances of the case render necessary, to exhibit the "Caution." Signal so as to be plainly visible to the Driver of an approaching train.

Signals when repairing line.

281. In no case, except when absolutely necessary, is a rail to be displaced or any other work to be performed, by which an obstruction may be made to the passage of the trains during a fog or storm; and the times for effecting repairs which involve the stopping of trains must, as far as practicable, be so selected as to interfere as little as possible with the passage of the traffic.

Rails not to be displaced in fog.

282. A lorry or truck, loaded or empty, used for conveying materials, must be taken in the same direction as that in which the trains run on double line, and must be followed at a distance of not less than half a mile by a man with Danger hand-signals and detonators. In the case of a single line where trains run in both directions, the lorry or truck must be protected in both directions.

Protection of lorry or truck on line.

On no occasion must a lorry be run in the wrong direction on a double line.

283. No lorry, used for the conveyance of material, or trolly for the conveyance of men, may, in any case, be placed on the line, except by the authorized person who is responsible for its proper protection and use according to the rules in force on the Railway.

Responsibility for lorries.

284. No lorry or trolly shall, under any circumstances, be attached to a train, and all lorries and trollies, when not in use, must be taken off the rails, placed well clear of the line, and the wheels secured with chain and padlock.

Security of lorry.

285. No Ballast train, wagon, truck, lorry, or other impediment shall be allowed to be on any part of the main line within ten minutes of a train being due, except on lines worked on the block system when the time must not be less than five minutes; and excepting in cases of accident, or absolute necessity, all repairs must be effected, and the line made clear and safe for the passage of trains not less than ten, or five, minutes, as the case may be before a train is due. See Rule 317.

Main line to be clear.

286. All persons in charge of Ballast trains must obey the orders of Station Masters so far as relates to the time of their running on the line, and no Driver of a ballast train must leave a siding without the necessary permission.

Ballast train.

287. Guards of Ballast trains are responsible for carrying out Rules 179 and 180, and all other regulations prescribed for Guards for the protection of trains.

Guards.

288. Ballast trains must not work between stations in a fog except when authorized under special circumstances, and no Ballast train, wagon, truck, or lorry must be run, if it can be avoided, except during daylight, and when the weather is sufficiently clear for a signal to be distinctly seen at a distance of half a mile. But when necessary to run a Ballast train at night, or during a fog, it must be protected by the prescribed lights. See Rule 313.

Ballast trains not to work during fog.

289. Any accident to a train or engine, or failure of any part of the works affecting the safety of the line, must be reported as soon as possible to the nearest Inspector of permanent way and to the Station Masters on both sides of the point at which the accident or failure has occurred.

Accident or failure of works.

290. Every portion of the permanent way must be inspected daily on foot by some authorized person responsible for its condition; and bridges and all other works (including signals and signal wires), must be regularly inspected in accordance with rules laid down by the authorized officer.

Road to be inspected. Same as rule 26.

291. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry must report to the Inspector of permanent way when any telegraph post appears to be in an unsafe state, or any of the signal or telegraph wires are broken, slack, entangled, or touching each other or any building. He must also see that all grass, creepers, boughs of trees, and rubbish are removed from the wires.

Defects of wires, &c.

Where the maintenance of the telegraph posts and wires is under the control of the Government Telegraph Department, the removal of grass, creepers, boughs of trees, and rubbish will be carried out by the Government Telegraph Officers, and all reports of defects in posts and wires should be made to the officers of that Department by the Inspector.

292. In lifting the permanent way, no lift must be greater than three inches at once, and then it must be effected in such a manner as not to occasion any sudden change of gradient. Both rails must be raised equally and at the same time, and if possible the ascent must be made in the direction in which the trains run.

Lifting permanent way.

223. No Ballast shall be thrown up to a higher level between the rails than three inches on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, and not higher than rail level on the metre or other narrow gauge, and it must be thrown as much as possible on the outside of each line, or between the two roads. The rails must be kept clear of gravel, ballast, or any other material.

Ballast thrown up.

194. No vehicle shall be left in any siding outside station limits without the wheels being properly secured, clear of all running lines.

Wagons in sidings.

295. No blasting shall be allowed on or near to the Railway, without the authority of the Engineer in charge.

Blasting.

296. Gangers must close and fasten all gates they find open, and report the circumstances.

Gates to be closed.

297. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry must, in the event of a flood, carefully examine the action of the water through the culverts and bridges on his length of line; and should he see any cause to apprehend danger to the works, he must immediately exhibit the proper signals for the trains to proceed cautiously, or to stop, as necessity may require, and inform the Inspector thereof; and until the Inspector arrives he must take precautionary measures for securing the safety and stability of the line.

Works in floods.

298. In the event of any fire upon or near the line, the men employed on the line must take immediate measures for putting it out.

Fire.

299. Gangers must keep clean the working parts of points and signals, unless the duty is otherwise specially provided for.

Cleaning of points and signals.

300. Each Foreman or Ganger must keep his portion of the line clear and and safe, and the fences in repair; and if any sheep, cattle, or other animals be on the line or within the fences, he must immediately remove them, and report the circumstance to the Inspector of permanent way.

Line to be kept clear.

301. Foremen or Gangers must see that all broken chairs, rails, sleepers, or other defective materials, are removed from the road with the least possible delay, and sound materials substituted.

Defects.

All tools, rails, sleepers, pieces of iron or wood, or other implements or materials, must be carefully placed so as to be quite clear of the line, and not within three feet of the rails.

Materials clear of rails.

302. Each Inspector of permanent way will be held responsible for the security of all rails, chairs, sleepers, and other permanent way materials, in his district. They must be kept clear of both lines and properly stacked.

Custody of materials.

303. Each Foreman or Ganger is responsible on his own length of line for the security of tools and implements supplied to him.

Custody of tools.

304. When a train is approaching, Platelayers and labourers must stop work and stand clear of all the lines.

Platelayers to stand clear.

305. Each Foreman or Ganger will be responsible for collecting any coupling chains, hooks, pins, iron, or other materials which may be found on the line, and for having them conveyed to the nearest station.

Materials found upon line.

306. All luggage, goods, or articles found on the line, must be taken to the nearest station, and a report made containing the best information that can be obtained respecting the train from which they may have fallen.

Articles found on line.

307. Gangers and others employed on the line must order off the Railway all trespassers, who, if they persist in remaining, may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person.

Trespassers.

SECTION XI.

REGULATIONS FOR BALLASTING.

308. Ballast trains must, except where specially exempted, be worked under the same rules and regulations as other trains.

Ballast train rules.

309. Guards and Brakesmen of Ballast trains shall be experienced men selected from the Train Guards.

Guards.

310. A Guard or Brakesman must accompany each Ballast train.

To accompany train.

311. The Guard or Brakesman of a Ballast train has authority to require those employed in repairing the permanent way and works to assist him in working signals.

P. W. men to assist in working signals.

312. No ballasting is to be carried on except with the permission of the Engineer in charge of the section of the Railway.

Ballasting.

313. Ballast trains are prohibited from passing along the main line at night, or in a fog, or during a heavy rain, except when authorized to do so under special circumstances, and then must not move faster than fifteen miles an hour. But when necessary to run a Ballast train at night, or during a fog, it must be protected by the prescribed lights. See Rule 288.

Ballast engines not to work at night.

314. The Guard of a Ballast train is held responsible for keeping clear of all other trains. When a Ballast train has to work on the line between two stations, the Guard must, when practicable, arrange with both Station Masters where and when the next train is to be passed.

Ballast train to keep clear of traffic trains.

315. In case a train may have to stop between stations to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

Train working between stations. Same as Rules 130, 201 and 279.

316. The Guard must, before leaving a station, receive a line clear message with the necessary instructions endorsed upon it, or the usual authority for leaving a station in accordance with the system in force for working the traffic.

Authority to leave station.

317. No Ballast train, wagon, truck, lorry, or other impediment shall be allowed to be on any part of the main line within ten minutes of a train being due, except on lines worked on the block system, when the time must be not less than five minutes. See Rule 285.

Main line to be clear.

318. When a Ballast train is intended to run through from one station to another, without working between them, it must be treated as an ordinary or special train.

Ballast train running through.

319. When Ballast wagons are left on a siding outside station limits, the Guard must secure a wheel of the wagon nearest to the points of the siding, and he is responsible that the vehicles are properly secured in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer, and that the scotch blocks, were provided, are fastened.

Wagons to be secured.

320. Ballast trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so specially provided for in each case they must be protected as prescribed in Rule 179.

Working outside station limits.

321. Ballast trains may be run with a pushing engine on a written order, but in such cases the speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered.

Pushing train.

322. Guards in charge of Ballast trains must, before giving the starting signal, tell the coolies working with the train and riding in the open trucks to sit down.

Coolies.

SECTION XII.

GATEMEN AT LEVEL-CROSSINGS.

323. All level-crossings of which the gates close across the Railway must be provided with red signal boards, and with lamps showing red, up and down the line, when the gates are closed across the line. The lamps must be kept lighted from sunset to sunrise and during foggy weather.

Gate signals.

324. Every Gateman must be provided with day and night signals, which he must keep in proper order, reporting immediately any defect he may observe to his superior officer.

Gateman's equipment.

325. Unless specially ordered to the contrary, the gates at all thoroughfares must be kept open for the passage of trains, and securely closed across the thoroughfare, except when required to be opened for the road traffic, and must then as quickly as possible be closed again across the thoroughfare. Before opening the gates the gateman must look up and down the line to assure himself that no train is approaching.

Gates open to Railway.

326. Where special authority is given, gates made to close across the Railway may be kept open to the public thoroughfare, except when an engine or train is due or expected, at which time such gates must be closed and fastened across the public thoroughfare; and until such engine or train has passed, the gates must be kept closed, and no person or thing is to be allowed within them. While the gates are closed across the Railway and open to the thoroughfare, the "Danger" signal must be exhibited both up and down the line. In opening double gates closing across the Railway for an approaching train where there is only one signal lamp to each gate, the half with the signal lamp attached is not to be moved until the other half is shut across the thoroughfare.

Gates open to roads.

327. The gate towards which road traffic is approaching must not be opened until the opposite gate has been opened, so as to allow it to cross over without stopping upon the line.

Further gate to be first open.

328. Every gateman must take particular notice of each train, and if he should see anything wrong, he must show a "Danger" signal to the Guard and Driver.

Trains to be observed.

329. In all cases the Gateman, when signalling, is to stand in a position clear of the rails where he can be seen by the approaching Driver.

Position of Gateman.

330. All Gatemen must have a knowledge of hand signals.

Knowledge of signals.

331. If any gates or fastenings are out of order, the Gateman must immediately report to his superior officer, and to the nearest Platelayer, in order that the gates may be made safe.

Gates out of order.

332. Gatemen are to prevent as much as possible any trespassing on the Railway, and every case of trespass must be immediately reported; and they are also to report any irregularity in the signals, or their working, or other infringement of the Railway Regulations.

Prevent trespassing.

333. Gatemen must keep themselves, and their clothes and huts, neat and clean; they must also take care that the channel for the flange of the wheels is always clear before passage of each train; that the rails and way are clear, and that rubbish is not allowed to accumulate near the hut and crossings.

Huts, &c., to be clean.

334. In the event of the road being from any cause obstructed, the Gateman must do everything in his power by warning approaching trains to prevent accident

Obstructions.

335. At level-crossings where fixed signals are provided, the Gateman must satisfy himself of the proper working of his signals both by day and by night, and must report immediately any defect to the Inspector of permanent way, or other person in charge of the repair of signals, and also to the Station Master, or other person, under whose supervision he acts.

Fixed signals to be tested.

336. At level-crossings where the block system is not in operation, and where there are fixed signals, the "Danger" signal must be exhibited for at least five minutes after the passing of any train, after which, if the gates are open for the passage of trains, a "Caution" signal must be exhibited for a further period of five minutes.

Fixed signals at crossings.

SECTION XIII.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING A LINE ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

337. The working of trains on the "Line clear and caution message" system does not in any way dispense with the use of station distant or other signals whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

Signals not dispensed with.

338. On a single line no engine with or without a train shall be permitted to leave one station for another until it shall have been ascertained by means of the electric telegraph that the line between those stations is clear of engines and trains coming in the opposite direction, and of all impediments as far as can be known.

Trains may follow one another between stations in the same direction, on both single and double line, under the following rules; and in accordance with Rule 339.

(*a*)—No train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line of rails within ten minutes, unless "Line clear" has been received.

(*b*)—No passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes; and in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized officer.

339. When one train follows another at an interval exceeding the limits laid down in Rule 338, it must run under the authority of a "Caution message" obtained in the manner prescribed in the rules in force on each Railway.

Caution message.

340. No one except the Station Master or other duly authorized person is to give or seek a line clear or caution message.

Authority to give line clear.

341. A Station Master must not apply for a line clear message from the station in advance, until he has received advice that the approaching train has left the station in rear.

Time for seeking line clear.

342. No engine or train shall be moved from any station until the Driver has in his possession a "Line clear," "caution message" or other permission written on the authorized form showing that he can proceed to the next station. The Driver is to receive this written permission from no other person than the Guard of his own train, and must also receive from him the usual starting signal before moving.

Driver to obtain written permission.

343. The Station Master is to hand the written permission to the Guard, who must satisfy himself that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added and is signed in full and in ink, and that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given and received, before handing it to the Driver. The Driver must also satisfy himself on these points before starting.

Station Master to hand message to Guard.

This written permission is never to be given to the Driver until the train is to start; and when waiting to pass another train, it must not be given to the Driver until the whole of such other train has come in and is clear of the points.

344. No forms other than those specially provided from time to time for the purpose are to be used in working under this system. And each station must keep the regular books provided for by the working orders in force.

Forms and books.

345. The leaves of these books are to be progressively numbered in type, and when any message has from any cause to be cancelled, the form to which it applies must also be marked as cancelled both on the form and counterfoil, and must be carefully preserved by doubling it on the counterfoil.

Message cancelled.

346. In addition to the progressive printed number every message from each station must be numbered to stations on each side from midnight to midnight, commencing with number one to each station, and this number is to be treated as a portion of the message and entered on the counterfoil.

Messages to be numbered.

347. When a message is in reply to another, each station's number must be quoted at the beginning of the message.

Number to be quoted.

348. When the message bears reference to a former message in the same direction, the number of that message must also be quoted at the beginning.

Number to be quoted.

349. In train messages the engine or train must be distinctly described, as, for instance, "No. 2 Down ballast," "No. 4 Up goods," and so on; and for every train a separate enquiry and reply must be sent, but an enquiry and reply message must never be sent on one form.

Train to be described.

350. In line clear enquiries, the time of arrival of the last train in the opposite direction must always be given. If the train follows another on a caution message, the time of departure of the preceding train must be endorsed on the message.

Line clear enquiries.

351. After a line clear message has been given and has been subsequently cancelled, no train is to be started in the opposite direction on a single line until a telegram has been received stating that the train for which the line clear had been first given is and will be detained, and that the message has been cancelled.

Cancellation of line clear.

352. No part of any message affecting the passage of trains must be forwarded or acted upon until the whole is written out, except when an accident may be prevented, or in other case of emergency.

Message to be wholly written before despatch.

353. Line clear or caution permissions are not to be written out in full or in part, or signed, before they are required.

Messages to be signed.

354. All messages connected with train working, including line clear authorities, are to be written in ink or other indelible substance, and are also to be signed in full by the Station Master or other authorized person.

Form of message.

355. Line clear and enquiry messages must be retained for at least a fortnight.

Messages to be filed.

356. In case of failure or interruption of telegraph communication, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with prescribed rules.

Telegraph interrupted.

SECTION XIV.

RULES FOR WORKING ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN FOLLOWING" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

357. This system is applicable only to double line working.

Applicable to double line.

358. Trains may follow one another in accordance with the following rules.

Trains may follow.

359. No train or engine shall be allowed to follow another train or engine on the same line of rails within ten minutes unless it has been ascertained by telegraph that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Interval between trains.

360. No passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train, from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then until the Driver has been warned in accordance with Rule 362. And in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special orders.

Fast train following.

361. Should a train arrive at a station within the limits of time in Rules 359 and 360, it must be stopped until the prescribed interval has elapsed.

Train to be stopped.

362. When one train follows another before the first has reached the next station, the Station Master must caution the Guard and Driver of the second train, giving them the time of departure of the preceding train. The order to proceed must be given in writing, and an acknowledgment in writing must be obtained from the Driver, the train being stopped out of course if not booked to stop.

Caution to following train.

SECTION XV.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR WORKING ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "ABSOLUTE BLOCK" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

363. The object of the system of Electric Train-signalling is to prevent more than one train or engine being between any two Signal Stations on the same line at the same time. This is accomplished by not allowing any train or engine to leave a Signal Station till the previous train or engine has been signalled clear.

Object.

364. The Block System of train working by Electric Train-signalling does not in any way dispense with the use of outdoor and hand signals, whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

Outdoor Signals.

365. The Special Electric train Instruments, if provided, are exclusively for the signalling of trains, and must not, under any circumstances, be used for conversing nor for any purpose other than block working in strict accordance with prescribed rules, and they must only be used by the person appointed for the duty.

Instruments.

366. On those portions of any Railway which are worked on the Absolute Block System, a train or engine must not be allowed to enter any section until it has been ascertained by telegraph that the section is clear of trains or engines.

Absolute Block working.

Except when otherwise specified, a section is to be understood to be the line between two stations outside station limits.

367. Should there be reason to suppose that from accident or otherwise either or both lines are obstructed, care must be taken to advise other stations concerned so as to prevent trains from entering the section.

Both lines fouled.

368. In the event of any failure of the instruments so that the necessary signals cannot be forwarded and received, trains must be worked under Rule 358, and if telegraph communication is entirely interrupted, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with the prescribed rules.

Telegraph interrupted.

SECTION XVI.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN STAFF AND TICKET" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

369. The Train staff and Ticket System of train working does not in way dispense with the use of outdoor and hand signals, whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

Signals.

370. The Working Time-tables will contain the necessary information from time to time as to the places which are appointed staff stations.

Staff station.

371. A Train Staff or Train Staff Ticket must be carried with each train or engine, and without this staff or ticket, no train or engine must be allowed to leave any station.

Staff or Ticket.

Staff at Stations.

372. No train or engine shall be permitted to leave any staff station unless the staff for that portion of the line over which it is to travel is then at the station.

Custody of staff.

373. The person in charge of the station for the time being is the only person authorized to receive and deliver the staff or ticket, and all tickets must be cancelled directly they are handed to him after use.

Staff given to Driver.

374. When a train or engine is ready to start from a station, and no second train or engine is intended to follow before the staff will be required for a train in the opposite direction, it is the duty of the person in charge of the station to give the staff to the Driver, who shall then place it in a conspicuous place provided for that purpose on the engine.

Tickets to Driver.

375. If other trains or engines are intended to follow in succession before the staff can be returned, a Ticket indicating that the staff is following must be given by the person in charge of the station to the Driver of the first train or engine, the staff for the section being shown to him and so on with any other train or engine, except the last, the staff itself being given to the Driver of the last train or engine, as directed in Rule 374. After the staff has been sent away, no other train or engine must, under any circumstances, leave the station to follow in the same direction until the staff for that station has been returned.

Driver to have staff of ticket.

376. No Driver with a train or engine shall leave a station until he has received the proper staff or ticket for that section of the line over which he is about to travel, and he must not take the staff or ticket from any other than the person in charge of the station for the time being. After receiving the staff or ticket, he must not start until the proper signals have been exhibited, nor, when with a train, until a signal has also been given by the Guard. But he must not accept a Ticket in any case unless he sees the staff at the same time in the possession of the person who gives him such ticket. On arriving at the station to which the staff or ticket extends, such staff or ticket must immediately be given up to the person in charge of the station; and all tickets, so given up, must be immediately cancelled.

Distinguishing mark.

377. Each staff must have shown upon it the name of the staff station at each end of portion of line to which it applies. The staff, boxes, and tickets for the different portions of the line must be distinguished by different colours.

Tickets.

378. The tickets must be kept in the proper ticket-box fastened by an inside spring, the key to open the box being the staff to which the tickets apply.

Record of tickets issued.

379. The Station Master must keep a record in a book of each ticket issued, showing the number of tickets and the particular train or engine for which it is issued.

Staff at station.

380. The staff, when at the station, must not be left in the box, but must be in the safe custody of the Station Master.

Staff or ticket to be left.

381. Drivers must not take the staff or ticket beyond the station at which it ought to be left.

Assisting engine.

382. When trains are assisted by a second engine in the front, the leading engine must carry the staff or ticket; but when the assisting engine is pushing the train, the train engine must carry a ticket, and the assisting engine the staff, except in cases where the train and assisting engine are travelling over the entire length of line to which the staff applies, and have to be followed by another train or engine, when the train and assisting engine must each have a ticket. When the assisting engine is intended to return to the station from which it started, without running through the entire portion of line to which the staff applies, it must always carry the staff.

Engine carrying staff disabled.

383. In the event of an engine which carries the Staff breaking down between two stations, the Fireman must take the staff to the staff station in the direction whence assistance can be obtained in order that the staff may be at the station on arrival of the engine. Should the engine that fails be in possession of a ticket instead of the staff, assistance must only come from the station at which the staff has been left. But if assistance can be more readily obtained at a station other than that where the staff is, immediate steps must be taken to have the staff transferred to the other end of the section. The Fireman must accompany the assisting engine to the place where he has left his own engine.

Engine carrying ticket disabled.

Ballast train at work on the line.

384. When a Ballast train has to work between stations, the staff must be given to the Driver in charge of it. This will close the line whilst the Ballast train is at work. The Ballast train must proceed afterwards to one of the staff stations to open the line, before the ordinary traffic can be resumed.

Ballast trains not stopping to work between stations may run with staff or ticket as ordinary or special trains.

Sample form of Train Staff Ticket.

*Ticket No.*_____

_____ **Railway.**

TRAIN STAFF TICKET.

DOWN.

*Train No.*_____

____*h.*_____*m. from* _____ *to* _____

To Driver and Guard.

You are authorized to proceed from

_____

To

_____

And the Train Staff will follow.

*Train No.*_____*in front left*_____*h.*_____*m.*

*Signed*_____

Officer in charge at

*Date.*_____

(Back of Ticket.)

When this ticket is given to the Driver, he must, before starting, see the Train Staff for the portion of line which he is about to enter.

This ticket is to be given up by the Driver immediately on arrival to the person in charge of the station to which he is authorized to proceed, and such person will be responsible that this ticket is *at once cancelled.*

SECTION XVII.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN DESPATCHING" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is not to be extended to any Railway on which it is not now in force, and it is to be understood to be sanctioned only as an "ad interim" arrangement until one of the systems described in Sections XIII to XVI can be brought into use on the Railway.

Train run to Time-table.

385. The working of all ordinary trains shall be regulated by Time-tables, and no departure from the regular running shall be made without the order of an authorized officer, and such order shall be conveyed in writing, or in an attested copy of a telegram.

Special train.

386. No special train, or Pilot engine, except in case of accident, shall leave a station or pass along the Railway, unless previous notice in writing shall have been given to each station, or notice shall have been sent by electric telegraph, and shall have been acknowledged at every station throughout the distance to which such engine or train is intended to proceed.

Assisting engine.

387. These rules will not prevent a Locomotive Foreman, or other servant acting in that capacity (should he be unable to communicate with the Traffic Officer in charge of the Division, or, if by so doing, unnecessary time would be lost) from sending, with the concurrence of the principal officer at the station, an engine to assist a disabled train, provided that both have satisfied themselves that there is no danger in such act.

SECTION XVIII.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "PILOT GUARD" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is only to be held as applicable to short Branch Lines.

Pilot Guard to start trains.

388. The Pilot Guard will be distinguished by a red dress or badge; and no train or engine shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to run on the line unless it is either accompanied or personally started by the Pilot Guard wearing such dress or badge.

Pilot Guard, when practicable, to accompany every train.

389. The Pilot Guard will, when practicable, accompany every train; but when it is necessary to start two or more trains from one end of the portion of line under his control before a train has to be started from the other end, the Pilot Guard must furnish the Guard in charge of each train not accompanied by himself with a printed Pilot Guard's ticket, where such are provided, properly filled up and signed, and personally start such train, and must himself accompany the last train. The ticket will apply only to the single journey to the station named on it, where it must be immediately given up to the person in charge of the station, and all tickets so given up must be immediately cancelled.

Exception.

Driver to see Pilot Guard.

390. The Driver must not start his train without seeing the Pilot Guard. But if the Pilot Guard does not accompany the train, the Driver must not start until he has received from the Guard of his train the Pilot Guard's ticket authorising him to proceed. A Driver working an engine, unaccompanied by a Guard, must observe the same regulations as herein laid down for a Guard with a train.

SECTION XIX.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "ONE ENGINE ONLY" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is only to be held as applicable to short Branch lines.

One engine in steam.

391. Only one engine in steam, or two or more coupled together, which are then to be treated as one engine or train, must be allowed to be on the line at one and the same time, except as provided in Rule 292.

Disabled engine.

392. In the case of an engine or train becoming disabled and requiring assistance, or an accident occurring which renders it impossible for the engine to proceed, the Guard in charge must instruct the Driver to keep the engine stationary until his return, and then make the best of his way to the station whence assistance can be obtained, and inform the person in charge there of the circumstances, who will, on receipt of such information, allow a second engine to enter the line. The second engine must be accompanied by the Guard of the disabled engine or train, who must explain to the Driver where, and under what circumstances, the disabled engine or train is situated.

Guard of disabled train.

393. The Guard of the disabled engine or train will be held responsible for the safe and proper working of the line until both engines have left it, and it is again clear.

Absence of Guard.

394. Should an engine without a Guard become disabled, the Fireman, or, if necessary, the Driver, must perform the duties prescribed for the Guard.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 300.—Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Eastern Circle, *vice* Major Smyth, R.E., on furlough. While so officiating, Mr. Anley will have the temporary rank of a Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

This cancels Public Works Notification No. 103, dated the 19th March 1880.

The 14th September 1880.

No. 301.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Assistant Principal of the Thomason College.

The 15th September 1880.

No. 302.—Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, British Burmah, is transferred to the office of the Director General of Railways.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Class III, is transferred from the office of the Director General of Railways to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in the Public Works Department.

No. 303.—Mr. F. G. Teale, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, having proceeded on privilege leave, with effect from the 15th of August 1880, the following officiating appointments are made :—

Mr. T. C. Hill, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. P. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to act as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

No. 304.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H. E. Mitchell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 305.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to Local Administrations, with effect from the 6th August 1880, *vice* Mr. D. E. H. Noyes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, resigned.

PERMANENT.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, British Burmah.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Rajputana.

TEMPORARY.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. Rollo, Assam, *vice* Lieutenant Lloyd, R.E., confirmed.

No. 306.—Mr. J. E. Ives, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab Public Works Department, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 307.—To fill a vacancy existing in the Engineer Establishment, Railway Branch, Mr. W. McHutchin is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 14th September 1880.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th September 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of August 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Bala Hissar	Afghanistan	10th	Closed.
Basawal	Ditto	30th	Ditto.
Butkak	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Cabul	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Gulistan Karez	Ditto	4th	Re-opened.
Gundamuck	Ditto	21st	Closed.
Jagdallak	Ditto	13th	Ditto.
Jellalabad	Ditto	26th	Ditto.
Kach	Ditto	16th	Ditto.
Kandahar	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Lachipur	Ditto	28th	Ditto.
Latabund	Ditto	11th	Ditto.
Pezwan Kotal	Ditto	14th	Ditto.
Rozabad	Ditto	23rd	Ditto.
Seh Baba	Ditto	12th	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September 1880.

No. 42.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 43.—Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 44.—Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 45.—Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 46.—Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 47.—Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 48.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 30th January 1880, Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, C.E., Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on the forenoon of 25th August 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 292, dated the 2nd September 1880, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 8th September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 282, dated 19th ultimo, Messrs. R. K. Williams and I. S. Hubbard, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the afternoon of the 30th August 1880.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 19.—Mr. G. L. Edwards, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' special leave without allowances, in extension to the eight months' leave granted in this Office Notification No. 5, dated 3rd April 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th September 1880.

No. 121.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the Open Line to the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, *vice* Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, transferred to the Open Line.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 122.—Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from field service, posted to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 11th September 1880.

No. 123.—The three months' leave to study the native languages granted to Mr. J. R. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, by the Manager, Rajputana State Railway, in his Notification No. 17, dated 1st September 1880, is confirmed.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarhi, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the **30th September.**

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 2nd September 1880.

No. 43.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 263 of 10th August 1880, Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the forenoon of the 6th August 1880.

No. 44.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 268 of 12th August 1880, the under-mentioned Officers, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, Biluchistan, were relieved of their duties on this Railway on the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—relieved on the 27th August 1880, forenoon.

Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—relieved on the 17th August 1880, forenoon.

Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, —relieved on the 17th August 1880, forenoon.

R. N. HODGES,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 11th September 1880.

No. 22.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 114, dated 19th August 1880, Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival to this Railway on the forenoon of the 12th idem.

No. 23.—Lala Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months from 9th June 1880, under Section 4, of Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, 4th edition.

Above cancels this Office Notification No. 18, dated 7th August 1880.

No. 24.—Pundit Sivaditta Pande is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, under Section 3 of Supplement F, and Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, 4th edition, from the date he is allowed to avail himself of it.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY,
Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 8th September 1880.

No. 29.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 28, dated 11th August 1880, Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted to him by the Director General of Railways, on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 118, dated 27th ultimo, Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the 3rd Sub-Division, 1st Division, of this line, from Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of the 31st August 1880.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 11th September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 283 of the 20th August last, Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade (temporary rank), joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajpootana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1880, and Pundit Prem Nath, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in that Office on the afternoon of the 4th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.*,
Manager.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1881 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1881.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) Undivided Hindu family :—
Status, rights, liabilities and privileges of its members under the different schools of Hindu Law.

(2) The Law relating to the Disposition of property among the Mahommedans.

(3) The Law of Limitation and Prescription in British India, including Easements.

(4) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1881, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th September 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, on the 30th day of June 1880, certain treasure (72 old Chandwadi Rupees) was found in the village of Sinde, Taluka Nandurbar, of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure in whole or in part, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 8th January 1881, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

_____,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
September 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 6	...	2,03,527	2,87,217	7,34,192	39,58,550	11,76,444
" 7	19,304	...	2,87,058	4,53,920	41,75,304	12,85,091
" 8	86,912	2,13,556	2,88,429	2,40,705	44,57,345	13,68,865
" 9	...	1,17,975	1,27,147	1,08,426	45,60,246	13,80,758
" 10	...	1,20,232	...	1,08,426	45,60,047	12,58,375
" 11	...	1,18,049	...	1,07,200	44,60,123	11,37,827

CALCUTTA MINT
The 13th Sept. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1880.

PARTICULARS.	10½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.					
Balance of 15th August 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,87,100	2,45,88,200	1,10,52,500	1,82,37,600	3,07,06,500	47,93,400	4,45,500	94,66,700	8,56,07,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,33,62,132
4½ per cent. of 1878 transferred to 4½ per cent. 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,000	...	...	...	...	1,49,000
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	40,200	2,500	12,000	...	...	...	7,000	36,000	...	...	...	...	97,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1880	...	...	1,067	4[illegible],666	13,000	39,000	22,300	5,000	34,600	...	2,000	5,500	1,08,000	...	...	...	...	2,73,133
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	31,00,100	2,46,67,400	1,10,77,300	1,82,54,600	3,07,53,200	47,93,400	4,47,500	94,79,200	8,59,00,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,38,94,065
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	50,000	4,15,900	12,300	3,10,000	2,01,300	2,11,000	...	3,49,000	9,45,000	...	...	...	55,900	25,50,400
Balance on 31st August 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	30,50,100	2,42,51,500	1,10,65,000	1,79,44,600	3,05,51,900	45,82,400	4,47,500	91,30,200	8,49,55,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	77,300	19,13,43,665

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1880, enfaced from India, 3,915 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,295 lakhs.

„	1st July 1880 to 15th July	„	„	„	3	„	„	„	9 „
„	16th „ „ to 31st	„	„	„	3	„	„	„	19 „
„	1st Aug. „ to 15th Aug.	„	„	„	4	„	„	„	17 „
„	16th „ „ to 31st	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	25 „
					3,930 lakhs.				3,365 lakhs.
					3,365 „				
	Balance against London				565 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th September 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th September 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,515	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 95,67,706 8 3)	3,43,21,110	5	2
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,47,53,403 12 11)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,77,16,901	10	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,50,337	12	1
Sundries	11,49,102	8	1
RUPEES	8,59,26,967	3	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,25,07,379	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,77,673	10	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	47,42,082	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,28,81,007	15	1
Balances with other Banks	5,01,046	3	1
Bullion	86,043	8	3
Dead Stock	10,61,893	5	7
Stamps	8,512	8	0
Sundries	3,69,489	9	6
	3,84,35,129	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,88,21,397 13 9)	4,74,91,838	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,86,70,440 2 3)			
RUPEES	8,59,26,967	3	4

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th September 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 16th Sept. 1880 ... Rs. 1,08,47,731-15-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
141	D 18—56491	100	The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Calcutta.
142	D 17—11638	50	Abdool Ahud, Dera Gazi Khan.
143	D 10—96365	5	Baboo Benod Behari Gosain, Bareilly.
144	D 16—14389	10	Baboo Sasi Bhuson Roy, Orai, Jalaun.
21	D 16—14232 *	10	G. C. F. Barnardo, Esq., Etawah.
	„ —14233		
22	D 12—07146 *	5	Abdool Alie Ojan.
	„ —07143		

* Mismatched.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th September 1880.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W56	M 9 —34217	5	Post Master General, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H138	M 35—79001	50	Vinayek Wamon, Mandsaur.
M56	M 53—19169	20	V. L. deSouza, Poona.
	„ —19168		

BOMBAY,
The 14th September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
192	O 69—02527	100	Babu Prosanno Chundra Roy.
193	O 68—27940	100	Babu Khetranath Banerjee.
197	O 67—97248	100	Shaik Abdul Wahab.
198	O 68—93791	100	Moorarec Lall Misser.
199	O 68—37785	100	Srimuti Shurnolata Dabee.
	„ —37786	100	
	„ —37787	100	
	„ —37788	100	
	„ —37789	100	
200	O 37—37344	5	Babu Durga Churn Chakravarti.
201	O 59—45446	20	Babu Prosanno Kumar Bose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
128	A 8—15453	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Bromho.
	„ 7—12656		
	O 25—86007	20	
	„ —86006		
129	L 17—17773	5	Babu Jagobunda Shaha.
	„ 15—57247		
130	L 21—28063	5	Babu Gobind Kumar Pyne.
	„ 22—30019		
131	L 1—98645	10	Babu Isan Chunder Dey.
	„ 4—98644		
132	O 76—85387	10	Iewah Mamoojee.
	„ —85390		
133	O 52—40944	10	Messrs. Chin Hong & Co.
	„ —40943		
	L 28—93563	5	
	„ —93562		
134	L 37—87696	20	Babu Prosanno Chundra Paul.
	„ —87695		

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*contd.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
217	... L 97—26059 ...	10	Shaik Alla Bux.
218	... O 50—52428 ...	10	Dr. W. A. Gilligan.
219	... L 31—11769 ...	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
220	... L 28—31354 ...	5	Babu Ramkissen Mondle.
221	... L 91—09872 ...	20	Babu Isanchundra Maulik.
222	... O 26—82639 ...	20	Babu Soorutnath Maulik.
223	... O 14—59182 ...	10	Babu Hemchunder Mitter.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 12—02234 ...	50	V. N. Vanapatty Moodliar, Bangalore.
J 8—11066 ...	5	V. Supalithon, Tellicherry.
J 9—17886 ...	10	
J 12—03034 ...	50	
J 9—45221 ...	10	B. Gulamsherif, Trichinopoly.
J 7—99088 ...	5	Pestanjee Nesserwanjee, Ootacamund.
J 9—42489 ...	10	
J 7—54811 *	5	Hajee Mitta Cassim & Co., Madras.
„ —58771 *		

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 31st August 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—48783 ...	10	Mr. J. MacIver, Supernumerary Deputy Collector, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 9th September 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
31	... E 15—75302	50	Ruldu and Mohamed Din, Lahore.
	„ —75303		
106	... E 15—53022 ...	50	Goodar Singh, Jummoo.
127	... E 15—61278 ...	50	Sumpat Singh, on behalf of Revd. T. S. Wynkoop, Allahabad.
129	... E 8—36678 ...	5	Gholam Yaseen, Simla.

LAHORE,
The 11th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
46	... B 66—04165 ...	100	Revd. A. Alexander, Madras Christian College, Madras.

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
105	... B 46—87209 ...	5	R. Kumaradevu Mudali, Egmore, Madras.
106	... B 66—03502 ...	100	Salar Muhammud Hussein Sahib, Nut Merchant, Vaniyambadi, at present at 22, Periyamet, Madras.
	B 62—83334 ...	100	
107	... B 49—64800 ...	10	Kudur Bomalingannah, Cloth Merchant, Dodapetta, Bangalore.
	B 56—80010 ...	10	
	„ —86101 ...	10	
	B 60—20537 ...	10	
	B 61—39186 ...	50	
108	... B 57—43459 ...	20	L. Kristappah, Head Accountant, Taluk Katcheri, Chikmagalur, *viâ* Bangalore.
16	... B 54—27689 *	20	Haji Allarakia Sajun & Co., Madras.
	„ —27681 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 6th September 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee, as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.

(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

	Annas.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150	4

The 2nd September 1880.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

On and after the 1st October 1880, the limit of Money Orders payable in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy will be raised from £10 to £20; and the rates of commission for Foreign Money Orders will be reduced as shown in the following table:—

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the Foreign Countries mentioned above, *viz.*, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy:—

		Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2 ...	0 4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ...	0 8
„ £ 5 „ „	£ 7 ...	0 12
„ £ 7 „ „	£ 10 ...	1 0
„ £ 10 „ „	£ 12 ...	1 4
„ £ 12 „ „	£ 15 ...	1 8
„ £ 15 „ „	£ 17 ...	1 12
„ £ 17 „ „	£ 20 ...	2 0

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada—

		Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2 ...	0 8
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ...	1 0
" £ 5 " "	£ 7 ...	1 8
" £ 7 " "	£ 10 ...	2 0

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 17th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	25th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	20th "	Str. *Scindia.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	6-30 "	21st "	P. and O. Str. *Thibet.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies .	6-30 "	21st "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	6-30 "	22nd "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	21st "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6-30 "	23rd "	Str. *Mecca.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	6-30 "	24th "	Str. *Mahratta.*
Persian Gulf.	6-30 "	18th "	From Bombay.

* Also *viâ* Aden, Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 17th September 1880.

Abrey, W.
Anderson, D.
Augier, R. F.
Barlow, C.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)
Bastien, W. E.
Beenlen, L.
Beist, H.
Blanchard, Sidney.
Burkutolla, Shaik.
Caundoo, M. C.
Christian, A.
Clark, Mr.
Cock, John.
Colthurst, J.
Corrigan, Thomas.
Crutcher, Mrs. H.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Decruze, J.
Doucett, T. R.
Ewing, C.
Fan, J.
Farguharson, V. A.
Fields, H.
Fullam, J. P.
Gasper, W.
Geary, F. W.
Grant, Mrs. E. A.
Haiver, Sergt. H.
Harvey, Miss M.
Hart, A. P.
Henwood, B. D.
Higgins, William.
Hubbard, S. C.
Jenkins, Mrs.
Jennings, N. E.
Jogesh Chunder Shore.
Johnston, A.
Johnston, F. W.
Kent, W. F.
Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.
Lall Behary Ghose.
Lee, T.
Longden, John D.
Maeguire, Patrick.
Marshall, J. N.
McMahon, Mrs.
Monts. D. B. & Co.
Mitchell, H.
Michael, M. G.
Monies, T.
Moses, M. J.
Norton, Washington (Manager, Merry Makers.)
Oldham, Alfred C.
Patter, J. A.
Patoner, H. G.
Peter, Geo.
Peylon, J.
Pringle, Miss Alice.
Pringle, W. H.
Pyne, E S.
Radha Kissen Balmokund & Co.
Reid, W.
Robson, Mrs.
Roberts, H. V. H.
Ross, Mrs. Daniel.
Rowland, G. R.
Ryves, G. F. C.
Saygo, H.
Sen, G.
Scott, E.
Scott, A. G.
Shircore, A.
Smith, O.
Simpson, W.
Warnett, W. J. F.
Walker, W. J.
Walters, A.
Webb, Master Arthur.
White, R.
William, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allen, Miss A.
Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt.
Bailly, Harris.
Barker, T. W.
Beamish, Surgeon J. M.
Bhoot.
Blackton, T. W.
Bryne, Joseph.
Byford, H.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Caller, Monsieur L.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Christian, C.
Coombs, J. W.
Cooper, J.
Crowlie, E. T.
C. W. S.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddons.
Evans, J.
Garrick, D.
Godlu, Francis.
Gomes, J.
Griffin, W. H.
Hamill, James.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hewett, Lt. W. S.
Hopekirk, William.
Innis, G. R.
Jopp, Major Keith.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
Ottley, Captain J. W.
Pearson, Lewie.
Perks, M. J.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
"Prescilla," R.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Rishworth, J.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Sanderson, G. P.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Turner, J.
Usborne, W.
Wardo, Mrs.
William, W.
Willie.

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T.
Innis, G. R.
Prendergast, Mrs.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Bell, Mr. M.
Beprodas Pal Chowdry.
Burch & Co.
Clare, R.
Dubus, E. E.
Tune, C.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ،

يهه دوا كوئيناڤين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ،

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Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port Salaya or Serain. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Miriya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket, or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., F.R.G.S. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1880. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{334}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
" 2. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
" 3. Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18),*
" 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
" 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
" 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
" 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
" 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
" 12. Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 13. Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
" 14. Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
" 15. South Indian Ocean. Seychelles, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
" 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast, *Annas 4.*
" 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg.
" 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands.
" 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast.
" 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad.
" 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

Price, Anna 1 each :—

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel entrance to Hooghly River.
" 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
" 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi in the Godavery District.
" 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
" 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.
" 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
" 7. Fixed Light at the entrance to Toona Creek in the Gulf of Cutch.
" 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
" 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
" 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
" 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
" 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in Bad Weather.
" 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
" 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
" 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
" 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
" 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
" 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
" 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinder's Reef—Madura Strait.
" 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa South Coast.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Ditto, Entrance to Umbloti River.
" 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
" 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
" 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
" 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
" 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
" 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
" 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
" 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Red Sea.
" 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
" 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
" 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 32. Light at Batticaloa.
" 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
" 34. Light at Batticaloa.
" 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
" 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
" 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
" 38. Light at Batticaloa.
" 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
" 40. Madras Semaphore.
" 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
" 42. Madras Semaphore.
" 43. Buoys at Calicut.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
" 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
" 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes on the question submitted in the Circular Letter No. 4, dated 5th June 1880.

Subject.	For the proposition.	Against the proposition.
To grant Mr. Andrews a retiring allowance of Rs. 100 a month.	630 wholly. 4 partly.	205

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE;
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The 11th September 1880.

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Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

References in previous Acts.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

For references, see Act V of 1871, s. 14; Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

Amendment of Acts.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 *(for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta)*, section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

'Small Cause Court' defined.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Courts of Small Causes established.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

New. See 8 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59 & sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

Court to be deemed under superintendence of High Court.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respectively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 12; Act IX of 1850, s. 8.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove any Judge so appointed. Act IX of 1850, s. 10.

Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge. Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.

Delegation of powers of Court to its members.

9. Except as herein or by any other law for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force. Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof. Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice. Act XI of 1865, s. 33.

Seal to be used.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government. Act XVII of 1875, s. 10 (b). (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 24.)

Appointment of ministerial officers.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force. Act IX of 1850, ss. 13-15.

Powers and duties of such officers.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct. Cf. Act IX of 1850, ss. 14-16. Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70.

The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakíl or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 5.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.

15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32. Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11.

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.

16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24. Cf. 18.

Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12.

Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*c*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor General or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government;

(*d*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(*e*) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*f*) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*g*) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*h*) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*i*) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(*j*) in suits to enforce a trust;

(*k*) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(*l*) in suits on any judgment of a High Court; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 27.

(*m*) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 3.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 100.

Suits by and against officers of Court.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

Act IX of 1850, s. 102.

Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 101: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 9.

Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client:

Proviso.

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

(*a*) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(*b*) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(*c*) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

(Cf. Act XI of 1865, s. 20.)

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

Judgments and orders of Court final. Power to order new trial.

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

Act IX of 1850, s. 53.

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

(*a*) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(*b*) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

Procedure when decree transferred.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

Act IX of 1850, s. 66.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.

Act IX of 1850, s. 71. (see I.L. R. 5 Calc., p. 294.)

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, if such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

Act IX of 1850, s. 42.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

Act IX of 1850, s. 91. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

Service of summons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 94.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

Order for possession.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 92, 93. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section twenty-eight, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX. of 1850, s. 93.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

31. Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant: and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 95.

Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 96.

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not t be deemed trespasses for any error in proceedings;

32. When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Occupant may sue for compensation.

Provided that, when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and that, in any case in which such damage is proved but the amount of the compensation assessed by the Court does not exceed ten rupees, the Court shall award to the plaintiff no more costs than compensation, unless the Judge who tries the same certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

33. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

Application for order in such case an act of trespass.

And when the applicant was not, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, entitled to the possession of such property, the issue of any such order, though no possession is taken thereunder, shall be deemed to be an act of trespass committed by the applicant against the occupant.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.

34. Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reasonable, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

New.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications by paupers.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

Act IX of 1850, s. 96

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

36. Recovery of the possession of any immoveable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications for declarations of insolvency under the provisions of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be Receiver in cases under this chapter.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said Statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

Now.

Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

20 & 21 Vic., c. 77, s. 57.

Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Procedure in cases under this chapter.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Reference when compulsory.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits, Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires, Act XXVI of 1864, s. 7.

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion. (Ordinary references provided for by Ch. XLVI, C. P. Code.)

Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. See 14 B. L. R., p. 182.

Provided that no security for the amount of such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same has been paid accordingly.

If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same. Act IX of 1880, ss. 19 & 20; Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

Institution-fee.

47. A fee not exceeding—

(*a*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(*b*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

Fees for processes.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20; Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

49. Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Fees and costs of poor persons.

50. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

Act IX of 1850, s. 21.

Power to Local Government to vary fees.

51. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight:

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

53. The expense of employing an advocate, vakíl, attorney or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of section 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Power to fine officers.

55. The Small Cause Court may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.

56. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, loses, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable, by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Extortion or default of officers.

57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Enforcement of order.

59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Act X of 1872, s. 435: Act IV of 1877, s. 205. Cf. also draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 480.

Procedure of Court in certain cases of contempt.

60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

Record in such cases.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Act X of 1872, s. 436: Act IV of 1877, s. 206. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 483.

Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.

62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in defaut of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty,

the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Act X of 1872, s. 437: Act IV of 1877, s. 207. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 484.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

63. When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Act X of 1872, ss. 356-364: Act. X of 1875, s. 89: Act IV of 477, s. 141: Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 485. (Also see Act IX of 1850, s. 449.)

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

64. If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

65. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court.

66. All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Act X of 1877, s. 636.

Persons by whom process may be served.

67. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order so directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, by rule or order, directs.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

Registers and returns.

68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court.

Act XI of 1865, s. 53. Letters Patent, s. 43.

Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or High Court for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as such Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 71. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Holidays and vacations.

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

Act IX of 1850, s. 35.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act.

I. L. R. 5, Calc., p. 294.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

72. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

Place of imprisonment.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

Tender in suit for anything done under Act.

74. If any person against whom any suit is brought for anything purporting to be done by him under this Act, has, before the institution of the suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

Limitation of prosecutions.

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
26th March, 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William.	Clause 21.
26th December, 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras.	Clause 47.
8th December, 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay.	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850 ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 ...	To amend Act IX of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para. 2.

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 21.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (*b*).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (*b*), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 37 *and* 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY-JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders;

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers:

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws:

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázárs:

ship-owners, dock-owners:

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers:

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers:

letters-out of conveyances and cattle:

printers and publishers:

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers:

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement:

money-changers, grain-lenders:

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants:

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody:

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea:

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities:

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 48.)

FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.			Fee for other processes.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
10	20	0	4	0	0	4	0
20	50	0	8	0	0	8	0
50	100	1	0	0	1	0	0
100	200	1	4	0	2	0	0
200	300	1	8	0	3	0	0
300	400	1	12	0	4	0	0
400	500	2	0	0	5	0	0
500	600	2	4	0	6	0	0
600	700	2	8	0	7	0	0
700	800	2	12	0	8	0	0
800	900	3	0	0	9	0	0
900	1,000	3	4	0	10	0	0
1,000	1,100	3	8	0	11	0	0
1,100	1,200	3	12	0	12	0	0
1,200	1,300	4	0	0	13	0	0
1,300	1,400	4	4	0	14	0	0
1,400	1,500	4	8	0	15	0	0
1,500	1,600	4	12	0	16	0	0
1,600	1,700	5	0	0	17	0	0
1,700	1,800	5	4	0	18	0	0
1,800	1,900	5	8	0	19	0	0
1,900	2,000	5	12	0	20	0	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicatæ*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits: suits to obtain an injunction: suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busteed, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value *or* the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value..

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Short title. Commencement.

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Local extent.

3. In this Act, "Census-officer" means any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.

"Census-officer" defined.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 3.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Proof of appointment of Census-officer. Census-officers to be deemed public servants.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 8: IV (B. C.) of 1876, s. 185: V (M. C.) of 1878, s. 386: III (B C.) of 1872, s. 265: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 4: Ibid, c. 107, s. 10: Ibid, c. 108, s. 18.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct.

Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required.

Power of Magistrate of district to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 5.

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask.

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

Ben. Act XI of 1871, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Obligation to furnish information to Census-officer.

See Penal Code, ss. 176, 177: Act XI of 1872, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census.

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

See Penal Code, s. 186.

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 7: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 8: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 16: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 17: See Penal Code, ss. 166 and 167.

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette—

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 9: (Panjáb Government letter No. 580C., dated 24th August 1878, paragraph 18.)

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

See Secretary of State's despatch No. 34, dated 4th March, 1880, paragraph 7.

Records of census not admissible in evidence.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been decided to take a general census of British India in February, 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(*a*) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population;

(*b*) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors;

(*c*) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct;

(*d*) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration;

(*e*) for imposing penalties for default to give information;

(*f*) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators;

(*g*) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee, but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjáb, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"The Canal."

(1) "The canal" means the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and includes—

Act VIII of 1873, s. 3 (1) (a).

(a) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental thereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river;

Ibid, s. 3 (1) (b).

(b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs;

Ibid, s. 74.

(c) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands:

Ibid, s. 3 (4). "Vessel."

(2). "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Canal Officer."

(3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Superintending Canal Officer."

(4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 4. Power to appoint officers.

3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Navigation of the Canal.

Tolls to be levied from vessels using canal.

4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 49. Power to detain vessels violating rules.

5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Ibid, s. 51. Power to detain vessel on failure to pay tolls or charges.

6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Ibid, s. 52. Power to seize cargo or goods if charges due thereon are not paid.

7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Ibid, s. 53. Power to sell property seized under sections 6 and 7.

8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before the day so named;

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 54. Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

9. If any vessel is found abandoned in the canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for a

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

Power to sell.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 6.

Power of Canal Officer to enter on land and remove obstructions, &c.

10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or any other person acting under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 14.

Power to enter and survey, &c.

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the subsoil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 15.

Power to enter to repair and to prevent accidents.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 14, last para.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 65: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58: Act XIII of 1877, s. 3.

Procedure for obtaining labour and materials for works urgently required.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(*a*) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or other person directs, and

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Act XIII of 1877, s. 4: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 59. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 64.

Deputy Commissioner to prepare list of persons liable to serve.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Henthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 5. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 65. Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal Officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 6.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal Officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute

as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner may award.

Offences and Penalties.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 70.

Offences under Act.

18. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Clause (1). (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal;

Clause (2). (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal;

Clause (3). (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful;

Clause (5). (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

Clause (6). (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal;

Clause (7). (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

Clause (9). (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour;

Clause (10). (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer;

Clause (11). (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

Clause (12). (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

Penalty.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 71.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Ibid, s. 50.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

19. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 73.

Power to arrest without warrant.

20. Any person duly authorized in this behalf under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the navigation of the canal;

(2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and

(4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of past Proceedings.

Validation of past proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty-nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Tounghoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water-courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port :

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable :

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"; and

Commencement.

It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

Amendment of Part III of the first Schedule of Act XII of 1875.

2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the first column the numeral and word "9, Madras" shall be omitted ;

(*b*) in the first column, above the heading "*Eastern Group,*" the word "Madras" shall be inserted ; and

(*c*) opposite the word "Madras" so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words "sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards" ; and

(2) in the third column the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton : Provided that, in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 38. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXII OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 16th August 1879.	For week ending 14th August 1880.	Total from 1st January to 16th August 1879.	Total from 1st January to 14th August 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
28th Aug. 1880	East Indian ...	5,49,046	5,07,215	2,75,01,132	2,54,81,303	...	20,19,829
21st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	86,004	83,565	21,72,135	22,88,469	1,16,334	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,784	53,688	31,01,948	28,19,590	...	2,82,358
21st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,17,880	1,88,200	65,66,150	72,31,350	6,65,200	...
14th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,11,081	95,324	41,62,896	38,62,451	...	3,00,445
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,156	61,024	20,69,491	22,52,055	1,82,564	...
21st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,43,966	2,76,601	1,76,78,646	1,64,08,714	...	12,69,932
21st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	59,559	56,434	50,95,947	55,33,512	4,37,565	...
	TOTAL ...	12,91,476	13,22,051	6,83,48,345	6,58,77,444	...	24,70,901
	State.						
28th Aug. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,746	2,116	87,039	87,673	634	...
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,649	683	59,156	46,526	...	12,630
28th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,588	42,872	25,16,700	24,57,863	...	58,837
28th ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,309	12,684	5,24,725	5,13,018	...	11,707
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	(a)	(b)33,851	(c)25,955	...	7,896
21st Aug. 1880	Amraoti ...	327	358	53,061	43,626	...	9,435
21st ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,181	815	1,42,840	1,33,346	...	9,494
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,064	12,933	4,28,180	4,38,240	10,060	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	5,992	7,375	2,93,995	3,34,679	40,684	...
21st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,173	34,146	9,97,823	18,18,131	8,20,308	...
28th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,186	9,587	2,08,370	2,98,064	89,694	...
21st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,982	14,689	6,34,176	8,92,680	2,58,504	...
21st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,512	20,900	7,59,978	9,22,675	1,62,697	...
28th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,323	1,438	66,796	70,204	3,408	...
28th ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,448	...	39,656	39,656	...
28th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	1,570	7,365	3,40,951	4,55,522	1,14,571	...
21st ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	43,672	77,667	16,83,542	(f)35,28,654	18,45,112	...
21st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,134	5,049	(d)59,452	2,64,403	2,04,951	...
28th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,246	2,967	85,220	73,427	...	11,793
21st ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	6,968	...	4,48,383	4,48,383	...
14th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	1,047	...	(e)58,747	58,747	...
	TOTAL ...	1,77,654	2,63,107	89,75,855	1,29,51,472	39,75,617	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,69,130	15,85,158	7,73,24,200	7,88,28,916	15,04,716	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,80,51,239	3,86,26,169	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,92,72,961	4,02,02,747	9,29,786	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(d) Total receipts from 21st April to 16th August 1879.
(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 14th August 1880.
(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1878-79.

No. 831., dated 14th February 1880.

Extract from Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department.

Read the following:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3363, dated 20th December 1879.

Read the following statements showing the irrigation and rainfall in the several districts for the official year 1878-79:—

From the Collector	of Ganjam,	dated	29th September	1879,	No.	2391
" "	of Vizagapatam,	"	13th "	"	"	—
" "	of Godavari,	"	16th August	"	"	217
" "	of Kistna,	"	26th November	"	"	2649
" "	of Nellore,	"	18th September	"	"	3195
" "	of Cuddapah,	"	10th "	"	"	331
" "	of Bellary,	"	2nd "	"	"	190
" "	of Kurnool,	"	2nd June	"	"	212
" "	of Chingleput,	"	1st October	"	"	666
" "	of North Arcot,	"	30th June	"	"	—
" "	of "	"	9th December	"	"	444
" "	of South Arcot,	"	27th November	"	"	454
" "	of Tanjore,	"	22nd September	"	"	3893
" "	of Trichinopoly,	"	27th August	"	"	262
" "	of Madura,	"	12th September	"	"	426
" "	of Tinnevelly,	"	26th July	"	"	494
" "	of Coimbatore,	"	22nd November	"	"	—
" "	of Salem,	"	1st October	"	"	300

A statement compiled from the above returns will, as usual, be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1874, No. 1092.

2. In this return the results of the several large Government works are distinguished from those of other works, as desired in the letter from the Government of India, dated 12th October 1878, embodied in G. O. No. 1680, dated 16th October 1878.

3. The following statement compares the area actually irrigated from Government sources of irrigation in 1878-79 with that irrigated in 1877-78:—

	Government Land.	Inam Land.	Zemindari Land.	TOTAL.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Anicuts	1,417,946	316,476	121,870	1,856,292
Other works	2,244,824	510,170	64,119	2,819,113
TOTAL .	3,662,770	826,646	185,989	4,675,405
For 1877-78	3,591,945	804,186	188,047	4,584,178
	+ 70,825	+ 22,460	— 2,058	+ 91,227

4. The small increase over the previous year is due to the favorable character of the season.

C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1877-78 AND 1878-79 IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Area Irrigated. Sown from April to November 1878. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease.	Sown from December 1878 to March 1879. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease.	Whole Year of 1878-79. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.	Rainfall. 1877-78.	1878-79.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		Inches.	Inches.	
Ganjam.																
Government land	466,560	332,160	294,903	129,245	4,476	...	16,510	...	3,564	145,755	912	...	+ ·62	...	...	...
Inam land	126,080	112,640	108,763	59,145	...	3,100	4,162	891	...	63,307	...	2,209	− 3·37	...	...	...
Zemindari	4,727,680	*847,360	198,586	19,593	...	387	1,022	248	...	20,615	...	139	− ·67	...	...	...
Total	5,320,320	1,292,160	602,252	207,983	989	...	21,694	...	2,425	229,677	...	1,436	− ·62	23·94	63·41	+164·87
Vizagapatam.																
Government land	3,343,360	117,760	112,669	24,650	4,935	...	859	...	1,510	25,509	3,425	...	+ 15·50	...	...	...
Inam land	282,240	254,080	41,700	12,474	5,870	...	405	...	2,065	12,879	3,805	...	+ 41·93	...	...	...
Zemindari	9,137,920	†590,720	...	...	...	5,891	...	...	...	...	...	5,891	− 100·00	...	...	...
Total	12,763,520	962,560	154,369	37,124	4,914	...	1,264	...	3,575	38,388	1,339	..	+ 3·61	32·32	68·65	+112·40
Godavari.																
Godavari Anicut — Government land	Not available.			246,063	...	22,801	16,374	9,487	...	262,437	...	13,314	− 4·82	...	...	...
Godavari Anicut — Inam land				140,795	...	9,948	5,912	2,498	...	146,707	...	7,450	− 4·83	...	...	...
Godavari Anicut — Zemindari				112,076	...	14,582	5,482	2,055	...	117,558	...	12,527	− 9·62	...	...	..
All other Works — Government land				49,649	20,296	...	3,650	2,345	...	53,299	22,641	...	+ 73·84	...	...	...
All other Works — Inam land				22,067	8,823	...	1,581	1,075	...	23,648	9,898	...	+ 71·78	...	...	...
All other Works — Zemindari				20,159	18,670	...	656	100	...	20,815	18,770	...	+ 63·00	...	...	...
Total — Government land	1,377,920	1,088,000	549,073	295,712	...	2,505	20,024	11,832	...	315,736	9,327	...	+ 3·04	...	...	...
Total — Inam land	452,480	433,920	288,376	162,862	...	1,125	7,493	3,573	...	170,355	2,448	...	+ 1·45	...	...	...
Total — Zemindari	1,435,520	1,027,840	138,373	132,235	4,088	...	6,138	2,155	...	138,373	6,243	...	+ 4·72	...	...	...
Total	3,265,920	2,549,760	975,822	590,809	458	...	33,655	17,560	...	624,464	18,018	...	+ 2·97	26·37	62,63	+137·50
Kistna.																
Kistna Anicut — Government land	Not available.			162,968	7,022	...	8,756	...	5,595	171,724	1,427	...	+ ·83	...	...	...
Kistna Anicut — Inam land				39,506	...	799	20	...	42	39,526	...	841	− 2·08	...	...	...
Kistna Anicut — Zemindari				3,699	87	..	...	..	794	3,699	...	707	− 16·04	...	...	...

* Exclusive of Malaya tract. † Exclusive of Jeypore and other hilly tracts, for which particulars are unknown.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1877-78 AND 1878-79 IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Districts.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Area Irrigated. Sown from April to November 1878. Total Area.	Sown from April to November 1878. In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Sown from April to November 1878. In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease	Sown from December 1878 to March 1879. Total Area.	Sown from December 1878 to March 1879. In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Sown from December 1878 to March 1879. In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease.	Whole Year of 1878-79. Total Area.	Whole Year of 1878-79. In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Whole Year of 1878-79. In comparison with 1877-78. Decrease.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.	Rainfall. 1877-78.	Rainfall. 1878-79.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		Inches.	Inches.	
KISTNA—*continued.*																
All other Works . Government land . .	Not available.			32,092	11,527	...	1,768	...	1,225	33,860	10,302	...	+ 43·73	...	...	...
All other Works . Inam land . . .				4,044	3,172	...	...	...	...	4,044	3,172	...	+ 6·00	...	...	...
All other Works . Zemindari . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . Government land . .	3,429,120	2,254,080	1,411,439	195,060	18,549	...	10,524	...	6,820	205,584	11,729	...	+ 6·05	...	...	...
TOTAL . Inam land . . .	664,960	629,760	386,518	43,550	2,373	...	20	...	42	43,570	2,331	...	+ 5·65	...	...	...
TOTAL . Zemindari . . .	912,000	712,320	3,699	3,699	87	...	...	...	794	3,699	...	707	− 16·04	...	...	...
TOTAL .	5,006,080	3,596,160	1,801,656	242,309	21,009	...	10,544	...	7,656	252,853	13,353	...	+ 5·57	28·18	48·47	+ 72·00
NELLORE.																
Pennar Anicut . Government land . .	158,080	110,080	46,482	32,080	Not known.		8,823	Not known.		40,903	Not known.		...	...	...	...
Pennar Anicut . Inam land . . .	36,480	31,360	13,549	7,895			3,916			11,811			...	...	...	...
Pennar Anicut . Zemindari . . .	...	...	...	...			...			...			...	...	...	...
All other Works . Government land . .	2,149,120	1,384,320	690,110	94,577	Not known.		25,871	Not known.		120,448	Not known.		...	...	...	...
All other Works . Inam land . . .	679,040	512,000	190,098	34,584			13,641			48,225			...	...	...	...
All other Works . Zemindari . . .	1,774,080	49,920	24,590	838			448			1,286			...	...	...	...
TOTAL . Government land . .	2,307,200	1,494,400	736,592	126,657	22,218	...	34,694	...	50,599	161,351	...	28,381	− 14·95	...	...	...
TOTAL . Inam land . . .	715,520	543,360	203,647	42,479	5,959	...	17,557	657	...	60,036	6,616	...	+ 12·38	...	...	...
TOTAL . Zemindari . . .	1,774,080	*49,920	24,590	838	...	1,977	448	32	...	1,286	...	1,945	− 60·19	...	..	...
TOTAL .	4,796,800	2,087,680	964,829	169,974	26,200	...	52,699	...	49,910	222,673	...	23,710	− 9·62	31·46	29·41	− 6·51
CUDDAPAH.																
Government land	4,485,760	2,747,520	891,018	73,240	9,358	...	32,168	...	1,297	105,408	8,061	...	+ 8·28	...	...	...
Inam land	666,240	636,800	416,981	33,123	4,605	...	15,415	2,382	...	48,538	6,987	...	+ 16·81	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	5,152,000	3,384,320	1,307,999	106,363	13,963	...	47,583	1,085	...	153,946	15,048	...	+ 10·83	25·34	34·24	+ 35·12
BELLARY.																
Government land	5,621,760	2,469,760	1,785,325	88,018	12,794	...	71,357	20,370	...	159,375	33,164	...	+ 26·27	...	...	...

Inam land	1,428,480	1,408,000	684,892	34,991	4,867	...	16,679	737	82	51,670	5,522	...	+ 11·96	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,050,240	3,877,760	2,470,217	123,009	17,661	...	88,036	21,025	...	211,045	38,686	...	+ 22·44	26·84	32·81	+ 22·24
KURNOOL.																
Government land	3,458,560	2,074,880	896,370	29,605	188	...	7,634	27	...	37,239	215	...	+ ·58	...	...	...
Inam land	1,052,800	1,041,920	603,177	21,405	3,605	...	2,371	...	680	23,776	2,925	...	+ 14·02	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,511,360	3,116,800	1,499,547	51,010	3,793	...	10,005	...	653	61,015	3,140	...	+ 5·42	21·68	45·32	+ 109·04
CHINGLEPUT.																
Chembarampakum Tank — Government land	Not available.		14,820	6,092	1,523	...	7,706	...	192	13,798	1,331	...	+ 10·67	...	...	...
Chembarampakum Tank — Inam land			2,739	2,559	156	...	...	...	...	2,559	156	...	+ 6·49	...	...	...
Chembarampakum Tank — Zemindari			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Works — Government land			446,299	209,071	90,724	...	67,907	...	96,797	276,978	...	6,073	— 2·14	...	...	...
All other Works — Inam land			89,757	24,323	5,197	...	9,967	...	5,430	34,290	...	233	— ·67	...	...	...
All other Works — Zemindari			33,044	1,554	210	...	2,094	42	...	3,648	252	...	+ 7·42	...	...	...
TOTAL — Government land	1,208,960	900,480	461,119	215,163	92,247	...	75,613	...	96,989	290,776	...	4,742	— 1·60	...	...	...
TOTAL — Inam land	266,880	211,840	92,496	26,882	5,353	...	9,967	...	5,430	36,849	...	77	— ·20	...	...	...
TOTAL — Zemindari	215,680	158,720	33,044	1,554	210	...	2,094	42	...	3,648	252	...	+ 7·42	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,691,520	1,271,040	586,659	243,599	97,810	...	87,674	...	102,377	331,273	...	4,567	— 1·35	44·05	32·93	— 25·24
NORTH ARCOT.																
Palar Anicut — Government land	Not available.			31,243	5,695	...	11,052	...	4,210	42,295	1,485	...	+ 3·63	...	...	...
Palar Anicut — Inam land				3,980	220	...	2,119	884	...	6,099	1,104	...	+ 22·10	...	...	...
Palar Anicut — Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Works — Government land				152,601	24,315	...	46,763	...	3,204	199,364	21,111	...	+ 11·84	...	...	...
All other Works — Inam land				31,054	3,310	...	9,525	1,125	...	40,579	4,435	...	+ 12·27	...	...	...
All other Works — Zemindari				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL — Government land	2,323,200	1,023,360	540,574	183,844	30,010	...	57,815	...	7,414	241,659	22,596	...	+ 10·31	...	...	...
TOTAL — Inam land	228,480	188,160	92,775	35,034	3,530	...	11,644	2,009	...	46,678	5,539	...	+ 13·46	...	...	...
TOTAL — Zemindari	1,727,360	695,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,279,040	1,907,200	633,349	218,878	33,540	...	69,459	...	5,405	288,337	28,135	...	+ 10·81	38·40	40·73	+ 6·06
SOUTH ARCOT.																
Palandori Anicut — Government land	Not available.		10,216	1,610	360	...	669	182	...	2,279	542	...	+ 31·20	...	...	...
Palandori Anicut — Inam land			3,286	1,031	116	...	518	60	...	1,549	176	...	+ 12·81	...	...	...
Palandori Anicut — Zemindari			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of Venkatagiri Zemindari and Pamur Taluk of Kalahastri, for which particulars are unknown.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1877-78 AND 1878-79 IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Districts.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED: Sown from April to November 1878. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1878 to March 1879. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Year of 1878-79. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.	RAINFALL. 1877-78.	1878-79.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		Inches.	Inches.	
South Arcot—*continued.*																
All other Works . Government land . .	Not available.		948,917	238,267	32,924	...	42,711	...	19,697	280,978	13,227	...	+ 4·94	...	...	...
All other Works . Inam land . . .			75,914	23,520	8,043	...	8,781	...	3,044	32,301	4,999	...	+ 18·31	...	...	...
All other Works . Zemindari . . .			7,678	1,829	1,829	...	87	87	...	1,916	1 916	...	+ 100·00	...	...	...
Total . Government land . .	2,977,920	2,192,000	959,133	239,877	33.284	...	43,380	...	19.515	283 257	13,769	...	+ 5·10	...	...	...
Total . Inam land . . .	157,440	138,240	79,200	24,551	8,159	...	9,299	...	2,984	33,850	5,175	...	+ 18·04	...	...	...
Total . Zemindari . . .	24,320	1,088	7,678	1,829	1,829	...	87	87	...	1,916	1,916	...	+ 100 00	...	...	...
Total .	3,159,680	2,331,328	1,046,011	266,257	43,272	...	52,766	...	22,412	319,023	20,860	...	+ 6·99	45·25	36·88	— 18·49
Tanjore.																
Upper Anicut . Government land . .	Not available.		680,576	740,532	12,818	...	...	...	164	740,532	12,654	...	+ 1·73	...	...	...
Upper Anicut . Inam land . . .			96,921	96,921	730	...	...	...	...	96,921	730	...	+ ·75	...	...	...
Upper Anicut . Zemindari . . .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Anicut . Government land . .			34,669	89,126	1,985	...	27.237	797	...	116,363	2,782	...	+ 2·44	...	...	...
Lower Anicut . Inam land . . .			3,611	8,009	430	...	2,198	201	...	10,207	631	...	+ 6 58	...	...	...
Lower Anicut . Zemindari . . .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
All other Works . Government land . .			261,974	72,017	...	1,125	...	...	...	72,017	...	1,125	— 1·53	...	...	...
All other Works . Inam land . . .			153,048	55,623	...	14,581	...	...	...	55,623	...	14,581	— 20·76	...	...	...
All other Works . Zemindari . . .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . Government land . .	1,571,840	1,151,360	977,219	901,675	13,678	...	27,237	633	...	928,912	14,311	...	+ 1 56	...	...	...
Total . Inam land . . .	629,760	465,920	253,580	160,553	...	13,421	2,198	201	...	162,751	...	13,220	— 7·51	...	...	...
Total . Zemindari . . .	190,360	146,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total .	2,391,960	1,763,840	1,230,799	1,062,228	257	...	29,435	834	...	1,091,663	1,091	...	+ ·10	50·69	31·09	— 38·66
Trichinopoly.																
Other Works . Government land . .	1,636,480	1,289,600	735,366	97,914	8,304	...	67,045	...	6,759	164,959	1,545	...	+ ·94	...	...	...
Other Works . Inam land . . .	233,600	190,080	108,947	16,736	...	562	3,753	74	...	20,489	...	488	— 2·32	...	...	...
Other Works . Zemindari . . .	428,160	333,440	65,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	2,298,240	1,813,120	909,757	114,650	7,742	...	70,798	...	6,685	185,448	1,057	...	+ ·57	37·86	33·48	— 11·56

MADURA.																	
Government land	1,717,120	1,312,640	700,888	100,852	14,412	...	28,269	...	12,320	129,121	2,092	...	+ 1·64	...	...	...
Inam land	215,680	192,640	100,496	7,911	...	261	2,399	...	1,490	10,310	...	1,751	— 14·51	...	...	...
Zemindari	2,195,840	* 463,360	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,128,640	1,968,640	801,389	108,768	14,151	...	30,668	...	13,810	139,436	341	...	+ ·24	44·49	32·51	—26·92
TINNEVELLY.																	
Srivaikuntam Anicut — Government land	...	...	48,632	12,626	409	...	14,989	2,534	...	27,615	2,943	...	+ 11·92	...	...	...
Srivaikuntam Anicut — Inam land	...	...	2,378	450	18	...	647	242	...	1,097	260	...	+ 31·06	...	...	...
Srivaikuntam Anicut — Zemindari	...	...	1,117	...	...	224	613	371	...	613	147	...	+ 31·54	...	...	...
All other Works — Government land	...	...	1,021,155	86,591	2,345	...	137,286	...	30,655	223,877	...	28,310	— 11·22	...	...	...
All other Works — Inam land	...	...	158,933	6,369	...	269	11,156	...	1,504	17,525	...	1,773	— 9·18	...	...	...
All other Works — Zemindari	...	...	539,621	6,075	...	644	8,935	...	1,489	15,010	...	2,133	— 12·44	...	...	...
TOTAL — Government land	1,924,661	1,485,030	1,069,787	99,217	2,754	...	152,275	...	28,121	251,492	...	25,367	— 9·16	...	...	...
TOTAL — Inam land	264,765	232,492	161,311	6,819	...	251	11,803	...	1,262	18,622	...	1,513	— 7·51	...	...	...
TOTAL — Zemindari	928,916	749,464	540,738	6,075	...	868	9,548	...	1,118	15,623	...	1,986	— 11·27	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,118,342	2,466,986	1,771,836	112,111	1,635	...	173,626	...	30,501	285,737	...	28,866	— 9·11	47·18	25·53	—45·88
COIMBATORE.																	
Government land	3,666,960	3,112,320	2,017,929	81,571	...	5,514	18,758	...	32	100,329	...	5,546	— 5·23	...	...	...
Inam land	314,880	311,040	238,561	9,731	...	1,108	2,564	1,059	...	12,295	..	49	— ·39	...	...	...
Zemindari	94,080	86,400	78,880	138	138	...	...	...	...	138	138	...	+ 100·00	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,075,920	3,509,760	2,335,370	91,440	...	6,484	21,322	1,027	...	112,762	...	5,457	— 4·61	30·16	27·37	—9·25
SALEM.																	
Government land	2,709,120	1,738,880	1,018,419	74,751	15,007	...	41,557	...	1,292	116,308	13,715	...	+ 13·36	...	...	...
Inam land	233,600	185,600	136,935	8,552	188	...	2,119	231	...	10,671	419	...	+ 4·08	...	...	...
Zemindari	889,600	551,040	290,711	453	61	...	233	...	...	686	61	...	+ 9·76	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,832,320	2,475,520	1,446,065	83,756	15,256	...	43,909	...	1,061	127,665	14,195	...	+ 12·50	35·55	37·77	+6·24
TOTAL ANICUTS — Government land	Not available.			1,322,340	7,011	...	95,606	2,839	...	1,417,946	9,850	...	+ ·69	...	...	...
TOTAL ANICUTS — Inam land				301,146	...	9,077	15,330	3,843	...	316,476	...	5,234	— 1·62	...	...	...
TOTAL ANICUTS — Zemindari				115,775	...	14,719	6,095	1,632	...	121,870	...	13,087	— 9·69	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,739,261	...	16,785	117,031	8,314	...	1,856,292	...	8,471	— ·45	...	...	...

* Exclusive of Ramnad and Sivaganga Zemindaris, for which particulars are unknown.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1877-78 AND 1878-79 IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS—*concluded.*

Districts.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1878. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1878 to March 1879. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Year of 1878-79. Total Area.	In comparison with 1877-78. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.	RAINFALL. 1877-78.	1878-79.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		Inches.	Inches.	
Total of other Works: Government land	Not available.			1,634,711	244,966	...	610,113	...	155,610	2,244,824	89,356	...	+ 4·14	...	...	...
Total of other Works: Inam land				405,652	27,799	...	104,518	...	6,721	510,170	21,078	...	+ 4·30	...	...	...
Total of other Works: Zemindari				50,644	13,986	...	13,475	...	1,012	64,119	12,974	...	+ 25·36	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	2,091,007	286,751	...	728,106	...	163,343	2,819,113	123,408	...	+ 4·58	...	...	...
Grand Total, including Anicuts and other Works: Government land	44,226,501	26,784,230	15,157,823	2,957,051	274,195	...	705,719	...	203,370	3,662,770	70,825	...	+ 1·97	...	...	...
Grand Total, including Anicuts and other Works: Inam land	7,933,885	7,176,492	3,998,355	706,798	24,681	...	119,848	...	2,221	826,646	22,460	...	+ 2·79	...	...	...
Grand Total, including Anicuts and other Works: Zemindari	24,681,516	6,413,912	1,381,748	166,419	...	2,710	19,570	652	...	185,989	...	2,058	— 1·09	...	...	...
Total	76,841,902	40,374,634	20,537,926	3,830,268	296,166	...	845,137	...	204,939	4,675,405	91,227	...	+ 1·99	34·69	40·17	+ 15·79

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

J. MULLINS, *Col., R.E.,*

Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF OF 1880-81 UP TO 31st JULY 1880.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 1880. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·62	3073·6	1030·4	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	17,230	9·08	23·43	Cotton ...	19,916	2042·56 cubic feet per second entered the Bari Doab Canal, of which 1847·40 cubic feet per second were utilized. There is a slight increase in the area irrigated compared with that of the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·72		378·7	...	...	Amritsar ...	36,978	7·32	12·80	Rice ...	17,738	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·00	2·35		438·3	...	...	Lahore ...	41,082	7·16	9·50	Sugarcane ...	11,067	
											Others ...	46,569	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	1847·4	...	...	.....	95,290	...	...	.....	95,290	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	2552·65	...	...	.....	92,777	...	...	.....	92,777	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	1·91	2,546	...	...	267,228 karis, balis, &c., 6,220 mds. fuel, and 18,967 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	561	13·66	12·48	Cotton ...	39,171	The volume entering the Canal at Dadupur was 880 cubic feet per second. A large amount of drainage also entered between Dadupur and Rer. 378 cubic feet passed off at the Budha Khera Escape and 101 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Tail Escape.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·35		418			Karnál ...	20,355	9·87	15·44	Rice ...	19,066	
Hánsi do.	9·00	6·65		554			Delhi ...	14,904	8·00	13·50	Sugarcane ...	25,954	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	5·80		199			Rohtak ...	21,914	6·25	7·75	Others ...	9,830	
							Hissár ...	22,954	4·50	3·00	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	12,784	...	13·50	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	223	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	326	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	1,171	...	267,228	.....	94,021	...	...	.....	94,021	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,338	...	215,441	.....	147,691	...	...	.....	147,691	There is a large decrease in irrigated area compared with the corresponding period of last year. This decrease is said to be due to settlement operations and early heavy rains.
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	16,500	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	43,500	4·05	2·90			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	148,664	2·13	1·70			
Mozaffargarh Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	45,931	0·93	·23			
							Mozaffargarh ...	144,584	1·93	35			Exclusive of Mozaffargarh which was not in last year's return, the area irrigated was 254,595 acres which shows an increase of 45,325 acres.
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	399,179	...	...	.....	399,179	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	209,270	...	...	.....	209,270	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	1,056	8·00	13·50	Cotton ...	26	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	133	14·20	5·30	Rice ...	148	
											Sugarcane ...	964	
											Others ...	51	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,189	...	...	.....	1,189	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	228	...	...	.....	228	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	189,311	...	...	.....	189,311	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	240,468	...	...	.....	240,468	

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first five months of the official year 1880-81, and of the nine preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																		YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.			
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72 . .	...	...	42,20	...	...	19,34	...	...	1,40	...	...	12,97	...	...	10,93	...	...	86,84	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	...	...	42,83	...	...	19,20	...	...	1,74	...	...	11,67	...	...	19,68	...	...	95,12	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	...	...	39,15	...	...	17,89	...	...	1,24	...	...	13,33	...	...	16,34	...	...	87,95	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	...	...	41,35	...	...	20,72	...	...	1,34	...	...	13,04	...	...	13,61	...	...	90,06	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	37,53	6,67	44,20	19,57	3,37	22,94	87	85	1,72	7,90	6,24	14,14	3,26	16,41	19,67	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	31,54	4,83	36,37	17,13	48	17,61	82	9	91	8,02	3,81	11,83	4,14	11,82	15,96	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	38,94	4,94	43,88	20,58	49	21,07	1,22	15	1,37	5,52	73	6,25	4,34	9,24	13,58	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	33,12	5,65	38,77	18,57	85	19,42	1,01	10	1,11	6,57	1,80	8,37	5,98	11,94	17,92	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	29,34	3,39	32,73	16,40	80	17,20	1,54	8	1,62	5,79	2,12	7,91	5,32	15,59	20,91	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	28,77	4,02	32,79	20,76	71	21,47	2,19	9	2,28	6,38	4,17	10,55	5,09	16,59	21,68	63,19	25,58	88,77	1880-81.

N. B.—1. Collections for the years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, the returns not distinguishing refunds separately.
2. The figures for British Burma for 1880-81 include collections at Mergui for April to July only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th September 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF AUGUST 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1418 AND 1419 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Assam.	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 3	19 4	19 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	
	Cachar	11 2	9 6	8 14	16 0	13 5	10 10	17 12	14 8	8 14	20 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	12 4	9 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 14	8 10	8 3	
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	7 8	20 0	16 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	100 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	12 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 5	5 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 8	80 0	90 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 8	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	...	3 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1880-81, UP TO 31st JULY 1880.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 1880. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	316	29,891	31,064
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	...	37,901	44,080
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	944	48,966	56,626
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	...	50,868	61,709
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	640	60,070	70,232
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	67	40,269	50,526
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	...	59,764	59,375
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	1,967	327,729	373,612
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	93	6,495	...
Lower Ganges. Kasganj	...	...	...	...	...	5,966
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	112	12,183	3,923
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	205	18,678	9,889
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	449	54,818	78,967
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	199	18,105	14,458
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	18,936	17,479
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	5,534	987
Pún	...	...	...	...	1,251	5,695
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	30	19
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	69	300
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	445,150	501,406

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1880.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	14,747	826	9,336	361	113	174	1,715	27,272	23·1	17·1
Muzaffarnagar	33,375	1,844	14,085	999	114	362	1,479	52,258	17·3	15·8
Meerut	60,305	10,387	6,096	4,639	702	566	1,387	84,082	21·7	13·7
Bulandshahr	8,666	40,603	49	5,671	1,440	314	1,375	58,118	19·0	12·4
Aligarh	845	35,297	405	3,834	2,555	36	1,493	44,465	7·8	12·0
Muttra	563	2,832	1	4,226	81	5	659	8,367	4·8	14·7
Agra	382	3,934	...	1,348	189	38	1,198	7,089	8·4	13·5
Etah	2,295	16,667	285	1,003	1,576	127	1,188	23,141	6·4	11·8
Mainpuri	2,892	18,977	200	250	1,351	43	705	24,418	9·1	14·8
Fatehgarh	2,152	10,982	103	25	241	31	258	13,792	11·2	16·9
Etáwah	3,929	27,336	48	13	358	55	540	32,279	9·1	12·7
Cawnpore	5,561	30,956	1,365	...	634	...	2,229	40,745	4·6	11·6
Delhi	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	9·0	14·1
Gurgaon	435	247	4	1,983	8	16	609	3,302	6·0	14·9
Dehra Dún	857	...	4,275	...	...	3	399	5,534	39·9	38·3
Bijnor	1,217	...	33	...	...	...	1	1,251	19·6	17·6
Tarái	760	...	1,234	...	...	...	...	1,994	19·4	24·7
Pilibhit	5,050	...	315	...	...	...	19	5,384	27·8	25·6
Bareilly	3,433	251	7,833	...	...	...	41	11,558	12·8	22·9
Jhánsi	18	1	...	10	...	...	1	30	13·0	13·0
Hamírpur	40	...	29	...	...	...	...	69	7·5	16·6
Total	147,522	201,140	45,696	24,364	9,362	1,770	15,296	445,150	...	...
Total for the same period last year	167,359	193,058	55,249	39,260	22,804	6,634	17,042	501,406	...	...
Increase	...	8,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	19,837	...	9,553	14,896	13,442	4,864	1,746	56,256	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume passing through Solani aqueduct . . . . . 3,284 (Cubic feet per second.)

Jani escape	172	
Kot "	186	
Cawnpore tail	292	
Ditto escapes	572	
Etáwah "	513	
Ditto tail	3	
Deduct drainage water	371	
		1,317
Net consumption		1,967

Bulandshahr division reports—No irrigation this month owing to plentiful and well-distributed rainfall.

Lower Ganges Canal— 744

Nadrai escape	586	
Kásganj "	193	
Less drainage	240	
		539
Net consumption		205

Eastern Jumna Canal— 587

Entering canal		
Leaving "	1	
Khair escape	100	
Gokulpur "	37	
		138
Net consumption		449

Eastern Jumna Canal states that the canal was closed from 13th to 25th on account of breach at Naigaon dam.

Agra Canal— 903

Entering canal		
Bata escape	443	
Kitam "	257	
Jarua "	4	
		704
Net consumption		199

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st August 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1880.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	214	...	3,510	...	3,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	332	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar or mixed grain	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	854	...	560	...	1,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	345	...	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	475	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,905	...	4,070	...	5,975	...	...	...	475	...	475	...
Cotton	...	...	715	...	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	17	...	2,652	...	2,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	606	...	9,821	...	10,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	1,067	...	159	...	1,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	19,561	...	52,861	...	72,422	...	11,288	...	...	...	11,288	...
Miscellaneous goods	2,404	...	6,842	...	9,246	...	700	...	1,862	...	2,562	...
Firewood	1,400	...	18,885	...	20,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	337	6,740	6,679	133,580	7,016	140,320	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	120	120	21,077	21,239	21,197	21,359	...	...	500	...	500	...
Miscellaneous timber	494	988	...	...	494	988	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	27,911	7,848	123,761	154,819	151,672	162,667	11,988	...	2,837	...	14,825	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	11,195	6,645	56,259	103,394	67,454	110,039	22,700	...	2,602	...	25,302	...
Increase	16,716	1,203	67,502	51,425	84,218	52,628	...	...	235	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,712	...	...	...	10,477	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,498	5,618	903	529
Ton mileage	344,696	518,866	77,997	61,175
Value of goods . Rs.	1,19,916	1,67,322	11,860	14,844
Number of passengers	60	62	*Nil*	

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st August 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again been general during the week; it was specially abundant in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Hyderabad, and the Central India States. In British Burma and Assam prospects continue satisfactory. Moderate rain in Bengal and intervals of sunny weather have been very favourable for the crops; and the autumn harvesting has commenced. In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg prospects remain fair; in some places in Madras crops have been harvested with an average outturn. In Bombay rain has been general and plentiful; prospects have much improved throughout the Presidency as well as in Sind, where the Indus is rising. In Hyderabad and Berar also good rain has fallen, with much benefit to the crops. In the Central Provinces rain was fairly general, though limited in the Satpura districts; prospects are now satisfactory. General, and in parts heavy, rain fell in Central India and Rajputana; and though more is required in a few places, on the whole prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the crops had already been injured to some extent by drought, good rain has fallen in all but the south-eastern districts, and has gone far to relieve anxiety. There were slight showers in most districts of the Punjab; and prospects are fair, except in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar divisions, where the rainfall has been insufficient.

Prospects are now either good or fair in most parts of the Empire, though more rain is still required, particularly in portions of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab. The long break has injured the crops in many places, but the favourable rain which has fallen during the past fortnight has lessened or removed the apprehensions of drought and scarcity that were felt in some provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 15th)—		
Bellary ...	2·66 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; *ragi* harvested in one taluk, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·79 (average of nine stations).	More rain wanted, chiefly for tanks.
Ganjam ...	1·58 (average of eleven stations).	
Kistna ...	2·25 (average of eleven stations).	Dry crops doing well; 2·5 feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	4·43 (average of eleven stations).	Crops good; *ragi, gingelly,* &c., harvested, outturn half.
Coimbatore ...	1·22 (average of fifteen stations).	Dry crops suffering from want of rain in portions of five taluks; harvest of *cholum, ragi, cumboo,* and sugarcane in four taluks; outturn of *cholum* poor, others average; wet crops fair.
Tanjore ...	1·41 (average of thirteen stations).	Rivers 1½ to 6 feet; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, *cholum, cumboo,* and *ragi* in Tanjore and Nannilam, outturn above average in Nannilam.
Madura ...	1·36 (average of ten stations).	*Ragi* harvested in three taluks, *cumboo* in one, paddy in one, yield below average.
Malabar ...	1·34 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting of first crops commenced in eight taluks, crops above average; rain wanted for second crops.
Travancore ...	·74	*General Remarks.*—Prospects generally fair.
Bombay—(Sept. 15th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Rain general; 3·64 in Kurrachee.	River on 13th, 12 feet 11 inches, last year same date 15¾ feet; *kharif* crops coming into ear; recent rain will do much good; harvesting of early crops commenced at Mirpur Batoro; fever in five, cattle-disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	1·44 (average of all talukas).	Prospects of *kharif* crops much better, owing to fall of rain in all talukas; fever of mild type in four talukas; river risen greatly during the week, and there is hope of a further rise.
Ahmedabad ...	3·75	Total rainfall 26·31; crops excellent; public health generally good.
Baroda ...	3·78	Total rainfall 34·82; prospects generally good; rain in Okhamandal has revived hopes of a harvest; health generally good.
Surat ...	4·19; fall general	Total rainfall 31·91; crops promising.
Násik ...	Good rain throughout district.	Crops revived; prices improving; public health generally good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	11·54; rain every day during week.	Total to date 56·73, being 6·89 below average; abnormal temperature *nil* till the 10th, afterwards 2° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly, except on 8th, when it was from south-west; strong wind from 10th to 12th; thunder and lightning on 11th.
Poona ...	Maximum in Poona, 4·71; minimum in Junnar, 1·05; rain general throughout the district.	Average prices *bajri* 24-3, *jowari* 29-12; in Poona *bajri* 25-12, *jowari* 28-11; crops reviving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmednagar ...	6·70 at Rahuri; 5·54 at Newasa; 5·20 at Sangamner; 4·40 at Nagar; 3·80 at Karjat; 3·02 at Akola; 2·95 at Parner; 2·69 at Sheogaon; 2·11 at Shrigonda; 1·64 at Kopargaon; 1·28 at Waimkhed.	Prospects much improved; *kharif* crops quite safe where they exist; rain sufficient for sowing of *rabi* and for growth of grass.
Sholapur ...	4·86	Total rainfall 24·89; good fall throughout the district; prospects of crops much improved; public health good.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report received.
Kanara ...	.....	No report received.
Rajkot ...	4·22	Total rainfall 17·34; state of crops much improved by last rain prospects promising; price of grain stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain general throughout the Presidency; river rising and prospects improved in Sind; prospects also much improved in Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Mahratta Country, and excellent in Guzerat.
Bengal—(Sept. 15th)—		
Chittagong ...	5·47; heavy rain on 13th.	Weather fine, with a very strong sun; average yield of early rice expected; sowing of winter rice continues; prospects good; prices have risen somewhat; cattle-disease and cholera in some parts.
Dacca ...	1·98	Harvesting of early rice nearly completed, yield full average; jute being harvested, yield expected to be average; prospects of late rice and sugarcane promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·87	Harvesting of early rice and jute nearly finished, outturn above average; prospects of late rice and sugarcane generally very promising; fever prevailing.
Moorshedabad ...	1·14	Paddy seedlings thriving well; public health generally good, except isolated cases of fever.
Rajshahye ...	·28	Cutting of early rice nearly completed, average outturn expected; condition of late rice good; fever prevalent in Rampur Beauleah town.
Burdwan ...	·95	Weather hot; early rice harvest fair; condition of late rice good.
Rungpore ...	·36	Weather sultry; prospects of crops favourable; jute being cut, outturn fair; seasonal fever prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	·38	Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting going on; autumn crops being reaped, outturn good; public health good.
Purneah ...	·14	Autumn crops nearly all harvested, result fair; transplanting nearly finished; rivers subsiding; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	·18	Rice prospects good; reaping of autumn crops going on.
Durbhunga ...	·24	Weather clear and close; condition of crops good; much of paddy submerged by late flood replanted; manufacture of indigo from second cuttings going on; prices stationary; fever prevalent to some extent.
Hazáribágh ...	·38	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crop good, but more rain wanted; autumn crop being harvested, outturn excellent; food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·94	Prospects of crops excellent; early rice being reaped; late rice planted out; cholera still reported.
		General Remarks.—Moderate rain all over Province during week and intervals of sunny weather have been most favourable for all crops; more rain required in Palamow and Hazáribágh; early rice harvest nearly completed, crop fair average; jute and millets being cut, generally with prospect of average outturn; late rice and sugarcane very promising everywhere, except in a few localities where previous excessive rain has done some damage; seasonal fever prevalent in some places, otherwise public health good; cholera still reported in Cuttack, and small-pox in Pooree and south of Balasore.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 14th)	·2	Weather cloudy, hot and close; rice rapidly drying up; health good; prices rising; wheat 16, barley 25, and gram 19 seers.
Allahabad („ „)	·5 (average)	More rain wanted, complaints as to crops being general; slight cholera in interior; wheat 19½ seers, coarse cleaned rice 17 13/16 seers, unhusked rice 27⅝ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	Rain general; heavy on 11th; 3·0 at Bansgaon.	Rain has done much good; crops everywhere thriving; coarse rice 22 seers; new *bhaddoi* paddy 1 maund and 18 seers, wheat 23, gram 32, and barley 1 maund and 18 seers; all prices falling.
Jhánsi (Sept. 15th)	·8 (average of three parganas); *nil.* at north.	Except in north, prospects much brighter; prices falling; wheat 19½, gram 24, rice 11, and bajra 25 seers; health good.
Agra („ 14th)	Timely rain, averaging 1·1, throughout district between 9th and 12th.	Prospects improving; green crops generally thriving; fever continues; wheat and gram 18 seers, barley, bajra, and *makka* 22½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Bareilly (Sept. 15th)	Heavy showers between 9th and 12th; 2·4 average of district; 4·2 at Baheri; ·9 at Mirganj.	Prospects much improved; maize and early rice much injured by drought, except in Baheri; late *kharif* now promises fairly; sugarcane good, common wheat 20, unhusked rice 13, and gram 21 seers and 4 chittacks; health generally good, still some cholera reported.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain throughout the district; 2·2 at Meerut on the 12th.	Prospects much improved; health fair; cattle-disease disappearing; cheapest wheat 18½ seers, barley 27 seers, gram 22½ seers, *arhar* 23 seers.
Kumaun („ 14th)	Good rain	Rice and early millets being reaped, outturn of latter good; wheat 12, rice 10, and millets 12 seers; fever prevalent.
Lucknow („ 15th)	1·6 at Sadr; 2·3 at Malihabad; 1·6 at Mohanlalganj.	Barley 30 seers; rain opportune, but more wanted.
Partabgarh ...	.....	Report not received.
Sitapur (Sept. 15th)	·1 at Sadr on 9th, ·4 on 10th, 1·6 on 11th; ·3 at Biswan on 10th, 2·2 on 11th; 2·6 at Misrikh on 11th; 3·9 at Sidhauli on 11th.	Wind east; weather cloudy; agricultural prospects much improved; wheat 22½, barley 31, gram 28, paddy 28, coarse rice 16, *gojai* 28, and *juar* 16 seers; the crops have been benefited elsewhere; prospects are not flourishing; a portion of the rice crops has been damaged beyond recall; *sawan*, *makra*, and *kakun* have ripened in parts, and are being cut; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	Crops have suffered considerably; rain sufficient for *rabi* sowings, but more rain urgently wanted; wheat 18 to 20, barley 27 to 30, gram 23 to 27, and rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in all but the south-eastern districts; prospects much improved; prices falling slightly; general health good, but fever is still prevalent in Agra and Kumaun, and cholera continues in Bareilly.
Punjab— (Sept. 14th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; an average eight-anna crop is expected; prices show an upward tendency; health of district good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, but no rain; prospects of *kharif* crop gloomy, but prices are stationary.
Umballa ...	1·0	The autumn crop has improved by the late rainfall; prices however have an upward tendency; health fair.
Jullundur ...	·3	Crops are poor, and prices show an upward tendency; health of district good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops on unirrigated lands are suffering from short rainfall, but prices remain steady.
Ferozepore ...	1·1	*Kharif* crops require more rain, but prices remain steady.
Siálkot ...	·2	Harvest prospects are good; grain is now being sown; prices are steady.
Ráwalpindi ...	4·5	Crops had suffered from previous drought, and prices show an upward tendency.
Pesháwar ...	·3	Harvest prospects poor, but prices remain steady.
Mooltan ...	·3	Agricultural prospects favourable; sugarcane being pressed; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·41	Crops promising; health fair.
		General Remarks.—The prospects in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions are unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall, but in most of the other districts there has been improvement from the recent falls of rain.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 15th)	1·7	Frequent heavy showers; safety of wet crops assured; ground being prepared for winter sowing; prospects more favourable; prices—rice 11-8, wheat 14-8, and *jowar* 17 seers per rupee; fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	1·6	Weather fine; prospects of rain and cotton crops good; rice 15 and wheat 19 seers per rupee; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	4·75	Crops promise well; rice 11½, wheat 21½, and *jowar* 31 seers; small-pox and cattle-disease continue.
Seonì ...	·56	Hot, cloudy; prospects fair; rice 16 and wheat 17 seers.
Hoshangabad (Sept. 15th)	1·22	Cotton and *jowar* good; other crops fair; small-pox decreasing; wheat 16, rice 9 9/16, and *jowar* 25 seers.
Raipur („ 11th)	2·59	Heavy rain during early part of week; clouds still hanging about; prospects of crops improved; *kodo* and cotton injured by excessive rain; cattle-disease prevalent; rice 23 seers.
Sambalpur („ 9th)	2·66	Showers daily, with occasional sunshine; rice doing well; dry rice being cut, yield good; transplanting continues; sowing of winter crops begun; cotton in drained land doing well; cholera abating.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been fairly general, though limited in the Satpura districts; *kharif* and cotton generally doing well, and weather favourable for *rabi* ploughing; health on the whole good; cholera abating in Sambalpur, but fever and small-pox prevalent in Jubbulpore and Saugor; cattle-disease continues in several districts; prices falling or stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Sept. 15th)—		
Akyab ...	1·38	Total rainfall 175·69; public health good; crops excellent; weather most favourable; cattle-disease somewhat on the increase in two townships, elsewhere very slight.
Rangoon ...	1·93	Total rainfall 80·20; public health good.
Bassein ...	2·28	Total rainfall 84·02; public health good; cattle-disease in one township; slight change in weather; wind more easterly; rain less continuous; agricultural prospects good.
Prome ...	1·37	Total rainfall 41·41; slight cholera here and there, otherwise public health good; crops proceeding.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·65	Total rainfall 116·18; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Toungoo ...	2·66	Total rainfall 71·03; public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships; some paddy land damaged by floods and hill cultivation rather poor, otherwise prospects favourable.
		General Remarks.—Excepting cattle-disease, which exists in several districts, public health generally good; crop prospects favourable; river reported falling; no more danger of floods.
Assam—(Sept. 15th)—		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Some rain wanted; *sali* transplanting nearly completed.
Sylhet ...	3·36	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	·1	Weather extremely warm; transplanting of *sali* crop continues, but rain wanted; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee; tea doing well; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·35	Weather getting cool; transplanting *sali* all done; ploughing for pulse.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 15th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·16	Fall of rain general; crops in good condition, except in Kolar; prospects favourable; coffee crop in Coorg small; cattle-disease abating; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	2·75	
Mercara ...	3·84	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 15th)—		
Amráoti ...	2·56; rain general	Prospects much improved.
Akola ...	3·41	All crops have been generally benefited by the rain.
Hyderabad ...	2·0	Rain benefiting crops; ground being prepared for *rabi* sowings; ague prevalent in some places; prices stationary.
Central India States—(Sept. 15th)—		
Indore ...	4·87	Prospects in Malwa good; rain wanted in Bandelkhand and Gwalior.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·31	Weather seasonable; cholera continuing slightly; prospects not satisfactory; rain much wanted.
Sutna ...	·66	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	3·39	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·17	Crops good; average outturn expected.
Goona ...	2·72	Prospects and health favourable.
Bhopal ...	2·95	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Ágar ...	4·4	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Nowgong ...	·88	Health fair; agricultural prospects improving; more rain needed.
Mánpur ...	7·0	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 15th)	1·0	Partial and occasional showers; close, with occasional clouds, but generally clear.
Sirohi („ 12th)	1·3	Tanks and wells fairly full; malarious fever beginning; crops favourable; cloudy and sultry, looks like more rain.
Marwar („ 10th)	Partial rains throughout.	Nine months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; clouds; rain still much needed, and if it delays will prove quite damaging; crops withering; poor outturn expected; prices fluctuating rapidly.
Meywar („ „)	4·43	Tanks and wells full; fever less; crops good; prospects much improved by timely rain.
Harowtee („ 11th)	·34 in Deoli; 1·43 in Tonk; 1·12 in Shahpura.	Rain general and beneficial; prices fallen; health excellent.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	2·94	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 15th)	1·67	Showers very partial; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1·84	Prospects greatly improved.
Bhurtpore („ 14th)	1·3	Crops suffering; grass spoilt; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	·42 (average)	More rain expected; prospects much improved.
Nepal—(Sept. 7th)—		
Katmandú ...	2·41	Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st August 1880, 51·57; sky overcast during the week, and light rain constantly falling.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 10th September 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT introduced the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Aitchison and Colvin and the Mover. He said that in asking for leave to introduce the Bill he had proposed to defer the detailed consideration of its provisions until the time came for introducing it; he would therefore preface his present motion with such remarks as seemed necessary; but the Bill was a short one, and what he had to say would be brief also.

The main object of Census-legislation was of course to bring into proper relations with each other the enumerators and the enumerated, that is, to give to the former suitable powers for counting, and to require from the latter reasonable facilities for being counted. Accordingly, the Bill was occupied mainly with these two subjects, or rather two branches of the same subject. Section 3 of the Bill began by declaring that a Census-officer was—

"any person appointed by the Local Government, by name or in virtue of his office, to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area."

He (MR. GRANT) feared that there had been an omission here. In many parts of India, notably in Bengal, the census of 1871 was conducted very largely by the aid of unpaid and unofficial persons, and it would be impossible to expect any Government to appoint by name every single member of an enumerating staff numbering perhaps thousands. The system was, however, one to which every legal facility should certainly be given, for it was said to have worked admirably in Bengal. By choosing the more influential and respectable residents in villages to conduct the enumeration, the risk of fraud had been reduced to a minimum, and a feeling of confidence had been established among the people which went far to guarantee them against unreasonable panics. On this subject the Superintendent of the Bengal census wrote—

"The experiment undoubtedly was a hazardous one, but the event has proved that the anticipations of Government on this score were not unfounded. The office of Enumerator has for the most part been sought after and coveted, many of those who were passed over or rejected having represented the circumstance to the District Officer as a griev-

And he added—

"Public confidence was at once restored when it was seen that each village through its representatives was left to make its own return."

It would therefore be for the Select Committee to determine whether this section should not be extended by authorizing the Local Governments to delegate their powers to such person or persons as they might think fit. Provision having thus been made for the selection and appointment of Enumerators, sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 described the powers of Census-officers and the liabilities imposed on the people for the purpose of carrying out the work of enumeration. Section 6 empowered the Magistrate of a district to call upon all landholders, farmers and others to give assistance to the Census-officer. The history of past censuses gave us no reason to anticipate anything like active opposition; and, as in nearly every part of India at least one census had been taken, it might be hoped that the enumeration would no longer be so formidable and strange an operation to the people as it undoubtedly had been at first. But over so large an area, and among so timid a people, it was scarcely possible to hope that some unreasonable panics should not occur, and therefore it was desirable to give Census-officers every reasonable aid which the law could provide.

The history of the census of 1871 in Bengal gave a very good account of the kind of panics to which the people were liable at such times. The most common ground of apprehension was that the census was a mere preliminary to fresh taxation, and this feeling made itself manifest, not only in Bengal, but in all parts of India, except in Burma, where the people paid a poll-tax already and therefore had nothing more to fear on that account. Another very general impression was that men were being counted in order to be enlisted in the army, though the same feeling which led members of the unwarlike races of Bengal to dread military service might have put it into their heads to reflect that they would not be much valued as soldiers. A similar story got about with regard to women, who believed that they were to be taken as wives for soldiers, though it must have been pretty generally known that the wives of European soldiers were not generally taken from among the daughters of the soil. But it was unnecessary to look for the reasons of perfectly unreasoning panics, and, indeed, in this instance the apprehension was a very real one; for in Oudh many girls were hidden away for fear of being captured. An even more exaggerated and fantastic form of the same legend gained currency in one district of Bengal, where it was rumoured that all marriageable girls were to be taken down to Calcutta, there to be made over to some General Sáhib whose name had not transpired; and he found that even Her Gracious Majesty herself had not been altogether spared; for she had been credited with sending for a number of young virgins, to fan her in what was apparently supposed to be the hot climate of England. But the most absurd rumour of all was one which obtained circulation in Travancore, where it was believed that a compact had been entered into between the Mahárájá and the Viceroy that the Mahárájá should supply a certain percentage of his subjects to be given to a monster whose food was human flesh and blood, and who, in return,—so we were told—evacuated large quantities of gold bullion.

Every attempt had, of course, been made to explain the real objects of the census, but he fancied that in many cases the official explanations had been found too prosaic to make their way home. In the Central Provinces Report, for instance, he read that one of the Census-officers, finding it perfectly hopeless to obtain credence for his explanations, tried the effect of invention, and gave out that the Czar having boasted of the number of his subjects, Queen Victoria determined to show that she had still more, and with this object instituted a census. This explanation seemed not only to have been accepted by his auditors, but to have spread through the country, and to have given very general satisfaction.

Section 9 provided that—

"Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census."

This authority had been conveyed in somewhat wide terms, and it was certainly one which was liable to be misused, and which, therefore, should be carefully watched in its exercise. It was, however, impossible in a legislative enactment of this kind to tie down the executive very closely; and it would rest with the administrative authorities to see that the powers thus given were not abused. It was obvious that a census could not be properly taken unless the Enumerator had the power of going into houses and verifying the returns for himself; and, indeed, in Madras the returns of two districts had been largely vitiated by attempts to dispense with personal enquiry. In these cases, however, the blame lay, not with the householders, but with the Enumerators themselves, who were mostly high Bráhmans and feared to incur defilement by going into the houses of low-caste people. They had therefore contented themselves with throwing the census-papers over the walls of the enclosures, and the result was that the number of women enumerated in these two districts, Bellary and Caddapah, was very disproportionate to that of men; and the census-returns were, of course, comparatively valueless.

In section 10 a penalty was provided for misconduct on the part of Census-officers. There was no reason to suppose from past experience that this provision would be very generally required,—more particularly if, as in Bengal, the people were encouraged to count themselves; but where, as in Oudh, it was found necessary to let loose on the country a swarm of men on low pay, and selected for no qualification except the power of reading and writing, it was unreasonable to suppose that so good an opportunity would not be taken of reaping a harvest. It would be observed that this section was intended to meet cases for which the Penal Code did not provide, and therefore all that the law could do to check such abuses had been done.

Section 12, the last section of the Bill, provided that—

"no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding."

That provision was inserted in consequence of a suggestion made by the Secretary of State, who had been informed that, in former censuses, inconvenience had been caused by such records having been called for by Courts of Justice.

MR. GRANT had nothing more to say on the details of the Bill. As it stood it might be regarded as little more than a mere sketch, to be filled in, if necessary, by the suggestions which he hoped to obtain from Local Governments and the Select Committee. Fortunately, past experience showed that no elaborate system of restriction would be needed for the purposes of enumeration. What had really to be overcome was, not a spirit of opposition, but ignorance and timidity, and that could best be met by sensible, sympathetic and conciliatory administration.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT presumed that, if the Bill passed, the Home Department would issue a circular pointing out the mode in which the powers under the Bill were to be exercised.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT replied in the affirmative.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES remarked that section 9 seemed to require an addition providing for cases of zanánas, as was done both by the Criminal Procedure Code, section 384, and the Code of Civil Procedure, section 271. As the section now stood, although the words "reasonable access" were used, there was, in his opinion, nothing to prevent a Census-officer from forcing his way without notice into an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, did not appear in public. This was certainly not intended.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that that was a matter which certainly ought to be provided for.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR inquired if there was no provision for persons who accepted schedules to be filled in, to oblige them to fill them in accurately. The Bill empowered the Census-officer to ask questions, but it did not oblige the person who took the Census-paper to fill it in correctly.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that section 8 obliged persons to answer such questions as were put to them by the Census-officer.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that that was different from filling up a return.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had suggested the insertion of a clause to the effect indicated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; there were clauses like it in recent Acts of Parliament relating to censuses; but he understood that it had been deliberately omitted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT explained that the reason was that the ordinary enumeration would be conducted by Census-officers and Enumerators appointed by Government, and that people would only be allowed to fill up their own schedules as a special privilege. It was, therefore, not thought necessary to provide penalties on this account; but if they were found necessary they could, of course, be added.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS remarked that in Bombay and large towns, when a census was taken, the forms were merely left at houses and the people asked to fill them in and return them.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT observed that provision had been made for private enumeration in the Bombay rules; but, as he had said before, such enumeration would only be allowed to persons qualified and willing to undertake it. Of course, if that system were largely extended, it might be necessary to impose penalties on persons declining to fill up schedules, as suggested by Sir Robert Egerton.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the point was worthy of consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT agreed with His Excellency and said that it would be considered by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PEGU AND SITTANG CANAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. AITCHISON introduced the Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary to its maintenance, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Colvin and Grant and the Mover. He said that when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill he gave a brief description of the clauses which it was proposed to insert in the Bill, so that he had very little now to add. The Bill was based on the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act of 1873, and the preliminary provisions,—those relating to the levy of tolls, and those giving power to enter upon private lands, subject to payment of compensation for any damage done—did not seem to call for any explanation. Sections 14 to 17, however, appeared to call for some remark. Those gave to the executive officers in charge of the canal the power to obtain forced labour and to take materials for the use of the canal. The power was, no doubt, an unusual one, but there were precedents for it both in the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, the Burma Embankment Act and elsewhere.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES observed that Act I of 1858 legalised, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, compulsory labour for the prevention of mischief by inundation, and provided for such labour on certain works of irrigation.

The Hon'ble MR. AITCHISON continued :—

It was a power which would not have been taken had there not existed a real necessity for it—a necessity arising from the fact that in Burma there were often very sudden and heavy floods by which the canal and its embankments were liable to be very seriously breached to the danger of life, and great damage both to public and private property. The population on the banks of the canal was scanty, and the disposition of the Burmese was such that very often people might not be disposed to move even to prevent a calamity. His Excellency the President would observe that the power was fenced round with a great many precautions. Advantage could not be taken of those sections except under the written order of the Canal-officer ; this order could only be issued when the damage threatened to the canal was serious, and sudden and public injury was likely to result, and when labour and materials could not be otherwise procured in sufficient time to prevent serious injury; when persons were detained for such labour, or material taken, the highest market-rates would be paid by the Canal-officer for such labour and materials. Then there was another check,—that the Canal-officers were not at liberty to call on any person to labour ; but the District-officers, who were independent of the Canal-officers, would prepare lists of persons liable to serve, and no one whose name was not on such lists could be called on by the Canal-officer to labour on the canal. Those lists would be prepared under rules framed by the Chief Commissioner, which would first receive the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

MR. AITCHISON thought that with such precautions there was little chance of the powers under the Bill being abused, and he presumed that there would be no objection to the adoption of a provision which had been accepted by the legislature in similar cases elsewhere.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. AITCHISON also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Grant and the Mover. He said that the observations which he had made when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill seemed to be quite sufficient to explain its objects. He would merely add on the present occasion that the manner in which legislation was intended to be carried out was by the amendment of the Indian Ports Act of 1875.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain matters relating to securities of the Government of India.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 24th September, 1880.

SIMLA;
The 10*th September*, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 39.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication*).

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The Indian Census Bill, 1880.
The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, 1880.
The Madras Port-dues Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No 39.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1880.

ALL covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's journey to Lahore, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Calcutta should be addressed "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

GEO. S. WHITE, *Major*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

* Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B.
Colonel A. Johnson, Secretary to Government, Military Dept.
H. W. Primrose, Esq., Private Secretary to Viceroy.
Major G. S. White, Military Secretary to Viceroy.
H. M. Durand, Esq., Under-Secretary, Foreign Dept.
Lieutenant E. L. S. Brett, A.D.C.
Captain the Hon'ble W. C. W FitzWilliam, A.D.C.
Lieutenant A W Perry, A.D.C.
Surgeon-Major Muir, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Chaplain to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables and the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

I.—Chronological Tables.

PAGE.			
5	Act	XVIII of 1838	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
8	Act	XIII of 1842	
9	Act	XVII of 1842	
10	Act	III of 1846	

PAGE.				
13	...	Act	XII of 1850	... Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Act	XXVI of 1850	... Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
14	...	Act	XIX of 1852	... Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
15	...	Act	XXI of 1852	... Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
18	...	Act	XIII of 1856	... Rep. locally, in part, Bom. Act II of 1879.
20	...	Act	XXXIV of 1857	... Rep., Bom. Act V of 1878.
34	...	Act	XVII of 1875	... Rep. in part, Act XI of 1880, s. 6.
35	...	Act	XV of 1877	... Rep. in part, Act VIII of 1880.
45	...	Mad. Act	III of 1864	... Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
46	...	Mad. Act	V of 1878	... Rep. in part, Mad. Act III of 1879.
50	...	Bom. Reg.	IV of 1827	... Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
51	...	Bom. Reg.	XVI of 1827	... } Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Reg.	XVII of 1827	... }
"	...	Bom. Reg.	XXII of 1827	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act V of 1878.
52	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1830	... } Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
53	...	Bom. Reg.	XV of 1831	...
"	...	Bom. Reg.	II of 1832	...
"	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1833	...
54	...	Bom. Act	II of 1862	... } Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	IX of 1862	... }
55	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1863	... } Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1865	... }
				Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act I of 1880.
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1866	... } Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
56	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1868	... }
"	...	Bom. Act	I of 1871	... Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	II of 1872	... Rep., Bom. Act II of 1880.
57	...	Bom. Act	I of 1875	... Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1878	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act VI of 1878.
"	...	Bom. Act	V of 1879	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act VII of 1879.
"	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1879	... Rep. in part, Bom. Act III of 1880.
59	...	Ben. Reg.	III of 1794	... } Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
74	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1862	... }
76	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1868	... }
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1870	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act IV of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1871	... Rep., Ben. Act VI of 1880.
77	...	Ben. Act	VI of 1873	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	I of 1875	... Rep., Ben. Act VII of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	IV of 1875	... } Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
"	...	Ben. Act	V of 1875	...
"	...	Ben. Act	III of 1876	...
"	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1876	...
"	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1876	...
"	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1878	...
"	...	Ben. Act	IX of 1879	...

II.—Index.

114, *for* 'ARCHDEACON,' *read* 'ARCHDEACON.'
123, ASSESSMENT OF LAND. *After* 'LAND REVENUE,' *add* 'RENT FREE LAND.'
170, CENSUS. *Add* '*See* FIREARMS.'
252, line 20, *after* 'ABATEMENT OF SUIT,' *add* 'GUARANTEE.'
253, line 8, *after* 'FUNERAL EXPENSES,' *insert* 'GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
256, *before* 'DEHRA DÚN,' *insert* 'DEGREES. *See* BOMBAY UNIVERSITY; CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY; MADRAS UNIVERSITY.'
272, line 12, *after* 'CERTIFICATE OF SALE,' *insert* 'EXECUTOR; INSOLVENT DEBTORS (*c*);'
280, line 12, *after* 'MATRIMONIAL,' *insert* 'AND DIVORCE.'
282, *before* 'DONEE,' *insert* 'DONATION MORTIS CAUSÂ. *See* GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
284, DURESS. *Before* 'PRISONER,' *insert* 'COERCION;'
286, line 9, *after* 'SOCIETY,' *add* 'UNIVERSITY.'
297, ESCHEATS. *Before* 'NAZÚL,' *insert* 'CROWN;'
308, EXECUTOR. *After* line 11, *insert* 'Distress by,.....Act X of 1865, s. 267.'
" *Add at foot*, 'EXECUTRIX, suit by or against married,.....Act X of 1877, s. 439.
310, *before* 'EXTORTION,' *insert* 'EXTINGUISHMENT of right by lapse of time,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 28.'
318, line 18 from bottom, *for* 'Act I of 1868, s. 4,' *read* 'Act I of 1868, s. 5.'
321, *before* 'FOREIGN COUNTRY,' *insert* 'FOREIGN CONTRACT,..... Act XV of 1877, s. 11.'
326, *add at foot*, 'Adjudication and recovery of, in certain cases, ...Act XXV of 1857.'
472, at foot, *insert* 'MAJORITY when attained,.....Act IX of 1875.'
497, *before* 'MINORS,' *insert* 'MINORITY. *See* MAJORITY.'
528, *after the heading* 'NOMINATION,' *insert* 'NONAGE. *See* MAJORITY.'
617, *before* 'RED SEA.' *insert* 'RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS, ...Act I of 1877, ch. 3.'
633, *after the heading* 'RESTRAINT,' *insert* 'RESUMPTION. *See* RENT FREE LAND.'

The 24th September, 1880.

No. 15.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 1, to be from and after the 1st October 1877 applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India.*

REGULATION No. III OF 1880.

A Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Interpretation-clause. "Landholder:"

1. The term "landholder," as used in this Regulation, shall mean and include all holders of land under jama, sagu or otherwise subject to the payment of revenue direct to Government.

"Public revenue:"

"Public revenue" due on land shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be taken to include cesses or other dues payable to Government on account of water supplied for irrigation.

"Chief Commissioner" and "Superintendent."

"Chief Commissioner" and "Superintendent," as used in this Regulation, mean the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and the Superintendent of Coorg respectively.

Land, the security for the revenue.

2. The land, the buildings upon it and its products shall be regarded as the security for the public revenue.

Landholder when and to whom to pay his kist.

3. Every landholder shall pay to the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the revenue due upon his land on or before the day on which it falls due, according to the kistbandí or other engagement; and where no particular day is fixed, then within the time when the payment falls due according to local usage: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner, by notification published in the official Gazette, to alter and fix from time to time the amount of the several kists or instalments, and the dates at which they shall respectively become payable.

The whole or portion of a kist remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be an arrear of revenue.

4. When the whole or a portion of a kist is not so paid, the amount of the kist or of its unpaid portion shall be deemed to be an arrear of revenue.

Arrear of revenue how to be recovered.

5. Whenever revenue is in arrear, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, to proceed to recover the arrear, together with interest and costs of process, by the sale of the defaulter's moveable and immoveable property, in manner hereinafter provided.

Chief Commissioner empowered to appoint officer to sell distrained property.

6. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint such officer or officers as may be necessary to sell, subject to all the rules and provisions contained in this Regulation, property distrained for arrears of revenue. Such officer or officers shall be subject also to the control and superintendence of the Superintendent.

Arrears of revenue to bear interest.

7. Arrears of revenue shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; but the Superintendent may remit, for sufficient cause shown, the interest due on the arrear or any part of it.

Rules for seizure and sale of moveable property.

8. In the seizure and sale of moveable property for arrears of revenue, the following rules shall be observed:—

Demand in writing.

First,—The Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall furnish to the person employed to distrain the property of a defaulter a demand in writing, and signed with his name, specifying the name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear for which the distress may be issued, and the date on which the arrear fell due. The person employed to distrain shall produce the writing which, if the arrear, together with the batta due to him under section forty-eight, be not at once paid, shall be his authority for making the distress; and on the day on which the property may be distrained, shall deliver a copy of such writing to the defaulter, endorsing thereon a list or inventory of the property distrained and the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept.

Defaulter to be served with a copy.

Writing to state that the distrained property will be sold.

Second,—The writing shall further set forth that the distrained property will be immediately brought to public sale, unless the amount, with interest, batta and all the expenses of the distress, be previously discharged.

Mode of service when defaulter is absent.

Third,—When a defaulter is absent, a copy of the writing, with the endorsement, shall be fixed or left at his usual place of residence, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, before the expiration of the third day calculating from the day of the distress.

Consequence of defaulter neglecting to pay after notice.

9. When the amount due has not been paid pursuant to the terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same has been entered into to the

satisfaction of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, the distrainer shall transmit an inventory of the property distrained to the nearest public officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner, under section six, to sell distrained property, in order that it may be publicly sold for the discharge of the arrear due, with interest, batta and cost of distraint.

On tender of arrear and expenses prior to day of sale, distress to be withdrawn.

10. Where a defaulter tenders payment of the arrear demanded after his property has been distrained, and prior to the day fixed for sale, together with payment of interest, batta and all necessary expenses attending distress, the distrainer shall receive the amount immediately upon the same being tendered, and shall forthwith release the property.

Distrained crops how to be dealt with.

11. The distrainer attaching the crops or ungathered products of the land belonging to a defaulter may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or at his option may cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season, and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case, the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

Tenant may pay arrears, and terminate attachment.

When crops or products belonging to a tenant have been sold, it shall be lawful for such tenant to deduct the value of the crops or products so sold from any rent which may be due by him, then or afterwards, to the defaulter, in respect of the land on which such crops or products have been grown. It shall also be lawful for a tenant whose crops are attached for an arrear of revenue to pay the arrear and deduct the amount in the aforesaid manner from any rent due by him, then or afterwards.

Distrained cattle or goods not to be used.

12. The distrainer shall not work the bullocks or cattle, or make use of the goods or effects distrained; he shall provide the necessary food for the cattle or live-stock, the expense attending which shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

Officer responsible on neglect in respect of distrained property.

13. Where property distrained is stolen or lost or damaged by reason of the necessary precautions for its due preservation not having been taken, or from its having been improperly worked or made use of, the amount of such loss or damage shall be recoverable by summary process by the Superintendent from the officer whose neglect or act occasioned the loss or damage, and the amount, when recovered, shall be paid to the person damnified.

Distress to be proportionate to the arrear.

14. The distress levied shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible proportionate to the amount of the arrears; and such cattle and agricultural implements as may be required by the defaulter for the purpose of cultivation shall be exempt from attachment.

Time of distress.

15. Distress shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not otherwise.

Penalty for fraudulent conveyance of property to prevent distress.

16. Where a defaulter makes a fraudulent conveyance of property to prevent the distress for arrears, any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, upon proof thereof, shall summarily cause the property to be delivered up to the distrainer. The defaulter shall further be liable to the penalties prescribed by section 424 of the Indian Penal Code.

Claims to property distrained and sold.

17. Where any person, not being a defaulter or responsible for a defaulter, claims a right to the property distrained, and the distrainer may notwithstanding cause the same to be sold, such claimant, on proof of such right in any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, and in the event of the distrainer being unable to prove the responsibility for the arrear of revenue on account of which the property may have been sold, shall recover from the distrainer the full value of such property, with interest, costs and damages, according to the circumstances of the case. But claims to crops upon the ground, or to gathered products of the ground, attached in the possession of the defaulter, whether founded upon a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall not bar the prior claim of revenue due from the ground upon which such crop or product may have been grown.

Revenue to be the first charge.

Penalty for forcibly or clandestinely taking away distrained property.

18. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction that any person has forcibly or clandestinely taken away property once distrained, the Court may summarily cause such property to be restored to the distrainer. The offender shall further be liable to the penalties prescribed by the Indian Penal Code.

What places distrainer may force open.

19. It shall be lawful for the distrainer to force open any stable, cow-house, granary, godown, out-house or other building, and he may also enter any dwelling-house the outer door of which may be open, and may break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house, for the purpose of attaching property belonging to a defaulter and lodged therein: Provided always that it shall not be lawful for such distrainer to break open or enter any apartment in such dwelling-house appropriated for the zanána or residence of women, except as hereinafter provided.

Powers of distrainer to force open doors in the presence of a Police-officer.

20. Where a distrainer has reason to suppose that the property of a defaulter is lodged within a dwelling-house the outer door of which is shut, or within any apartments appropriated to women which, by the usage of the country, are considered private, such distrainer shall represent the same to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station. On such representation, the officer in charge of the said station shall send a Police-officer to the spot, in presence of whom the distrainer may force open the outer door of such dwelling-house, in like manner as he may break open the door of any room within the house except the zanána. The

distrainer may also, in the presence of the Police-officer, after due notice given for the removal of women within a zanána, and after furnishing means for their removal in a suitable manner (if they be women of rank who according to the customs of the country cannot appear in public), enter the zanána-apartments for the purpose of distraining the defaulter's property deposited therein; but such property, if found, shall be immediately removed from such apartments, after which they shall be left free to the former occupants.

Punishment for unlawful entry.

21. Persons entering the apartments of women or forcing open the outer door of dwelling-houses contrary to the provisions of this Regulation shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

Proclamation to be made of the time of sale, and of the property to be sold.

22. The public officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner, under section six, to sell distrained property shall cause to be affixed to the outer door of the defaulter's house, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, a list of the property to be sold, with a notice specifying the place where, and the day and hour at which, the distrained property will be sold, and shall cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made by affixing a copy in the village ambála or meeting-place, or by beat of drum, or by other customary mode in the village to which the lands on which the arrear has accrued may belong, and in such place or places as the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may consider necessary to give due publicity to the sale.

No sale shall take place until after the expiration of a period of fifteen days from the date on which the notice may be published as above stated.

Sale how to be conducted.

23. At the appointed time, the property shall be put up in one or more lots as the said officer may consider advisable, and shall be disposed of to the highest bidder. Where the property is sold for more than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting expenses of process and interest, shall be paid to the defaulter.

Payment on the purchase of distrained property how to be made.

24. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale shall appoint; and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full.

Re-sale in case of default.

Where the purchaser fails in the payment of the purchase-money, the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising, as well as the expenses incurred, on the re-sale. Where the property on the second sale is sold for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Demand to be served prior to attachment of land.

25. Before the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, proceeds to attach the land of the defaulter, or buildings thereon, he shall cause a written demand to be served upon the defaulter specifying the amount due, the estate or land in respect of which it is claimed, the name of the party in arrear, the batta due to the person who shall serve the demand, and the time allowed for payment, which shall be fixed with reference to the distance from the land on which the arrear is due to the place at which the money is to be paid.

Mode of service.

Such demand shall be served by delivering a copy to the defaulter, or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorized agent, or by affixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known residence, or on some conspicuous part of the land about to be attached.

Consequence of defaulter neglecting to pay.

26. When the amount due has not been paid pursuant to the terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same has been entered into to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, he shall proceed to recover the arrear by the attachment and sale of the defaulter's land in the following manner.

Mode of attachment.

27. The attachment shall be effected by affixing a notice thereof to some conspicuous part of the land. The notice shall set forth that unless the arrear, with interest and expenses, be paid within the date therein mentioned, the land will be brought to sale in due course of law. The attachment shall be notified by public proclamation on the land and by publication of the notice in the official Gazette.

Appointment of agents.

28. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent, when attaching the land of a defaulter, or at any time during such attachment, to assume the management of the property attached. In such case he shall appoint an agent with a proper establishment of officers to manage the property, and shall give the agent a certificate of appointment with written instructions under his seal and signature, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of the income of the property: Provided always that where the property may be too inconsiderable to admit of its being charged with the salary of an agent, it shall be committed to the care of such Revenue-officer as the Superintendent may select, who shall be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained in reference to agents.

In certain cases Revenue-officer to take charge.

Notice of assumption of management.

29. Notice of the assumption of management shall forthwith be served on the defaulter in the manner described in section twenty-five, and shall be notified by public proclamation on the land and by publication in the official Gazette.

Duties of agent.

30. It shall be the duty of the agent, during the continuance of management under section twenty-eight, to collect the rents and profits due, or accruing due,

upon the estate, according to the engagements subsisting between the defaulter and the parties holding under him, or according to established usage where no specific engagements exist.

The agent shall keep accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and submit the same and pay over the balance to the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, monthly or whenever required; and the defaulter shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts at all reasonable times, and to take copies of the same at his own expense without fee.

Liability of agent to suit or prosecution.

31. It shall be lawful for the defaulter to proceed by prosecution or suit against the agent in respect of any criminal or illegal act done by him to the injury of the defaulter or his estate; and all tenants or other persons holding by subordinate title shall have the same remedies against him as they would have had against the defaulter if the act were done by the defaulter.

Effect of existing agreements between landholder and tenants.

32. All engagements entered into between the landholder and his tenants, except such as are hereinafter mentioned, shall be binding upon the Superintendent during attachment; but all such engagements made collusively with a view to defeat or delay the effect of the attachment, and all leases of land at a rate lower than the usual rates of assessment, and not made *bonâ fide* for the purpose of erecting factories or buildings, or of bringing waste-land into cultivation, and all engagements made subsequently to attachment, shall be null and void against the Superintendent if he shall so declare; subject, however, to the right of the parties to such agreement to bring a suit against the Superintendent in the ordinary tribunals to establish the same; and all charges or incumbrances upon such land shall be postponed to the payment of the public revenue.

Payments by tenants.

33. All payments on account of rent or profits actually due made before public notice of assumption of management, to or on behalf of any landholder by any person holding under him, shall be valid against the Superintendent; and all such payments made after public notice of such assumption, or made before they were actually due, shall be null and void against the Superintendent, who shall be entitled to recover as arrears of rent the full amount from the parties by whom it was paid, leaving them to sue the defaulter in the ordinary courts of law.

Mode of settlement on withdrawal of attachment.

34. All sums received from the property attached, after paying the expenses of attachment and management, shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter in discharge of the arrears due, and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and as soon as all arrears, interest, costs of attachment and expense of management have been liquidated, the attachment shall be withdrawn, and a full account rendered of all receipts and disbursements during its continuance.

Persons interested in land may release it from attachment.

35. Any person claiming an interest in land which has been or is about to be attached may obtain its release by paying the arrears, interest and costs incurred; and all such sums, if paid by a tenant, may be deducted from any rent then or afterwards due by him to the defaulter; and if paid by a *bonâ fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer upon the estate, shall constitute a debt from the defaulter to him, and shall be a charge upon the land, but shall only take priority over other charges according to the date at which the payment was made.

Rules to be observed in sale of immoveable property.

36. In the sale of immoveable property under this Regulation, the following rules shall be observed:—

Public auction.

First,—The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder. The time and place of sale shall be fixed by the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf. The time may be either previous to or after the expiration of the official year.

Notification one month before sale.

Second,—Previous to the sale, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall issue a notice thereof in English and in Kanarese specifying the name of the defaulter, the position and extent of land and of the buildings thereon, the amount of revenue assessed on the land or upon its different sections, the proportion of the public revenue due during the remainder of the current official year, and the time, place and conditions of sale. This notice shall be fixed up one month at least before the sale in the Superintendent's office and in the taluq kachahrí, in the nád kachahrí and on some conspicuous part of the land.

Deposit and payment of balance.

Third,—A sum of money equal to fifteen per cent. of the price of the lands shall be deposited by the purchaser in the hands of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, at the time of the purchase; and where the remainder of the purchase-money may not be paid within thirty days, the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

Re-sale in default of payment.

Fourth,—Where the purchaser refuses or omits to deposit the said sum of money, or to complete the payment of the remaining purchase-money, the property shall be re-sold at the expense and hazard of such purchaser, and the amount of all loss or expense which may attend such refusal or omission shall be recoverable from such purchaser in the same manner as arrears of public revenue. Where the lands on the second sale are sold for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Agents to name their principals.

Fifth,—All persons bidding at a sale may be required to state whether they are bidding on their own behalf or as agents, and in the latter case to deposit a written authority signed by their principals. If such requisition be not complied with, their bids may be rejected.

Tender of arrears up to sunset on day previous to sale.

37. The defaulter, or any person acting on his behalf or claiming an interest in the land, may tender to the officer appointed to conduct the sale the full amount of the arrears of revenue with the interest thereon, and all charges which have been incurred in demanding the

arrears, or in attaching or managing the estate or in taking the steps necessary for sale, and thereupon the sale shall be stayed: Provided that such tender must be made before sunset on the day previous to that appointed for the sale, and all sums so paid by any tenant, or *bonâ fide* mortgagee, or other incumbrancer, shall be deemed payments under section thirty-five.

Purchaser to be registered.

Effect of certificate.

38. Lands purchased at a public sale shall be registered in the name of the actual purchaser, who shall receive a certificate of sale signed and sealed by the Superintendent, which shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of the purchase, and no proof of the Superintendent's seal or signature shall be necessary, unless the authority before whom it is produced has reason to doubt its genuineness.

Proclamation of sale.

39. When lands are purchased at public sale, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall publish in the villages in which the land sold may be situated, in the kachahrí of the taluq and nád, in the head kachahrí of the district, and in the official Gazette, the name of the purchaser and the date of purchase, together with a declaration of the lawful transfer to such purchaser of all the rights and property of the former landholder in the said lands.

Delivery of possession.

40. Where, notwithstanding such publication, any lawful purchaser of land is resisted and prevented from obtaining possession of his purchased land, any Court of competent jurisdiction, on application and production of certificate of sale provided for by section thirty-eight, shall cause the proper process to be issued for the purpose of putting such purchaser in possession in the same manner as if the purchased lands had been decreed to the purchaser by a decision of the Court.

Contracts with and payments to defaulter how far binding on purchaser.

41. All contracts entered into by the defaulter with his tenants, and all payments to him by them, shall be binding upon the purchaser to the same extent and under the same conditions as laid down in sections thirty-two and thirty-three of this Regulation.

Sale to be free of all incumbrances.

Disposal of surplus.

42. All lands brought to sale on account of arrears of revenue shall be sold free of all incumbrances, and if any balance shall remain after liquidating the arrears with interest, and the expenses of attachment and sale, and other costs due in respect of such arrears, it shall be paid over to the defaulter, unless such payment be prohibited by the order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Arrears of rent due to defaulter from under-tenants on day of sale how to be recovered.

43. Arrears of rent which on the day of sale may be due to the defaulter from his under-tenants shall, in the event of the sale, be recoverable by him after the sale by any process, except distraint, which might have been used by him for that purpose before the said sale.

Sale of land.

44. The Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may sell the whole or any portion of the land of a defaulter in discharge of arrears of revenue: Provided that where the land on which the demand is due consists of a warg or farm which is readily divisible into one or more compact blocks, no larger section in the land shall be sold than may be sufficient to discharge the arrears with interest, and expenses of attachment, management and sale.

Sale may be postponed on tender of security.

45. When a defaulter tenders security, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may accept it and postpone the sale of the defaulter's property upon such conditions and until such time as he may appoint; in the event of default being made in the performance of such conditions, the Superintendent or such officer may sell the property and proceed against the defaulter or against his security, or both.

Mode of enforcing payment by sureties.

46. All the remedies prescribed by this Regulation in case of revenue defaulters may be employed against their sureties, and the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may enforce the same simultaneously with, or either previously or subsequently to, their enforcement against the principal; so, nevertheless, that no more than the total sum in arrears, and interest with costs and charges, shall be realized from both.

Similar process in case of other species of revenue, advances, fees and cesses.

47. All arrears of revenue, other than land-revenue, due to Government, all advances made by Government to owners and occupiers of land for the relief of distress or any purpose connected with agricultural objects but not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and all fees or other dues payable by any person to or on behalf of the village servants employed in revenue or police duties, and all cesses lawfully imposed upon land, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land-revenue under the provisions of this Regulation, unless the recovery thereof shall have been or may hereafter be otherwise specially provided for.

Process-servers to be paid batta.

48. Persons employed in serving notices or any other process under this Regulation shall be entitled to batta at such rates as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council and published in the official Gazette.

Interest and charges recoverable as arrears.

49. The batta mentioned in the foregoing section, as well as interest, and all costs and charges incurred under the authority of this Regulation, shall be recoverable from the defaulter and his sureties in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

Expense of countermanded sales to be sustained by defaulter.

50. Where property having been attached or distrained is ordered to be put up for sale and the sale is countermanded, the proprietor shall nevertheless be responsible for the expenses incurred in conse-

quence of the attachment or distraint in the same manner as if the sale had taken place; and in the event of such proprietor omitting to discharge the amount, it shall be recoverable by the process under which the original demand would have been recoverable.

and recovered as an arrear.

51. Every person making a payment of revenue shall be entitled to a receipt for the same, signed by the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf;

Receipts of payment of revenue.

Such receipt shall state the name of the person making the payment and the subject-matter in respect of which it is paid, and, in case of land-revenue, shall describe the land on which the assessment is due, and the names of the persons entered in respect thereof in the settlement account.

52. No Court of civil judicature shall take into consideration or decide any question as to rate of land-revenue payable to Government, or as to the amount of assessment fixed or to be hereafter fixed by the Government.

Civil Court not to take cognizance of questions relating to rate of revenue.

53. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be held to prevent parties deeming themselves aggrieved by any proceedings under this Regulation, except as hereinbefore provided, from applying to the civil Courts for redress: Provided that civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any suit other than a suit for compensation instituted by such parties for any such cause of action, unless such suit shall be instituted within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose.

Suits by persons aggrieved by proceedings under this Regulation.

Limitation of suits.

54. No suit brought against the officer holding at any time the office of Superintendent of Coorg by any person deeming himself aggrieved by anything done or purporting to be done under this Regulation shall abate by reason of the departure from his district of the officer against whom such suit shall have been brought; but the suit may be continued against the successor of such Superintendent in all respects as though it had been instituted against himself. A suit may be brought against any Superintendent in his official capacity on account of anything done or purporting to have been done under this Regulation by his predecessor subject to the limitation prescribed in the preceding section: provided that no Superintendent shall be personally liable for any official act of his predecessor.

Suits against Superintendent to survive against his successor, or to be originally maintainable against him.

No personal liability for acts of predecessor.

55. This Regulation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

The 25th September, 1880.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables prefixed to the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

PAGE			
5	...	Act XVI of 1838, ...	Rep. in part, X of 1876.
7	...	XXIII of 1840, *for the entry* in column 4, *read* 'Rep. in part, XVI of 1874; X of 1877; locally, Ben. Act II of 1864; Mad. Act V of 1869.'	
12	...	X of 1848	Rep. in part, X of 1876.
17	...	XXXIV of 1855	In col. 4, *for* '1867,' *read* '1877.'
19	...	XXI of 1856	In col. 4, *before* 'Act,' *insert* 'Ben.'
21	...	X of 1859	Rep. locally, Ben. Act I of 1879.
27	...	XVII of 1866	In col. 4, *for* 'XX,' *read* 'XXII.'
28	...	XXVI of 1867	In col. 4, *for* '1867,' *read* '1877.'
32	...	IV of 1872	Rep. in part, X of 1879.
34	...	III of 1877	Rep. in part, XII of 1879, secs. 104—107.
35	...	XV of 1877	Rep. in part, XII of 1879, sec. 108.
36	...	Reg. III of 1872	Rep. in part, XI of 1878.
37	...	Reg. III of 1877	Rep. in part, III of 1879.
74	...	Ben. Act I of 1862	In col. 4, *for* '1876,' *read* '1875.'
76	...	Ben. Act IV of 1871	Rep. in part, Ben. Act II of 1879.
77	...	Ben. Act I of 1874	In col. 4, *after* 'Rep.,' *insert* 'in part.'
"	...	Ben. Act II of 1876	In col. 4, *for* 'II,' *read* 'VII.'

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 22nd September 1880.

No. 1034.—In supersession of Notification No. 779, dated the 26th July last, the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from the 16th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 210.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the special leave for four months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. Charles Sanderson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 8th instant.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. Robert Leycester Upton to officiate as Registrar.

PATENTS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 78.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 11 *of* 1880.—Edward Henry Levaux, of Hampton Wick, in the County of Middlesex, for improved apparatus for storing and transmitting motive power and for indicating the supply and expenditure of the same.

No. 17 *of* 1880.—Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler, of the Gas-Motoren-Fabrik-Deutz, at Deutz, on the Rhine, in the German Empire, for improvements in gas motor engines.

No. 21 *of* 1880.—Henry Simon, of No. 7, St. Peter's Square, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in malting and in the apparatus employed.

No. 48 *of* 1880.—Benjamin Chew Tilghman, of Gray's Inn Road, in the County of Middlesex, for improvements in the mode of employing the sand blast and in the apparatus therefor, particularly applicable to sharpening files and other tools and to cutting, cleaning, and frosting metallic and other surfaces.

No. 61 *of* 1880.—William Tully, of London, England, Engineer, for an improved apparatus for securing boiler or similar tubes in the plates or pieces by which they are supported and for other like purposes.

No. 70 *of* 1880.—James Harward deRinzy, L.C.E., of Benares, in the North-West Provinces of India, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for a new method of producing raised patterns (or embossed work) on brass, copper, or other metals, or combination of metals.

No. 73 *of* 1880.—Edward Brasier, of New Cross, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, machinery or apparatus for hulling, cleaning, and polishing rice or other kinds of grain or seeds, part of which improvements is also applicable to other purposes.

CENSUS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 247*C*.—Mr. F. S. Copleston, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of the Census in British Burma, from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of that office.

FORESTS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 610*F*.—Mr. C. Bagshawe, who in Notification No. 55F., dated the 23rd January last, was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests of the 4th Grade during the absence of Mr. A. T. Drysdale, or until further orders, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 24th September 1880.

No. 85-*G.-M.*—The following promotions in the Cavalry Branch of the Erinpura Irregular Force are made with effect from the 21st August 1880:—

Jemadar Kaderbux Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Suderoodin Khan, deceased.

Duffadar Nedhaun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaderbux Khan, promoted to Ressaldar.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th September 1880.

No. 146-*J.-J.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishenghur, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, and His Highness the Rao of Serohi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana and Western Rajputana State Railways, including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their respective territories; In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

1. (*a*) The Political Agent for the time being in charge of the Eastern States Agency, the Political Agent for the time being in Ulwar, and the Political Agent for the time being in charge of the Western States Agency, shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of a District as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), and the powers described in section 36 of the same Act, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of such of the aforesaid States as are under their political supervision respectively: Provided that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Agents, respectively, to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on them.

(*b*) The Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for the time being shall within the whole of the aforesaid lands exercise respectively the powers of a Court of Sessions and a High Court as described in the said Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by any of the said Political Agents.

2. The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to an officer to be designated the Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police, who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory, in subordination to the said Political Agents, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are under their political supervision respectively.

3. The Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police for the time being shall (except in the cases mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 (*a*) of this Notification) exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in the said Act X of 1872 within the whole of the aforesaid lands, in subordination to the said Political Agents within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are under their political supervision respectively.

4. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the Whipping Act (Act VI of 1864), and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) are hereby extended to the whole of the aforesaid lands, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the modification that trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a jury or of assessors.

5. This Notification supersedes the following Notifications, *viz.*:—

No. 2199-G., dated the 11th October 1872.

No. 396-G., dated the 14th February 1873.

No. 258-I.-J., dated the 12th September 1879.

POLITICAL.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 271-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 151-G.-P., dated 11th June 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 273-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 154-G.-P., dated 11th June 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 275-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 132-G.-P., dated 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Chiaves as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 277-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 134-G.-P., dated the 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Chiaves as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 18th September 1880.

No. 1832-*G.-G.*—Under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. A. Christie, C.S., Officiating Political Officer, Kuram, is granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs from the 19th September 1880, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Foreign Department Notification No. 1270-G.-G., dated the 24th June 1880, is cancelled.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 1851-*G.-G.*—The services of Mr. A. Christie, C.S., lately Political Officer, Kuram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 1863-*G.-G.*—Major W. F. Prideaux, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Bhopal, is posted as Agent to the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel M. Thomson, proceeding on furlough.

No. 1867-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, Political Agent, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent for the Western States of Rajputana and Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1870-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, with effect from date of assuming charge.

No. 1873-*G.-G.*—In supersession of Notification No. 1156-G.-G., dated 11th June 1880, Mahomed Raza, Deputy Inspector of Mahomedan Schools, Madras, is appointed an Attaché to the Resident, Hyderabad, substantive *pro tempore, vice* Mr. Edulji Bahmanji Dustoor, with effect from the 17th July 1880.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th September 1880.

No. 27-*I.-E.*—In accordance with Her Majesty's Warrant for the Institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to be *ex officio* and for life Companions and Members of the aforesaid Order :—

His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, Governor of Bombay.

The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

No. 28-*I.-E.*—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint Dr. Johan Eliza de Vry Matheseos, Magister, Philosophiae Naturalis Doctor, Lieden, to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September 1880.

No. 2908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council has exempted raw caoutchouc from the customs duties to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875.

No. 2910.—Mr. W. S. Halsey received charge of the office of Commissioner of Inland Customs before noon on the 8th September 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 534.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer a separate war medal in commemoration of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and Native, who have been employed on field service in Afghanistan.

Her Majesty has expressed Her Gracious readiness to receive for consideration the names of those British officers who have rendered distinguished service during the war, which Her Majesty's Government hopes has now been brought to a happy termination.

Recognizing the excellent service which has been rendered by many Native commissioned officers, the Secretary of State for India has authorized the creation of 25 additional appointments to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, and a corresponding promotion to the 1st Class, to be hereafter absorbed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will be empowered to furnish the Government of India with the necessary recommendations for giving due effect to these measures, in which Her Majesty's Government trusts the armies of India will recognize that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India is very sensible of the valued and distinguished services which have been rendered in the field in Afghanistan.

The Governor General in Council congratulates the Indian armies on this cordial expression of Her Majesty's royal pleasure and approbation.

It has been his pleasing duty, as it was that also of his predecessor, to bring from time to time under the notice of their Queen the several occasions on which, under the able guidance of their Commanders, Her Majesty's troops, British and Native, have justified the full confidence of the Government in their courage and devotion on the field of battle. The Governor General in Council now desires, on the return of a large portion of those troops to British territory, to offer the hearty testimony of the Government of India to the unfailing discipline, the high spirit, and the cheerful endurance which have been so conspicuously evinced by the whole force under all the vicissitudes of prolonged, distant, and trying service.

To these most honorable and soldierly qualities it is due that rarely, if ever, has war been carried on in an enemy's country with so strict a regard to the laws of humanity and honor, and such a total absence of excess of any kind, as throughout the late operations in Afghanistan.

For this result, no less than for the successes they have achieved in the field, the Government of India desires to thank its soldiers of all ranks; and, while deploring those gallant and devoted men who have fallen in the performance of their duty, to offer the returning divisions and their leaders a hearty welcome.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 535.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates

specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant James Alexander Bell, 44th Foot, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Mhairwarra Battalion,—22nd March, 1879.

Lieutenant George Herbert Watson, 39th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry,—27th August, 1879.

No. 536.—Second Lieutenant F. H. Yate, 35th Foot, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 537.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain R. T. Hawkes, a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 31st May, 1879.

No. 538.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant J. C. Bampfield, R.A., to officiate as Subaltern, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant A. P. Penton, R.A., or until further orders.

No. 539.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from the date of his joining:—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Dina Nath, to be Jemadar, on probation.

EXAMINATIONS.

No. 540.—Attention is called to India Army Circulars, Clause 118, 1880, publishing amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Native languages, with detailed lists of the authorized text books and modes of carrying out examinations.

The above rules are based on the proceedings of a special committee held at Calcutta in 1878 under the orders of the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 541.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major C. S. Pratt, S.C., Wing Commander, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 61 days,—1 year under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major P. W. Powlett, S.C., Commandant, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, and Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. E. K. Money, S.C., Wing Commander, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 542.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th August, 1880, page 4628.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Harington Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Clarke Babington, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Newdick Miller, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Hay Fraser, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot Henry Isacke, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hicks, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Major Alexander England, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th May, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General Patrick General Fitzgerald, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st July, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mack Nepean, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd April, 1880.

Major Chauncey Curtois, of the Madras Infantry. Dated 25th August, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Harington Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Clarke Babington, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Newdick Miller, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1880.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Hay Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot Henry Isacke, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hicks, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, from the 5th Foot. Dated 21st March, 1879, but to rank from 23rd April, 1873.

* * * *

The first Christian name of Lieutenant Cunliffe, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps was notified in the London Gazette of the 6th July, 1880, is *Ernest* and not *Edward*.

PENSIONS.

No. 543.—Conductor Edward Gleeson, Miscellaneous List, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 544.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Major-General A. K. Gore, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.
Colonel *Sir* W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.
} In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras S. C., on the 14th July, 1880.

No. 545.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Hay Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry.
} From the 10th September, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. Jenkins, deceased.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Phipson Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry,—from the 19th May, 1880, in succession to Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in 21st Hussars) E. B. Wake, retired on half pay.

Captain John Howard Broome, General List, Infantry,—18th September, 1880.

Captain Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson, General List, Infantry,—20th September, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Paton Martin, Bengal S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Whitlock, Madras S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Norris Baker, Bengal S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Alfred Moore, Bombay Cavalry.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry.
} From the 14th July, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras S. C., retired.

No. 546.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor, on probation, Frederick George Gilbert is confirmed in his present grade, from the 17th February, 1880.

No. 547.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Praug Doobey, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehputt Singh, deceased,—18th May, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 548.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 532 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Gordon Cunliffe, S.C.,—23rd September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 549.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve retrospectively of the following arrangements which were made for the command, staff and brigading of the forces detailed for Kandahar and employed on the Southern Afghanistan line of communication, and which were designated the "Second Division of the Kandahar Field Force":—

Major-General R. Phayre, Bombay S. C.	... Commanding.
Captain R. Phayre, 19th Foot ...	... Aide-de-Camp.
Major C. A. Cunningham, Bombay S. C.	... Assistant Adjutant General.
Major J. Jopp, Bombay S. C. ...	... Assistant Quartermaster General.
Major A. R. Heyland, Bombay S. C. ...	... Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Major C. Swinhoe, Bombay S. C. ...	... Assistant Commissary General.
Major J. L. Fagan, Bombay S. C. ...	... Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Major DeL. R. F. Wooldridge, Bombay S. C. ... Director of Transport.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barras, Bombay S. C. ... } Brigade Transport Officers.
Lieutenant K. R. Mackenzie, 78th Foot ... }
Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, Bombay Medical Department ... ... Principal Medical Officer.
Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R.E. ... ... } Superintendents of Army Signalling.
Lieutenant M. W. Biddulph, 5th Foot ... ... }

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E. ... ... Commanding Engineer.
Lieutenant W. W. Whiteford, R.E. ... ... Adjutant.
Captain F. W. Joseph, Bombay S. C. ... ... }
Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., ... }
Lieutenant G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E. ... ... } Assistant Field Engineers.
Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant W. Coles, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant M. J. Slater, R.E. ... ... }

Troops.

3rd Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners. | 4th Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
5th Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

ARTILLERY.

Colonel T. P. Smith, R.A. ... ... Commanding.
Captain E. Blaksley, R.A. ... ... Adjutant.

Troops.

D Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.
F „ 2nd „ Royal Artillery.
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, *h.p.*, 16th Lancers ... Commanding.
Major R. Morris, late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry ... ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

15th Hussars. | 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.
1st Madras Light Cavalry. | 2nd Sind Horse.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Colonel H. H. James, Bombay S. C. ... ... Commanding.
Captain W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot ... ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

2nd Battalion 11th Foot | 8th Bombay Native Infantry.
10th Bombay Native Infantry.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General T. S. Brown, *h.p.*, 83rd Foot ... Commanding.
Major H. J. Stock, Bombay S. C. ... ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

2nd Battalion 15th Foot. | 24th Bombay Native Infantry.
5th Bombay Native Infantry. | 27th Bombay Native Infantry.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Colonel G. F. Walker, 12th Foot ... ... Commanding.
Captain J. W. Andrews, 11th Foot ... ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

63rd Foot | 9th Bombay Native Infantry.
23rd Bombay Native Infantry.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Colonel J. H. Henderson, Bombay S. C. ... ... Commanding
Captain J. T. Watling, Bombay S. C. ... ... Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General
Major A. Fitzgerald, General List, Bengal Infantry ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

H Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery. | 1st Sind Horse (three troops).
A „ 4th „ „ „ | 78th Highlanders.
No. 5 „ 8th „ „ „ | 3rd Bengal Native Infantry.
No. 14 „ 9th „ „ „ | 4th „ „ „
No. 15 „ 9th „ „ „ (det.) | 17th „ „ „
8th Bengal Cavalry. | 13th Bombay „ „
3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. | 15th „ „ „
16th Bombay Native Infantry.

No. 550.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1880, the undermentioned officers will have the rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class while commanding brigades in the field:—

Colonel H. H. James, Bombay S. C.
Colonel J. H. Henderson, Bombay S. C.
Colonel G. F. Walker, 12th Foot.
Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, *h.p.*, 16th Lancers.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th September, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the date specified, were received in the Military Department from 14th to 20th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
72nd Highlanders ...	Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brownlow, C.B.	1st September, 1880.	Kandahar.		
72nd Highlanders ...	Captain St. J. T. Frome ...	1st September, 1880.	Ditto.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 14th to 20th September, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
W. B. Smyth ...	Surgeon ...	Indian Medical Dept.	25th June, 1879.	Intestate ...	1,478 0 0		
F. C. C. Angelo (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	40th Foot ...	26th March, 1880.	Intestate ...	1,136 0 1	...	20th November, 1880.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin,—Mother,*—Mrs. Cortland Angelo.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 56.—Mr. B. P. Creagh, 1st Grade Officer and Officiating Commander, I.G.S. *Tenasserim,* to be Commander, substantive *pro tem.,* I.G.S. *Tenasserim.*

No. 57.—Mr. George Arthur Lye to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Tenasserim.*

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st September 1880.

No. 308.—Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, is transferred to the establishment under the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 309.—Mr. F. Moore, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th September 1880, on the return from furlough of Captain Christie, R.E.

No. 310.—Pandit Siva Dutta Pande, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, having passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section I, paragraphs 16 to 18, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 24th June 1880.

The 23rd September 1880.

No. 311.—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, Engineer-in-Chief, Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section, is granted furlough to Europe for 20 months, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave under sections 34 and 35 of the same Code.

No. 312.—Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th July 1880.

No. 313.—Mr. F. Hutchinson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, is granted furlough out of India for one year, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Wilson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from Central India to Bengal.

Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is on return from furlough appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in Central India.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 314.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Permanent or temporary.	*Vice*	Date.
Crowdy, Major J. H., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent ...	By augmentation ...	17th July 1880.
Cotton, Captain F.F., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade. Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Greenstreet, Captain W. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Ditto ..	Major Crowdy ...	Ditto.
Wright, Captain J. T., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Cotton ...	Ditto.
Wingate, Major T. O., S.C.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Ditto ...	Captain Greenstreet...	Ditto.
Moore, Lieutenant R. F., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Wright ...	Ditto.
Spratt, Lieutenant F. T. N., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto ...	Major Wingate ...	Ditto.
Ward, Captain A. E., S.C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Moore ...	Ditto.
Cameron, Lieutenant E. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	By augmentation ...	Ditto.
Sim, Lieutenant G. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Spratt ...	Ditto.
Ferrier, Lieutenant J. A., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Ward ...	Ditto.
Mein, Lieutenant A. L., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Cameron ...	Ditto.
Onslow, Lieutenant G. C. P., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	By augmentation ...	Ditto.
Kenney, Lieutenant A. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Porter, Lieutenant G. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Lieut. Wells ...	10th August 1880.
Bruce, Lieutenant A.C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary ...	Captain Ward ...	16th January 1880.
Graves, Captain H. A., S.C.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Spratt ...	17th July 1880.
Chippindall, Lieutenant W. H., R.E. ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Cameron ...	Ditto.
Kellie, Lieutenant J., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Wells ...	10th August 1880.
Nicholson, Captain W. G., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	.....	Reversion ...	17th July 1880.
Spratt, Lieutenant F. T. N., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.

No. 315.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 316.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is on return from furlough posted to State Railways under the Government of Bengal.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in these Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1880.

No. 20.—Mr. C. Heymerdinguer, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed extraordinary leave without pay for four months, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th July 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1880.

No. 35.—Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Officiating Superintendent, Indian Museum, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 11th September 1880, of one month's privilege leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 313, dated 15th September 1880.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees, Indian Museum.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th September 1880.

No. 1510.—Major A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is granted, on return from special leave to Europe, subsidiary leave from the

1st to the 4th instant, inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment.

D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, In charge of the Residency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th September 1880.

No. 49.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E., Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 15th September 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. F. G. Brooke Fox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been granted privilege leave for a period of one month, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E., Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 15th September 1880.

No. 20.—Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 15th September 1880, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 21.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 17, dated 1st September, Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E., Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

Lucknow, the 18th September 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 292, dated 2nd September 1880, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, joined the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts on the afternoon of the 14th September 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E., Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th September 1880.

No. 124.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 298, dated 11th September 1880, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 125.—Pandit Siva Dutta Pande, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18.

No. 126.—Mr. C. L. Desmazures, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway to the Office of the Port Store-keeper, Kurrachi.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 127.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21.

The 18th September 1880.

No. 128.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted three months' leave to study native languages, under Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 27, Public Works Department Code, with effect from the 26th August 1880:—

Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 129.—The two months' sick leave sanctioned in Notification No. 18, dated 11th August 1880, by the Engineer-in-Chief, Kandahar Railway, Jacobabad Section, to Lalla Baboo Mull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is hereby confirmed.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E., Director General.*

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarhi, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the **30th September.**

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 18th September 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 117, dated 26th Au-

gust 1880, Baboo Gujadhur Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Nasirabad on the forenoon of the 18th September 1880.

A. C. CREGEEN,

Engineer-in-Chief.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1881 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1881.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) Undivided Hindu family :—

Status, rights, liabilities and privileges of its members under the different schools of Hindu Law.

(2) The Law relating to the Disposition of property among the Mahommedans.

(3) The Law of Limitation and Prescription in British India, including Easements.

(4) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1881, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th September 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 19th June 1880, treasure, consisting of one "Rama Varaha" and eleven "Voomamahaswara Varahulu" (old gold coins) valued in the aggregate at Rs. 54-0-0, were found in a ruined wall near a place now resorted to as a latrine in the village of Pagidala, in the Nandikotkur Taluq, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Any person or persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kurnool, at his office, on Monday, the 28th February 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the law.

C. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Acting Collector.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 1st September 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st September 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,89,415	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,69,936	2	1	3,01,68,148	11	4
Public Deposits at Branches	2,33,98,212	9	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,99,24,248	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.				10,81,976	15	5
Sundries				11,62,494	6	10
RUPEES				8,46,26,283	6	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,28,69,187	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				63,50,248	9	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				42,47,187	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,26,61,642	12	6
Balances with other Banks				5,62,078	7	8
Bullion				64,107	8	0
Dead Stock				10,61,755	12	11
Stamps				8,485	1	0
Sundries				3,69,541	1	6
				3,81,94,234	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,86,18,066	6	3	4,64,32,049	4	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,78,13,982	13	10			
RUPEES				8,46,26,283	6	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 23rd September 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 1306.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April 1879.	April 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	1,655,390	1,508,307	...	147,083
II.—Tributes	698,000	76,059	83,272	7,213	...
III.—Forest	688,400	30,788	14,858	...	15,930
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	226,191	265,252	39,061	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	57,599	8,654	...	48,945
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,764,000	196,835	170,592	...	26,243
VII.—Customs	2,175,000	228,584	223,389	...	5,195
VIII.—Salt	7,541,000	609,489	535,300	...	74,189
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	736,471	746,483	10,012	...
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	275,932	229,807	23,875	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	17,829	23,388	5,559	...
XII.—Mint	196,000	27,488	9,176	...	18,312
XIII.—Post Office	1,008,000	87,391	96,627	9,236	...
XIV.—Telegraph	463,100	15,953	47,306	31,353	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	3,556	3,090	...	466
XVI.—Law and Justice	680,000	43,498	47,584	4,086	...
XVII.—Police	232,000	15,508	16,579	1,071	...
XVIII.—Marine	226,000	19,763	14,910	...	4,853
XIX.—Education	137,000	8,955	11,974	3,019	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	7,010	1,976	...	5,034
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	2,600	4,264	1,664	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	111,393	102,458	...	8,935
XXIII.—Pensions	291,700	6,877	6,910	33	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	20,807	16,015	...	4,792
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—3,395	3,884	7,279	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	4,478,571	4,262,055	...	216,516
XXIX.—Army	800,200	56,529	64,554	8,025	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	24,959	23,198	...	1,761
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	5,158	15,264	10,106	...
XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,500,000	985,358*	611,989	...	373,369
XXV.—State Railways	4,720,000	90,056	138,205	48,149	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	15,392	11,948	...	3,444
TOTAL	71,217,400	5,656,023	5,127,213	...	528,810
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, &c.	203,800	22,677	19,413	...	3,264
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	5,678,700	5,146,626	...	532,074

* Includes £318,046 as traffic receipts for East Indian and Jubbulpore.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 22nd September 1880.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

first month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April 1879.	April 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,369,100	85,544	225,035	139,491	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	398,400	11,948	12,246	298	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	318,000	27,467	29,424	1,957	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,994,400	229,138	233,400	4,262	...
5.—Forest	527,600	23,779	12,681	...	11,098
6.—Excise	111,000	22,348	23,955	1,607	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	3,897	1,296	...	2,601
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	2,116	1,493	...	623
9.—Customs	204,000	16,457	15,955	...	502
10.—Salt	368,000	22,886	51,518	...	1,368
11.—Opium	2,159,500	520,207	601,426	81,219	...
12.—Stamps	77,500	6,339	6,578	239	...
13.—Registration	166,000	10,808	14,559	3,751	...
14.—Mint	91,500	5,950	6,307	357	...
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	82,259	97,935	15,676	...
16.—Telegraph	380,900	29,391	32,421	3,030	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	100,561	104,815	4,254	...
18.—Minor Departments	415,100	29,415	33,444	4,029	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,350,900	265,854	267,993	2,139	...
20.—Police	2,513,000	197,596	205,574	7,978	
21.—Marine	419,000	33,934	29,753	...	4,181
22.—Education	1,015,800	66,436	75,645	9,209	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,600	13,302	13,945	643	...
24.—Medical	701,400	50,606	48,952	...	1,654
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	26,382	32,672	6,290	...
26.—Political	393,000	31,563	35,311	3,748	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,900	79,254	91,091	11,837	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	282	514	232	...
29.—Superannuation	646,300	107,419	135,341	27,922	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	31,556	24,641	...	6,915
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	447	3,842	3,395	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	204,940	322,448	117,508	...
TOTAL	29,044,200	2,340,081	2,762,210	422,129	...
36.—Army	15,171,900	1,007,290	1,064,386	57,096	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	118,982	59,100	...	59,882
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,026,800	26,084	35,829	9,745	...
32. Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,675,000	253,762*	191,543	...	62,219
32. Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	450,300	31	515	484	...
32. Guaranteed Interest in India	9,000	...	...	...	...
32. Land and Supervision	69,500	5,139	4,148	...	991
32. State Railways	1,630,200	70,138	209,938	139,800	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	244,434	274,959	30,525	...
TOTAL	56,422,800	4,065,941	4,602,628	536,687	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,579,600	1,035,217	1,420,084	384,867	...
TOTAL	71,002,400	5,101,158	6,022,712	921,554	...
38.—*Productive Public Works*—					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,346,000	168,224	177,047	8,823	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	31,762	20,071	...	11,691
TOTAL	3,312,000	199,986	197,118	...	2,868
GRAND TOTAL	74,314,400	5,301,144	6,219,830	918,686	...

* Includes £68,750 as working expenses for East Indian and Jubbulpore.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 13	2,48,627	64,259	16,479	3,36,541	43,70,834	10,91,960
" 14	79,401	1,19,144	93,447	3,28,204	43,67,793	10,58,291
" 15	...	...	91	3,28,118	43,67,878	10,58,376
" 16	...	1,03,197	...	3,28,118	43,67,861	9,53,036
" 17	...	1,11,902	...	3,28,118	41,67,342	8,38,805
" 18	...	1,03,240	2,26,448	92,501	43,02,978	9,68,968

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 20th Sept. 1880.* J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 23rd Sept. 1880 ... Rs. 1,17,47,271-7-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1880.

Descriptive Return of a Medical Subordinate who has deserted from the 59th Regiment, dated at Camp Mundra, this 19th day of September 1880.

Name,—F. McCarron.
Age,—27 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, florid; Hair, sandy; Eyes, grey.
Marks,—Not known.
In Uniform or Plain Clothes—Plain clothes, khakee.
Date of Enlistment and where,—May 1868.
Date of Desertion and from what Place,—18th September 1880, Camp Mundra.

RICHARD LACY, *Col.,*
Commdg. 59th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the M-5th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Saugor, this 16th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4964, Gunner William Franklin.
Age,—26 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 9¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion,—14th September 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Saugor.
Date of Enlistment,—26th June 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Georges, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—A star on tips of each shoulder, anchor, &c., on left arm, &c.
Trade,—Ship's Rigger.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—An American, and accustomed to the backwoods.
Under 2 years' service.

W. T. BUDGEN, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. M-5th R.A.

Report of a Deserter from 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 15th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 60Bde.—1702, Private William T. B. Spearing.
Age,—21 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, light blue.
Date of Desertion,—10th September 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—7th January 1878.
At what Place Enlisted,—Sunderland.
Parish and County in which Born,—Portsmouth, Hants, England.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Sailor.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers— ... } Regimental.
REMARKS,—Took part of regimental necessaries.
Under 3 years' service.

A. CHERRY, *Major & Bt. Lt.-Col.,*
Commdg. 90th Light Infy.

Report of a Deserter from the O Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Cawnpore, this 20th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2034, Driver Alfred Watson.
Age,—22 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, pale; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—19th September 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Date of Enlistment,—28th October 1876.
At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Margarets, Plumstead, Kent.
Marks,—Scar on forehead.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Waistcoat,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 4 years' service.

W. GORDON, *Capt., R.A.,*
Comdg. O Batty., 5th Bde., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the O Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Cawnpore, this 20th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 6766—4, Gunner James Payne.
Age,—25 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—19th September 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Date of Enlistment,—10th October 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Winchester.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Heliers, Jersey.
Marks,—Scar on breast.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Waistcoat,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
REMARKS,—Weak eyes, stoops in his gait.
Under 1 year's service.

W. GORDON, *Capt., R.A.,*
Comdg. O Batty., 5th Bde., R.A.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
145	D 12—28395	5	Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Chatterjee, Allahabad.
146	D 17—13729	50	J. W. Muir, Esq., C.S., Mainpuri.
147	D 12—26685	5	James L. Clarke, Esq., Jabalpur.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd September 1880.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H139	M 43—45201	100	Trimbuk Parashram, Rannde, Kolhapur.
	M 34—69268	20 each.	
	„ —69269		
	„ —69270		
	„ —69271		
	„ —69272		
M57	M 45—51645	10	Hari Janardhan Done, Pen·
	„ —51646		

BOMBAY,
The 21st September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
202	O 38—02493	5	The Deputy Post Master, Dilkosha, Oudh.
203	L 93—76104	50	Chuni Lal.
204	O 30—38632	50	Babu Nobo Kumar Set
205	O 68—75265	100	The Chief Accountant, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.
	„ —99833	100	
206	O 31—69317	50	Babu Gobin Chandra Mukerjee.
207	O 68—26996	100	Babu Ryechurn Ghose.
211	O 69—13618	100	Goormook Roy Modungopaul.
	„ —10843	100	
	O 68—48147	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
144	E 12—94929	20	Babu Gopaul Chunder Paul.
	O 58—51270		
	O 37—23671	5	
	„ —23670		
139*	L 10—96576	5	Babu Jogendra Chander Mukerjee.
	„ —96579		
224	L 14—78656	20	Babu Kali Das Dutt.
225	O 67—78947	100	Babu Chandra Kant Boruah.
226	L 56—28484	5	Mahabeer Prasad.
	O 37—52729	5	
227	O 46—38335	10	Babu Shovendra Nath Ghose.
	O 36—78896	5	
228	O 14—30811	10	Babu Shita Nath Chandra.
229*	O 36—55988	5	Babu Sasibhoosan Banerjee.
230	O 82—47584	10	Mr. J. F. Carlisle.
231	L 9—40388	5	Babu Gya Ram Sarcar.

* Of 1876.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*contd.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
135	L 31—89918	5	Babu Radha Nath Mukerjee.
	„ —89917		
136	L 9—91380	5	Babu Roopnarain Ghose.
	„ —91384		
137	L 27—51821	5	Jeebun Singh.
	„ —51822		
139	O 60—69023	20	Babu Troylucko Nath Mitter.
	„ —69022		
140	O 66—13971	100	Babu Hurish Chandra Choudhuri.
	„ —13969		
141	O 60—44236	20	Babu Hem Chunder Mukerjee.
	„ —44237		
142	O 77—15404	10	Mr. B. Emmanuel.
	„ —72839		
143	O 56—61699	20	Hurnarain Pitty.
	O 24—52474		
	O 57—28412	20	
	„ —28413		

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
73	E 13—84219	100	Nehal Chand, Rohon.
74	E 15—51321	50	C. T. D'Souza, Esq., Simla.
75	E 15—71824 to „ —71828	50 each.	The District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi.
	E 15—71852 to „ —71854		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
32	E 16—62305	10	W. Adlard, Esq., Dalhousie.
	„ —60930		

LAHORE,
The 18th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
47	B 62—97783	100	Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras, for Capt. J. Ross, of the Barque *Mars*.
48	B 61—48890	50	J. Chengal Rao, Pudupakam, Madras.
49	B 60—75460	10	V. Chinnaswami Aiyar, B.A., Aiya Pillai Street, Madras.
52	B 61—28175	50	Korakhoi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Korakhoi Kumbakonum Taluk.
	B 62—86642	100	
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53	B 57—76367	20	N. Piyulman Sahib, Moor Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
109	B 60—78331	10	S. Subraya Mudali, Pay Examiner's Office, Madras.
110	B 47—22225	5	S. Nathamuni Chetti, Goods Office, Madras Railway Co., Raichore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 13th September 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee, as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.

(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

	Annas.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150	4

The 2nd September 1880.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

On and after the 1st October 1880, the limit of Money Orders payable in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy will be raised from £10 to £20; and the rates of commission for Foreign Money Orders will be reduced as shown in the following table :—

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the Foreign Countries mentioned above, *viz.*, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy :—

		Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2 ...	0 4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ...	0 8
" £ 5 " "	£ 7 ...	0 12
" £ 7 " "	£ 10 ...	1 0
" £ 10 " "	£ 12 ...	1 4
" £ 12 " "	£ 15 ...	1 8
" £ 15 " "	£ 17 ...	1 12
" £ 17 " "	£ 20 ...	2 0

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada—

		Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2 ...	0 8
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ...	1 0
" £ 5 " "	£ 7 ...	1 8
" £ 7 " "	£ 10 ...	2 0

FRED. R. HOGG,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	2nd Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	27th Sept.	Str. *Chindwara.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	6-30 "	29th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	28th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6-30 "	30th "	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein, and Rangoon	6-30 "	1st Oct.	Str. *Busheer.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	25th Sept.	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta . .	6-30 "	1st Oct.	Str. *Satara.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 24th September 1880.

Albert, Mrs. E.
Anderson, Mrs.
Arson, W. P.
Buggins, Major J. W.
Baker, Mrs.
Barber, Mrs. J. O.
Birch, —.
Brooks, Mrs. H.
Caundoo, M. C.
Crutcher, Mrs. H.
Daly, Miss M.
Davis, Mrs. C. A.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Decruze, F.
Durand, S.
D'Santos, Mrs. B.
D'Sylva, H. A.
Ellise, Charles.
Eskell, Dr. (Surgeon Dentist).
Fan, J.
Farguharson, V. A.
Faulkner, P.
Ferls, H.
Forbes, Colonel H. T.
Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonel M. M.
Fitzgerald, J. F. F.
Fleming, G.
Frances, C.
Freeman, J.
Fulton, J.
Galloway, D.
Geary, F. W.
Grant, F. J. G.
Greno, Dr. E. C.
Hackerdon, A.
Hart, A. P.
Hay, J.
Henwood, B. D.
Hubbard, S. C.
Inglis, Miss F.
Jogesh Chunder Shore.
Johnston, A.
Johnston, F. W.
Jones, —.
Jordon, Miss Anni.
Kellock, R.
Lall Behary Ghose.
Lancaster, F. G.
Lavalette, T. W.
Lee, T.
Macguire, H.
Mackay, J.
Marshall, J. N.
Mitchell, H.
Monies, T
Morris, Mrs.
Norton, Washington (Manager, Merry Makers.)
Oldham, Alfred C.
Patoner, H. G.
Patter, J. A.
Pearson, Buchanan & Co.
Pereira, R.
Peter, Geo.
Peylon, J.
Pyne, E S.
Read, J. P. V. D.
Roopchand Sadhar.
Ryves, G. F. C.
Saygo, H.
Simpson, W.
Smith, Alex.
Stevens, Mrs. E.
Stewart, T. A.
Sturrock, D. D.
Syed Ali Ullah Saheb (zemindar.)
Wals, L.
Walker, W. J.
Warnett, W. J. F.
Watson, Captain J.
Watson, W. F.
Western, Captain J. H.
William, Mrs. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allen, Miss A.
Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt.
Bailly, Harris.
Barker, T. W.
Berrell, C. D.
Bernheim, Mrs. S.
Bhoot.
Blackton, T. W.
Brixoe, Davis.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Bryne, Joseph.
Byford, H.
Caller, Monsieur L.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Christian, C.
Clayton, F. G.
Coombs, J. W.
Cooper, J.
Crowlie, E. T.
C. W. S.
Desoso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Evans, Mrs. P. A.
Garrick, D.
Godlu, Francis.
Griffin, W. H.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hewett, Lt. W. S.
Hopekirk, William.
Hudson, F.
Jackson, R. A.
Jackson, W.
Jopp, Major Keith.
Man, Alex.
Matson, E.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
Norman, Fred.
Ottley, Captain J. W.
Pearson, Lewie.
Perks, M. J.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L
"Prescilin," R.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Rishworth, J.
Robers, H.
Sandeman, W. A.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Sulton, Rev. G.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Turner, Mrs. M.
Usborne, W.
Warde, Mrs.
William, W.
Willie.

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T.
Prendergast, Mrs.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Bell, M.
Beprodas Pal Chowdry.
Burch & Co.
Clare, R.
Dubus, E. E.

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

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اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٬

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{000652}{044356}$, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Varddarajiah and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,

JOHN KYD, *Manager*,

No. 100, Armenian Street, Black Town, Madras.

Lost

The under-noted Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 7,800, originally standing in the names of persons specified against each, and last endorsed to Ram Taruck Mookerjee, Am-Mooktear for the proprietress, Nobin Cally Dabee, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress :—

	Names of the Registered Proprietors.
No. 004612, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,400.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004613, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,200.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004614, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 028852, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Nobin Cally Dabee.
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No. 016488, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Doyal Chand Sen.
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No. 1034, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.

NOBIN CALLY DABEE,

Widow of the late Kally Doss Mozoomdar.

The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

"Census-officer" defined.

3. In this Act, "Census-officer" means any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 3.

Proof of appointment of Census-officer.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

Census-officers to be deemed public servants.

All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 8: IV (B. C.) of 1876, s. 185: V (M. C.) of 1878, s. 386: III (B C.) of 1872, s. 265: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 4 *Ibid.*, c. 107, s 10: *Ibid.*, c. 108 s. 18.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power of Magistrate of district to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 5.

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

Ben. Act XI of 1871, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask.

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

See Penal Code, ss. 176, 177: Act XI of 1872, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

Obligation to furnish information to Census-officer.

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

See Penal Code, s. 186.

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 7: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 8: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 16: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 17: See Penal Code, ss. 166 and 167.

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 9. (Panjáb Government letter No. 580C., dated 24th August, 1878, paragraph 18.)

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette—

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

See Secretary of State's despatch No. 34, dated 4th March, 1880, paragraph 7.

Records of census not admissible in evidence.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been decided to take a general census of British India in February 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(*a*) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population;

(*b*) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors;

(*c*) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct;

(*d*) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration;

(*e*) for imposing penalties for default to give information;

(*f*) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators;

(*g*) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee; but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjáb, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"The Canal."

(1) "The canal" means the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and includes—

Act VIII of 1873, s. 3 (1) (a).

(a) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental thereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river;

Ibid, s. 3 (1) (b).

(b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs;

Ibid, s. 74.

(c) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands:

Ibid, s. 3 (4). "Vessel."

(2). "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Canal Officer."

(3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Superintending Canal Officer."

(4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 4. Power to appoint officers.

3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Navigation of the Canal.

Tolls to be levied from vessels using canal.

4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

Power to detain vessels violating rules.

5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 49.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Power to detain vessel on failure to pay tolls or charges.

6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full. Ibid, s. 51.

Power to seize cargo or goods if charges due thereon are not paid.

7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full. Ibid, s. 52.

Power to sell property seized under sections 6 and 7.

8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before the day so named; Ibid, s. 53.

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

9. If any vessel is found abandoned in the canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for a Act VIII of 1873, s. 54.

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

Power to sell.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 6.

Power of Canal Officer to enter on land and remove obstructions, &c.

10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or any other person acting under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 14.

Power to enter and survey, &c

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the subsoil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 15.

Power to enter to repair and to prevent accidents.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 14, last para.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

Procedure for obtaining labour and materials for works urgently required.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 65: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58: Act XIII of 1877, s. 3.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(*a*) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist in the execution of such work by labouring thereon as such officer or other person directs, and

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Deputy Commissioner to prepare list of persons liable to serve.

Act XIII of 1877, s. 4: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 59. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 64.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Henthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 5. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 65. Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal Officer for their labour and detention, or for such materials (as the case may be), at such rates, not being less than the highest market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 6.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal Officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or, in case of dispute

as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner may award.

Offences and Penalties.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 70.

Offences under Act.

18. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Clause (1). (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal;

Clause (2). (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal;

Clause (3). (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful;

Clause (5). (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

Clause (6). (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal;

Clause (7). (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

Clause (9). (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour;

Clause (10). (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer;

Clause (11). (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

Clause (12). (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

Penalty.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 71.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Ibid, s. 50.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

19. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 73.

Power to arrest without warrant.

20. Any person duly authorized in this behalf under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the navigation of the canal;

(2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and

(4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of past Proceedings.

Validation of past proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty-nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Tounghoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water-courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port:

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable:

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"; and

Commencement.

It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

Amendment of Part III of the first Schedule of Act XII of 1875.

2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the first column the numeral and word "9, Madras" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in the first column, above the heading "*Eastern Group*," the word "Madras" shall be inserted; and

(*c*) opposite the word "Madras" so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words "sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards"; and

(2) in the third column the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton: Provided that, in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 39. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 23rd August 1879.	For week ending 21st August 1880.	Total from 1st January to 23rd August 1879.	Total from 1st January to 21st August 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
4th Sept. 1880	East Indian ...	5,34,990	5,57,207	2,80,36,122	2,60,93,205	...	19,42,917
4th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	74,895	1,01,942	22,47,030	24,08,614	1,61,584	...
4th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	48,896	59,860	31,50,844	28,85,724	...	2,65,120
28th Aug. 1880	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,27,509	1,91,600	66,93,659	74,77,208	7,83,549	...
21st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,00,837	97,280	42,63,733	39,56,114	...	3,07,619
28th ditto ...	South Indian ...	62,150	62,876	21,31,641	23,15,642	1,84,001	...
28th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,36,824	2,76,779	1,79,15,470	1,67,22,155	...	11,93,315
21st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	64,906	69,446	51,60,853	56,56,936	4,96,083	...
	TOTAL ...	12,51,007	14,16,990	6,95,99,352	6,75,15,598	...	20,83,754
	State.						
4th Sept. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,607	2,221	88,646	89,894	1,248	...
4th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,433	1,300	60,589	48,324	...	12,265
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	40,209	49,474	25,56,909	25,43,222	...	13,687
4th ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,172	14,815	5,34,897	5,33,498	...	1,399
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	(a)	(b)33,851	(c)25,955	...	7,896
28th Aug. 1880	Amraoti ...	274	440	53,335	44,040	...	9,295
28th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,110	827	1,44,950	1,34,171	...	10,779
21st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,835	14,661	4,39,015	4,62,360	23,345	...
4th Sept. 1880	Tirhoot ...	5,394	8,158	2,99,389	3,43,188	43,799	...
28th Aug. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	14,086	37,856	10,11,909	18,96,377	8,84,468	...
4th Sept. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,164	13,640	2,13,534	3,15,035	1,01,501	...
28th Aug. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,897	15,162	6,46,073	9,09,789	2,63,716	...
28th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,075	22,079	7,77,053	9,46,492	1,69,439	...
28th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	1,160	1,072	67,956	72,532	4,576	...
4th Sept. 1880	Sindia (Southern Sec.)	...	1,246	...	41,281	41,281	...
4th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	1,358	6,952	3,42,309	4,61,967	1,19,658	...
28th Aug. 1880	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	33,362	1,33,660	17,16,904	(e)37,69,468	20,52,564	...
4th Sept. 1880	Patna-Gya ...	5,006	4,990	(d)64,458	2,71,606	2,07,148	...
4th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,343	3,302	87,563	76,755	...	10,808
28th Aug. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	6,266	...	4,56,297	4,56,297	...
28th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	...	2,160	...	(f)57,132	57,132	...
	TOTAL ...	1,63,485	3,40,281	91,39,340	1,34,99,383	43,60,043	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,14,492	17,57,271	7,87,38,692	8,10,14,981	22,76,289	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,87,47,310	3,96,97,341	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,99,91,382	4,13,17,640	13,26,258	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1880.
(d) Total receipts from 21st April to 23rd August 1879.
(e) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.
(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 21st August 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT ON IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 251—591., dated Simla, August 25, 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 1180S., dated 13th May 1880, from the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, and its enclosures, being the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1878-79, and a Memorandum on the Report by the Chief Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report has been submitted in better time than that for the previous year, but still six months after the prescribed date.

2. The year under review was one of good rainfall, upwards of thirty inches having been registered; and the irrigation works in Rajputana, being dependent for their supply on the storage of the local rainfall, show a large increase in area watered and revenue earned.

3. There was a slight falling off in the assessments on the Bheer reservoir; otherwise there has been a gradual, but steady, increase on all the new large tanks. The falling off on the Bheer reservoir is attributed to short supply, owing to the failure of the rains in the preceding year.

4. The total capital expenditure recorded on the tanks is shown in the Report at Rs. 15,13,099. But the charges for interest on the construction cost have been included in the capital outlay. Omitting the interest charges amounting to Rs. 79,828, which should under the rules be kept separate, and including a sum of Rs. 1,554 erroneously omitted from the accounts of the Todgurh Sub-Collectorate for 1877-78, the total capital outlay amounts to Rs. 14,34,825.

5. The revenue returns show an increase of receipts and a large reduction of charges. The Government of India notes with satisfaction that the excessive cost of maintenance has been receiving attention, and that the establishment charges have already been reduced, and will in future years show still further reductions; but as these and other points regarding the administration of the irrigation system in Rajputana, which have been remarked on in Resolutions on former Reports, have been referred under the orders of the Agent, Governor General, to a Committee, the results of whose deliberations, with the views of the Agent, Governor General, will shortly be submitted to the Government of India, it is unnecessary to touch further on these points at present.

6. From the remark in the 11th paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's Report, to the effect that the benefits from the new large tanks to the country generally in supplying wells, confessedly greater than those conferred by direct irrigation, cannot be taken credit for during the currency of the present settlement, it appears that the figures recorded in the accounts up to the present do not afford a just criterion of the remunerative character of these works, and that the real results have never yet been exhibited as they should, and it is hoped will be when the information called for in previous Resolutions is supplied.

7. It is recorded in the 61st paragraph of the Report that, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, the Bheer and Jalia reservoirs did not fill: this point requires careful attention, with a view to ascertaining what measures, if any, can be taken to increase either the catchment area, if necessary, or the proportion stored from the present area.

8. The large percentage of supply unaccounted for, as shown in the table on page 23, suggests a hope that improved arrangements may secure much larger results in the future.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also, that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also, that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also, that the Resolution and the Memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

J. CROFTON, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Depy. Secy. to. Govt. of India.

Memorandum by LIEUT.-COL. *E. R. C.* BRADFORD, *Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, on the Irrigation Revenue Report of Rajputana for the year 1878-79.*

Although this is the third Revenue Report that has been submitted to the Government of India since my appointment to the Chief Commissionership of Ajmere-Merwara, it is the first that refers to the actual period of my administration.

2. I have refrained from commenting on previous reports because at the date on which they were received, only a special knowledge of the subject would have justified me in further delaying them for any remarks I might have to offer—remarks I may say that could only be useful if they resulted from a careful study of the subject.

3. When the last report was submitted, I expressed a hope that in future it would be possible to submit future reports more punctually; indeed I hoped that this report might have been got ready by the prescribed date. I regret to say I have been disappointed, since, for various reasons, the preparation of the complete information has been delayed.

4. During the two years of my administration in Rajputana it has not escaped my notice that efficiency in the management of irrigation has been somewhat checked by differences of opinion among those whose co-operation was essential to its success. Some of these were no doubt due to misconception: some to an imperfect knowledge of the conditions under which irrigation was carried on; while others have arisen from the fact that, on some points of detail rather than principle, no final orders have yet been issued.

5. As an example of the first, I may mention that in the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Ajmere for the year 1876-77 the following remarks occur :—

"The Public Works statements have not yet been prepared in such a form as to exhibit the real figures obtained in this district from the irrigation works, or the correct charges which should be borne by these works; and though submitted as received from the Public Works Department, it becomes necessary to record that they are unreliable and misleading to a great extent."

A similar remark was recorded in the report of 1877-78.

6. These remarks were of course made under a misconception; nevertheless they do injury in proportion to the circulation of the report in which they occur. The accounts alluded to were the financial accounts showing only the direct receipts from irrigation, and they are only misleading if misunderstood. This matter is now cleared up, and the Commissioner understands that the indirect profits of irrigation can only be prepared from information furnished by himself, and that they are not exhibited in the financial accounts of the Public Works Department.

7. As an instance of the second, I may mention the complaints about establishment charges and occasional disputes as to whether any given tank would or would not pay to repair. The point in dispute being whether revenue to be saved justified the expenditure, or whether it was necessary to show that increased revenue would accrue, and to what extent. These differences of opinion appear to be the natural consequence of the original classification of irrigation in this Province under "Productive Public Works," and while the cause has ceased, the effect remains.

8. There are, however, many points still unsettled on which the time has arrived to pronounce a final decision, and I have therefore appointed a Committee to discuss them: I hope that the result of these deliberations will justify me in asking the Government of India to pass final orders.

9. The financial results of the year under review may shortly be summed up thus—

The water revenue realized, that is to say, the rabi demands of 1877 and the kharif of 1878, was Rs. 52,049 derived from the following works in operation :—

	Rs.
278 old tanks and 2 small new tanks	47,574
5 new large reservoirs	1,934
159 village or zemindaree tanks	2,541
	52,049

10. The following sums, now initially credited to land revenue, are also due to irrigation dependent upon the old tanks directly or indirectly :—

	Rs.
(1).—Share of Chahee assessment, being ¼th of the entire enhanced revenue	20,929
(2).—Share of Talabi assessment on lands unassessed with separate water-rates	4,505
(3).—Share of Abi assessment on lands other than those assessed with water revenue	14,278
	39,712

11. In last year's report the administrative accounts also showed credit under heads 1 and 3; the accounts of this year do not show credit under head (3) because there appears to be a doubt whether some portion of the credit may not be due to other than Government tanks. The credit under head (2) is mostly on account of tanks, the cost of which has not been included in the Capital Accounts as explained in para. 18 of the Superintending Engineer's report for the year 1874-75 to 1876-77. I have therefore referred the matter to the Committee, and pending the result of their deliberations I have directed the exclusion of these items from the accounts. If the Committee recommend the whole or any portion to be included, and their recommendations be accepted, the account will be altered in next year's report.

12. The net result at present stands thus—

On a capital of Rs. 6,83,695 a net return of Rs. 14,239 or 2·1 per cent. has been obtained from the old tanks and new small tanks in operation. This includes the share of Chahee assessment, and excludes the revenue from the village tanks. The gross return inclusive of the Chahee assessment credit and that excluding it are respectively Rs. 47,574 and Rs. 68,503, or about 7 and 10 per cent., and the working charges Rs. 54,264 or about 7·9 per cent.

13. The working expenses of the new large reservoirs exceeded the gross income by Rs. 5,700, the net result being a deficit of 0·7 per cent. on a capital of Rs. 8,29,404.

14. Turning from the actual collections to the assessments, results given in the following table were obtained from the Bheer, Bulad and Rajaosee Tanks for the last four years:—

	Sums assessed.	Working charges.	Net revenue.	Capital outlay.	Profit on Capital outlay. Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1875-76	449	1,127	—678	3,64,205	—0·05
1876-77	2,355	3,515	—1,160	3,69,261	
1877-78	3,629	3,561	+68	3,69,286	
1878-79	3,834	5,445	—1,611	3,68,962	—0·05
			—3,381	...	—0·1

A similar comparison cannot be applied to the Jalea and Ladpura Tanks from which irrigation commenced only this year, 1878-79.

15. The assessments and working charges of the old tanks and small new works for the last four years compare as follows:—

	Gross revenue. Sums assessed, including all revenue.	Working charges.	Net revenue.	Capital outlay.	Profit on Capital. Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1875-76	81,026	61,417	19,609	6,77,099	2·9
1876-77	79,211	76,401	2,810	6,77,852	0·4
1877-78	41,181	73,597	—32,416	6,83,600	—4·8
1878-79	85,257	54,264	30,993	6,83,695	4·4

16. The most satisfactory features in this section of the report are a gradual improvement in the revenue, and a corresponding decrease in the maintenance charges. I do not for a moment suppose that the real benefits derived from irrigation can ever be shown in figured statements, at all events in this Province; but these periodical reviews undoubtedly serve a useful purpose, inasmuch as they indicate the weak points, and guide us in the direction to which we may look for improvement. In the section headed Agricultural the small proportion of the water stored, that is at present utilized for irrigation, is undoubtedly matter for serious consideration. With the present primitive management little improvement can be expected, and it is a question whether a more careful supervision would produce better financial results. It has been suggested that the rates for water should be raised so high as to prevent water being taken except for good land. This proposal is now under consideration: another suggestion is that, as in the case of some of the old tanks, the sluices should be closed, and that water should only be given to those who would raise it for themselves. At first sight the proposal involves such a waste of power as to condemn it without investigation. Nevertheless, in dealing with a primitive race, common sense is sometimes better than science, and theories may easily be strained. It is urged by the advocates of the proposal above stated that every cultivator has his bullocks, that his time is of no value, and that where this system is practised, the average area cultivated and irrigated is not less than where facilities exist for irrigation by sluice. Without accepting all that is here advanced, it may be admitted that the suggestion is practical, and deserves more consideration than it has hitherto received. Moreover, it cannot be denied that, under these circumstances, the cultivators would not take more water than they required; whereas at present it is to be feared that those interested in the cultivation of the submerged area are inclined to allow the water to run to waste.

17. The question of charges for establishment is fully discussed in the concluding paras. of this report, and I entirely concur in the remarks made by the Superintending Engineer. I have said that this question has been referred to a Committee, and I need only add now that, while I regard all changes as disturbing, I am fully prepared to accept any that, after careful consideration, can be shown to be of real benefit to the Province under this Administration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF AUGUST 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1420 AND 1421 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajrs), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murawa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Central Provinces.	Chánda	16 0	16 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 4	18 12	19 1	17 10	...	...	.	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	10 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 5	8 2	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	13 0	17 2	16 11	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 3	13 6	7 5	12 6	15 13	7 14	25 14	25 14	...	32 11	29 11	21 13
	Godavery	9 0	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	12 14†	9 6	16 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	15 6	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	6 14	...	...	...	14 13	15 6	13 0	15 13	16 5	13 13	...	18 11	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	8 13	8 2	7 3	...	...	...	13 10	13 6	11 14	16 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	25 0	20 14	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	10 5	10 5	8 6	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 2‡	13 5	13 5	12 14	22 2	22 2	17 6	24 10	24 10	18 13
	Bellary	9 10	9 10	7 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 11	14 0	14 0	11 14	29 0	26 13	17 8	22 10	22 10	16 14
	Kurnool	7 0	7 0	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	12 2	11 13	11 2	32 3	30 2	17 2	22 13	22 8	18 2
	Madras	8 2	7 11	7 8	...	...	...	10 14	11 2	9 11	12 2	11 14	10 3	20 3	20 3	11 8	20 8	21 2	20 8
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 6	11 10	12 13	13 3	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	18 8
	North Arcot	8 8	8 8	7 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	11 10	14 2	13 8	13 3	25 8	27 5	18 3	23 14	23 2	24 11
	South Arcot	7 0	7 0	5 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 6	14 0	14 0	11 6	...	...	19 5	21 3	21 14	25 6
	Tanjore	7 5	7 5	5 14	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	10 13	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 2	23 3	21 6	17 6
	Trichinopoly	7 14	7 14	6 14	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	10 2	13 13	13 0	10 8	22 6	22 6	14 0	21 10	21 10	15 14
	Madura	6 3	8 3	7 13	...	...	...	12 10	12 3	9 11	13 2	12 11	10 2	24 5	22 11	17 0	21 5	23 8	16 3
	Tinnevelly*	7 13	7 13	5 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	7 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 13	12 11	12 11	11 5	21 11	21 11	19 2	23 13	20 11	19 2
	Nilgiris	7 2	6 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	16 3	15 6	15 6	16 2	15 6	13 5
	Salem	7 6	7 13	4 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	11 10	11 10	10 0	22 5	22 5	15 14	21 11	21 11	20 5
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	7 14	5 13	...	...	...	11 5	12 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	9 7	9 15	7 4	16 14	16 14	15 3	7 11	7 11	6 5	10 2	10 7	8 6	15 12	16 4	10 15	13 0	13 0	10 14
	Ahmedabad	14 12	15 4	7 8	22 0	22 12	12 8	6 0	6 12	5 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	10 0
	Kaira	12 13	12 13	6 15	26 10	26 10	12 5	8 0	8 10	6 10	11 7	11 7	8 0	17 12	17 12	...	17 12	17 12	8 14
	Surat	12 0	12 0	8 0	7 10	7 10	3 10	7 12	8 0	6 4	9 0	9 0	7 3	18 12	19 0	9 0	15 12	16 0	10 0
	Broach	12 12¾	12 4¾	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 10½	10 0	10 0	8 14¼	16 0	16 0	9 11¼	16 0	16 0	9 6½
	Tanna (Salsette)	7 12	7 12	6 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 10	7 8	7 8	8 2	12 0	12 0	9 1	11 4	11 4	9 7
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 6	14 2	8 13	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 7	9 10	9 10	8 10	14 7	18 11	11 4	13 8	16 3	10 8
	Násik	11 8	12 3	7 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 15	8 15	8 2	16 13	17 8	...	13 6	13 7	9 14
	Ahmednagar	11 6	11 6	7 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	9 1	9 1	8 1	14 15	15 3	10 11	13 0	13 6	11 3
	Poona	9 3	9 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	15 4	15 4	9 13	11 8	12 10	9 3
	Sholápur	11 12	12 11	7 11	...	...	...	9 7	9 8	7 10	10 1	9 14	8 7	19 0	19 13	10 9	17 14	18 6	13 4
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	10 0	10 0	6 4	15 0	15 0	...	7 8	7 12	5 5	10 0	9 12	8 12	25 5½	25 14½	13 0	25 8	25 14½	11 12
	Satara	9 0	9 6	6 1	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	7 14	8 9	7 2	11 15	12 10	8 0	11 5	11 5	7 12
	Belgaum	8 0	8 0	5 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 0	9 0	8 8	10 8	9 8	9 0	17 8	16 0	10 8	19 8	19 8	10 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	14 0
	Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	5 11	9 14	9 14	8 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	7 8
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	8 14	8 14	6 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 11	13 5	13 5	6 2	29 1	29 1	8 14	20 0	20 0	8 0
	Aden	6 9	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	8 0	8 0	11 3	7 0	7 0	8 10
	Asirgarh	12 9	12 5	8 3	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	7 8	11 0	11 2	9 0	20 2	20 4	11 11	17 1	18 4	11 0
	Baroda	9 11	9 11	6 14	16 0	16 4	9 9	7 7	7 7	6 4	10 4	10 4	8 7	18 5	18 5	9 14	16 4	16 0	9 0
	Diesa	16 4	16 4	9 11	...	...	...	6 0	5 14	4 10	8 4	7 4	5 8	25 4	25 4	9 11	23 4	22 12	11 12
	Nimach	13 0	13 8	10 8	19 0	19 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	10 0
	Nasirabad	14 15½	16 4¾	13 0	22 11	24 3¾	22 7½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 5	23 0	18 2½	17 5	18 0	15 0
	Rájkot	15 8	16 11	7 10	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	19 8	22 0	8 10	15 4	15 8	8 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi	9 13	10 10	9 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 8	10 8	12 0	14 8	9 8
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	9 6	10 4½	9 5	14 8	15 10	15 14	8 0	8 0	5 11	10 10	11 6½	8 0	12 5	14 13	...	14 4½	15 8	10 0
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 4	15 4	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 0	6 7	...	...	...	16 14	17 13	9 5
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	14 8a	16 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	18 0	17 12	17 8	11 4	19 8	19 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 14b	15 0	10 12	17 0	18 0	14 0	18 12	19 8	10 0	26 4	24 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	17 0c	17 8	11 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 4	22 0	22 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	17 0d	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 12	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17-14 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 15-8 to 19-4 seers, common rice 19 to 22-12 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 35 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 17-8 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of August 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
29 5	29 5	18 8	46 10	46 2	22 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 5	10 14	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
30 5	32 5†	16 3	37 6	37 6	19 14	86 6	86 6	87 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
29 2	29 2	20 0	33 10	35 11	24 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
32 5	35 5	19 10	30 13	29 2	20 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 13	13 2	12 13	Kistna		
27 5	27 5	23 3	21 0	21 0	18 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
28 8	29 3	21 6‡	25 13	27 2	17 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	13 8	Cuddapah		
30 2	31 0	18 6	29 2	28 0	21 5	97 3	97 3	92 5	13 2	13 2	12 8	Bellary		
28 6	28 6	20 10	25 2	25 2	17 3	179 13	179 13	243 0	12 2	12 2	11 11	Kurnool		
22 10	22 6	18 2	25 0	25 5	17 8	87 8	87 8	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
21 14	22 5	17 13	25 0	25 0	17 3	97 3	97 3	97 11	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
27 6	25 10	22 5	29 8	25 8	19 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 11	12 5	11 5	North Arcot		
23 13	23 13	20 5	25 10	25 10	19 11	201 11	201 11	206 8	15 5	15 5	13 0	South Arcot		
24 3	23 6	16 10	21 0	21 0	15 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	11 8	Tanjore		
22 5	21 0	15 11	22 5	22 5	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2	11 11	Trichinopoly		
24 13	23 3	16 5	17 13	21 6	16 8	145 13	126 6	126 6‡	13 10	13 10	13 10	Madura		
...	...	...	21 10	22 6	13 14	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 11	Tinnevelly		
23 0	21 5	19 11	23 11	23 11	19 8	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
15 2	14 6	14 6	17 6	16 10	14 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
21 0	21 0	18 0	23 3	23 3	18 2	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 8	Salem		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	South Canara		
18 3	18 3	14 10	21 13	21 0	16 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
9 11	10 5	8 7	15 0	15 12	10 10	54 9	54 9	54 9	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	10 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Surat		
...	...	...	14 8¾	14 8¾	9 2¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	Broach		
11 4	11 4	9 5	11 13	11 13	8 9	71 1	71 1	71 0	9 13	9 13	9 5	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	7 8	85 0	85 0	105 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	16 3	17 1	10 12	140 0	140 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
15 8	16 0	12 5	16 5	17 0	9 8	128 0	128 0	140 0	12 1	12 1	11 2	Násik		
...	...	...	15 0	15 4	9 5	106 4	106 6	100 4	11 4	11 4	9 12	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	10 8	10 8	8 14	Poona		
...	...	...	18 11	19 2	9 9	91 6	80 0	109 11	11 4	11 3	9 10	Sholápur		
...	...	...	15 10½	15 11	8 4	150 0	150 0	...	9 12	9 12	11 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	13 0	13 10	8 7	110 15	110 15	105 15	9 8	9 7	9 8	Satara		
19 8	19 8	12 8	14 0	13 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	113 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Belgaum		
26 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
12 5	12 5	11 2	12 10	12 10	8 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 6	12 15	Ratnágiri		
15 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
26 10	26 10	10 0	24 9	24 9	8 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	19 0	18 13	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	15 2	15 2	8 11	80 0	80 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	Baroda		
...	...	...	24 12	21 8	12 3	137 8	137 8	137 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	11 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Nimach		
...	...	...	22 13½	24 9½	15 7	75 0	75 0	83 2	12 13½	13 0	11 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	17 8	19 0	8 0	70 0	70 0	65 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sindh Frontier		
7 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	105 0	105 0	102 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	13 2	13 10	12 11	250 0	250 0	275 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	11 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Burdwan		
...	...	...	16 0	16 12	10 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Howrah		

* *Vide* explanation furnished in the previous statement.
† The figures now quoted for the past fortnight are correct.
‡ The figures now quoted for the corresponding fortnight of 1879 are correct.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13-8 to 25-8 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 28 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 26 seers, barley 16 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	16 0	15 4	11 7	22 0	22 0	22 8	6 0	6 6	5 11	13 5	11 0	11 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 12	14 8	14 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0f	16 0	11 13½	...	32 0	17 4	14 8	14 8	9 7	18 13	17 4	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 8g	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	9 0	21 4	21 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0h	18 0	11 13	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	8 9	21 10	21 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	14 0i	13 8	10 4	26 0	22 8	14 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	19 11j	17 8 to 18 12	12 0	32 12	33 12	15 0	19 11	18 0 to 19 0	7 8 to 9 0	21 0	22 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0k	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	9 4	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	19 2	16 8	9 15	...	...	...	21 0	18 0	9 12	30 0	28 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 8l	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	29 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 7n	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 3	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	15 3o	15 3	10 12	30 0	30 0	11 7	22 0	22 8	9 6	26 8	25 0	11 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore	20 0p	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	6 8	6 4	6 8	21 0	21 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...q	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	14 0r	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	9 0	35 8	35 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 4s	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...t	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	8 14	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	21 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	21 0u	20 0	12 8	32 0	30 0	19 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 8v	18 8	13 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	12 0	18 0	18 8	13 8	23 0	24 8	17 8	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	20 0w	20 8	10 8	32 8	37 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	15 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	22 8x	22 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 8	17 8	12 4	35 0	33 0	18 12	9 4	9 4	6 4	17 8	17 8	14 4	29 0	28 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Chumparun	22 0y	22 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 14z	19 15	13 10	42 0	31 8	18 14	13 6	12 9	9 7	17 13	17 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	18 5z1	17 11	12 0	37 14	37 14	18 15	17 11	16 6½	10 6	18 15	18 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	22 0z2	16 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	20 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	13 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0z3	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	10 8	17 1*	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 13	11 13	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribagh	15 0z4	15 0	9 12	...	24 0	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	12 0z5	12 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	...	18 0	19 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 4z6	13 4	9 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	30 0	27 0	16 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 26-4 seers per rupee.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 to 24-8 seers, best rice 7-4 to 8 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 17-10 to 17-12 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 7-4 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 26-8 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, and gram 23 to 25 seers.

i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 10 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 24-6 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 10-14 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 22-8 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 17-4 to 36 seers, and gram 6-10 to 15 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 20-8 seers, and gram 17 seers.

m In Kursseong the prices are as follow:—Best rice 5 seers, common rice 12 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, and gram 6 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 8 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12-8 to 26-5 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 26-8 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 32 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 14 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 27 seers, common rice 20 to 37 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (in Hathazaree) 20 seers and common rice 20 to 24 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 26 seers and common rice 21 to 34 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25-4 seers, barley 30-4 to 41-4 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 16-4 to 23-8 seers, and gram 24 to 32-8 seers.

India for the 2nd half of August 1880 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 10	90 0	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	17 10	17 0	10 8	90 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	21 5¼	21 5¼	11 0¼	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	11 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	14 8	13 8	10 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	21 0	21 5	12 0	200 0	240 0	200 0	9 12	9 0	8 10	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	...	17 4	16 8	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	9 0	8 7	Bogra		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	65 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Julpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	17 10	18 0	11 13	106 8	106 8	106 0	9 8	9 8	8 14	Dacca		
...	...	...	13 4	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	8 5	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Patna		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Gya		
30 0	29 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Shahabad		
27 8	30 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	13 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mozufferpore		
27 0	25 8	19 0	26 0	25 8	14 0	140 0	150 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sarun		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	27 4	25 3	13 10	105 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	22 11	23 5	13 4	132 9	132 9	126 4	9 15	9 15	8 13	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Maldah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
15 12	9 3	11 13	15 12	18 6	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	8 0	120 0	128 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40 0	...	30 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazaribagh		
34 0	34 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Manbhoom		

v In Buxar the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, barley 29 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 19 seers, bulrush millet 20 seers, great millet 29 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 seers, and gram 25 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, murwa 30 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Madhoobani) 60 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 55 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 32 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 40 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 45 seers and gram 20 to 35 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 23-8 seers, barely 32 to 35 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, jowar 25 to 55 seers, murwa 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 8 to 28 seers, and gram 25 to 28 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley (in Soopole) 32 seers, best rice 21 to 24 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 60 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 25 seers, best rice 17 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 17-8 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 21-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 30 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 32 seers, and gram 21 to 22 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 19·25 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 30·36 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, murwa (in Lohardugga) 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers.

z6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 23 to 26·8 seers, bulrush millet 16 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 0	19 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	11 6	11 2	9 2	16 0	16 0	11 2	20 0	17 12	8 6	22 12	20 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	7 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 8	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	6 0	13 0	16 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	5 8	8 12	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	13 8	15 8	14 4	23 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 10
	Saháranpur	15 1	16 11	16 8	24 11½	26 14	22 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 12	10 12	9 11	24 12	24 12	21 8	19 6	19 6	13 4
	Muzaffarnagar	16 8	17 0	17 10	27 8	29 2	22 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	11 0	22 0	23 2	21 0	21 0	22 0	17 10
	Meerut	17 4	17 12	16 8	24 0	25 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 8	10 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	17 0
	Bulandshahr	18 0	18 14	17 8	25 8	28 4	25 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	10 12	11 10	9 10	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	16 0
	Aligarh	16 4	18 8	16 4	22 8	26 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 8	11 0	22 0	24 0	21 8	21 0	23 0	20 8
	Kumaun	12 8	12 8	9 4	15 0	15 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	16 9	20 4	16 5	25 0	30 15	27 9	11 4	13 6	5 10	13 8	14 1	10 2	15 12	15 12	15 12	19 11	27 0	19 14
	Moradabad	17 3	20 0	16 14	23 12	31 4	21 14	6 14	8 2	7 13	15 0	16 4	11 14	...	...	20 5	...	...	18 12
	Budaun	17 11	20 8½	16 0½	23 8½	28 12½	19 10	6 0	6 0	4 12½	14 6	16 3	11 11	...	...	15 0	...	...	15 0
	Bareilly	17 3	20 10	15 0	26 4	31 4	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 6	15 0	11 4	20 10	20 0	17 8	20 10	20 0	17 8
	Sháhjahánpur	19 4	21 8	16 1	28 0	31 4	22 8	6 0	6 4	6 2	16 4	17 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	20 0	23 12	19 6	35 0	45 0	31 4	8 12	10 0	8 12	15 0	17 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	16 0	17 0	15 0	20 8	24 0	22 0	6 0	5 0	5 8	13 8	14 8	11 0	19 8	24 0	20 0	19 8	24 0	20 0
	Agra	15 4	16 4	14 8	20 0	23 4	23 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0	11 4	10 0	19 12	24 0	20 0	19 12	23 0	17 8
	Farukhabad	16 8½	20 1½	13 13	22 13	27 9½	17 2½	5 13	5 13½	5 12	15 11	17 0	10 8½	20 12½	23 8	...	21 7	24 11½	...
	Mainpuri	16 8	19 0	14 4	23 0	25 0	18 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	13 0	14 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	13 8	17 4	14 0	18 8	25 0	18 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	19 8	24 0	17 8	19 8	24 0	16 8
	Etah	16 8	19 0	15 8	22 8	25 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	18 0	22 0	15 8	27 0	28 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	18 0
	Jhánsi	17 14	19 13	16 9	33 9	36 11	24 2½	8 8	8 8	7 8	15 8	16 0	12 0	33 3	35 15	20 14½	...	...	19 4
	Lalitpur	18 0	21 8	12 4	35 0	50 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	40 0	45 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	...
	Cawnpore	18 8	19 8	15 8	26 0	29 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	26 0	29 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	16 0
	Fatehpur	17 0	18 8	14 8	25 8	28 12	20 12	9 8	9 8	8 0	16 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	16 4	17 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	15 8	15 8	12 12	32 0	33 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	16 8
	Allahabad	18 0	18 11	...	30 4	30 12	15 8	9 0	9 0	6 12	18 8	19 0	9 6	30 8	34 8	10 12	27 8	28 8	10 8
	Hamirpur	16 4	18 0	13 13	20 4	22 8	18 9	7 1	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 4	11 4	27 6	29 4	18 4	26 7	28 11	16 14
	Jaunpur	20 7	21 8	15 14	32 7	34 9	23 4	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	16 15	14 13	...	...	19 12	16 15	16 15	16 15
	Gorakhpur	22 8	21 9½	15 4½	50 6½	43 3	23 6½	14 6½	13 8	11 11¼	18 14	18 0	15 4½	28 12½	27 0	19 12¾	...	...	...
	Basti	22 0	21 12	15 12	38 12	38 0	24 0	17 12	16 4	11 8	19 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	20 10	14 0	29 8	31 0	21 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	16 8	19 0	13 8	28 0	29 0	19 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Benares	18 15	20 4	14 7	29 5	24 15	20 10½	11 15	11 15	8 11	17 5½	17 5½	13 1	28 3	28 3	19 9	24 6	26 0	17 6½
	Ghazipur	20 10	19 15	14 13	32 3	30 14	21 4	10 15	9 10	7 1	16 1	14 12	12 14	29 9	29 9	20 2	27 1	23 3	16 12
	Balia	20 5	20 4	9 8	34 0	31 8	11 0	9 13	9 8	5 12	18 13	18 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	22 1	24 3	...	33 12	39 11	...	9 4	10 10	...	15 6	18 9	...	15 0	...	...	15 0	12 8	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 12½	18 12	14 9½	27 15	30 0	21 2¼	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 12	14 12	11 0	24 8	26 0	19 8	24 13½	24 8	16 10½
	Unáo	17 3	17 8	15 0	26 1	26 11	22 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	26 13	28 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Bára Banki	17 4	18 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	16 0
	Sitapur	21 2	22 0	17 11	33 6	35 8	25 0	8 8	8 8	5 15	15 10	16 2	12 14½	...	16 8	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Hardui	18 5	19 8	15 0	27 14	31 8	22 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	14 8	15 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	23 0	23 8	18 4	36 0	40 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	...	...	26 0	...	...	22 0
	Fyzabad	18 12	19 0	14 14	26 0	27 8	22 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 12	15 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	...	18 8	14 0
	Bharaich	21 0	20 8	16 0	42 0	40 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	32 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Gonda	23 0	22 8	16 14	43 8	44 0	28 10	15 10	15 8	15 0	17 6	17 8	15 8	31 0	30 0	26 8	22 0	21 12	17 8
	Rai Bareli	18 8	20 6	17 8	25 4	30 4	25 4	17 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	17 0
	Sultánpur	20 12	20 8	16 8	32 0	32 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	21 9	22 0	16 10	35 4	36 8	26 10	19 5	19 0	14 3	20 10	21 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	16 4	16 8	16 12	21 4	22 4	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	21 4	24 0	22 0	20 4	22 0	19 0
	Gurgaon	16 8	17 0	19 8	21 0	22 0	25 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	21 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	20 8	20 0
	Karnal	14 12	15 8	16 8	21 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	17 8
	Hissar	13 0	14 0	15 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	23 0
	Rohtak	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	23 0
	Sirsa	12 12	14 0	14 4	29 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	24 0
	Umballa	15 8	16 5	15 7	22 8	24 2	22 2	...	...	...	12 0	9 8	10 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	12 0
	Ludhiana	16 8	17 8	15 8	24 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	17 0
	Simla	12 0	11 8	11 4	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Jullundur	16 0	16 8	15 0	21 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 8	25 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Hoshiárpur	16 8	17 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Kangra	18 0	18 8	11 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of August 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	15 4	14 8	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	...	16 0	15 4	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 2	8 14	8 0	Cachar		
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	...	6 5	6 4	5 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	4 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	...	...	Nága Hills		
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	16 10½	18 5	15 9	107 0	107 0	129 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	16 12	17 6	15 10	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	18 8	18 12	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 8	...	Meerut		
...	...	...	20 12	21 14	17 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	19 8	21 8	16 0	180 0	140 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	6 14	Garhwál		
...	...	...	18 4	21 6	16 14	135 0	112 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	18 4	21 14	15 10	150 0	150 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
...	...	...	19 15	24 0	15 14	192 0	192 0	168 0	9 14	9 14	9 14	Budaun		
...	...	...	20 0	22 8	13 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	Bareilly		
...	...	...	22 0	24 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 2	10 4	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	17 8	18 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	17 8	19 8	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	16 4	19 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	19 10	21 15	14 2½	151 12	151 12	136 4	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	17 0	18 12	14 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	16 0	19 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	...	18 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	23 15½	25 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	26 0	31 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	9 4	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	20 12	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	25 0	26 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	21 8	22 8	10 12	120 0	120 0	170 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Allahabad		
...	...	...	21 7	24 6	16 10	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	28 4	29 10	15 8	169 8	169 8	169 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	28 12¾	27 0	14 6½	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	27 8	26 8	15 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	14 0	155 0	155 0	177 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	21 11	24 15	13 1	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	...	8 14	Benares		
...	...	...	25 12	24 7	14 13	154 8	154 8	206 0	8 6	8 6	7 11½	Gházipur		
...	...	...	28 13	27 8	8 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 5	9 5	...	Balia		
...	...	...	22 14	27 12	...	162 8	162 8	...	9 12	10 5	...	Pilibhít		
27 12*	28 12	20 0	22 12	23 12	14 10¾	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.* * Matri. † Choti jowar and kakun. ‡ Kodon. § Makal, moth, marua, sáwan, and kodon. ‖ Sáwán. ¶ Laharra, sáwán, marua, and kodon. ** Peas, arhar, and másh.
25 0†	26 0	30 0	20 14	21 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Unáo		
28 0‡	30 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	14[illegible] 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
21 0§	21 0	...	27 4	27 8	21 5	16[illegible] 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 12	Sitapur		
...	...	...	23 12	25 5	15 8	280 0	280 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 15	Hardui		
55 0‖	44 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	...	...	22 0	24 8	14 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fyzabad		
36 0‡	36 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
39 0¶	31 7	37 12	29 2	28 0	19 10	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gonda		
...	...	...	22 8	25 0	17 0	200 0	160 0	190 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Rai Bareli		
36 0	36 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
33 1**	34 2	21 15	22 5	23 0	13 14	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 4	8 5	8 5	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Delhi [a]	Punjab.	[a] Barley and jowar rising. [b] Barley rising. [c] Bajra, rising. [d] Barley, bajra, and jowar rising. [e] Rice rising. [f] Jowar rising.
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Gurgáon [b]		
...	...	...	16 8	18 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Karnal		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	8 4	9 8	Hissar [c]		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Rohtak [d]		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sirsa [b]		
...	...	...	18 0	18 1	16 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Umballa [e]		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Ludhiana		
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	10 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	Simla		
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jullundur [f]		
...	...	...	17 0	18 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 8	23 8	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 8	21 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	17 8
	Siálkot	15 0	15 0	14 12	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Gurdáspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	14 8	14 8	14 0	21 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0
	Ferozepore	15 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	17 0
	Gujránwála	14 8	14 8	14 4	23 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	12 0
	Ráwalpindi	9 10	10 0	9 14	13 0	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 4	7 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 4
	Jhelum	13 8	13 12	12 12	19 8	20 12	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 11	20 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Gujrát	14 14	15 4	13 12	21 0	21 0	17 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 8	14 0	18 0	18 8	14 0
	Shahpúr	12 4	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0
	Mooltan	12 4	12 8	12 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	19 0	21 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Jhung	11 10	12 0	12 4	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Montgomery	13 12	14 4	13 4	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	14 0	13 4	20 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	11 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	10 0	10 8	11 14	12 13	13 2	14 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 10	12 8	11 14	12 8	13 12	12 8	12 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán	12 8	13 2	13 2	15 10	15 15	13 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	15 0	13 12	10 0	15 0	15 0	10 0
	Bannu	10 5	9 13	12 2	15 5	12 10	16 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	10 0	10 0	13 12	7 8	8 12	12 8
	Peshawar	6 10	6 5	6 11	8 4	7 12	9 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 5	8 4	7 14	7 3	...	...	...
	Kohát	7 1	7 0	7 15	9 1	9 0	9 9	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 10	9 0	8 12	8 13	8 12	8 12	8 15
	Hazára	9 8	11 4	8 8	15 12	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	6 8	15 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	13 8	14 12	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	11 0	12 0	10 4	17 0	18 4	12 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 8	14 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	15 4	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	17 8	18 12	17 10	...	...	...
	Wardha	16 0	17 8	11 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 12	10 0	10 8	9 0	18 0	21 12	14 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	15 12	17 12	11 0	17 0	18 0	14 8	10 8	11 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	23 0	26 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	12 8
	Saugor	21 8	23 4	11 0	35 0	35 0	...	10 0	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	33 0	33 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	26 12	27 0	11 12	...	..	13 0	13 12	14 12	9 8	14 12	15 12	10 8	...	44 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	16 0	18 0	11 12	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	9 12	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	17 12	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	13 0	15 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	17 0	21 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14 14	15 7	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	5 10	4 0	9 9	9 0	7 5	23 0	25 0	11 8	24 0	24 0	11 8
	Nursinghpur	17 12	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	8 0	15 8	15 8	9 0	...	30 0	...	...	22 0	...
	Nimár	14 10	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 15	19 10	20 12	11 15	17 10	18 0	12 0
	Raipur	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 8	25 0	25 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 8	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	30 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	22 0	35 0	41 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-pyoo																		
	Sandowny																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon																		
	Thonkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyeen																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 3	10 6	7 4	...	...	...	8 3	7 14	8 12	10 8	9 11	9 11	16 12	17 4	15 2	...	20 1	14 7
	Bolarum	11 1	11 1	7 14	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 11	9 9	9 9	8 12	10 1	18 1	17 13	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	9 4	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	18 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	22 8	15 0
	Amráoti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akola																		
	Ellichpur																		
	Buldána																		
	Wún																		
	Básim																		

India for the 2nd half of August 1880—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 4	80 0	80 0	110 0	12 3	12 3	12 0	Amritsar [b]	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	15 4	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Siálkot		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 3	Lahore [b]		
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	18 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Ferozepore [a]		
...	...	...	15 4	16 8	14 0	95 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	10 4	11 0	11 0	37 0	40 0	45 0	9 10	9 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	15 0	15 12	14 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhelum		
...	...	...	16 8	17 2	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Gujrát		
...	...	...	14 0	15 8	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		[a] Barley and jowar rising.
...	...	...	14 12	15 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Mooltan [c]		[b] Barley rising.
...	...	...	14 0	14 12	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	Jhang		[c] Jowar rising.
...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 8	87 8	87 8	100 0	34 12	35 0	35 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	12 13	12 13	10 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	16 4	16 4	17 8	Dera Ghází Khán		
...	...	...	11 4	10 10	12 3	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	6 5	6 3	7 1	45 12	48 0	78 0	22 7	22 7	32 6	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 4	51 0	52 8	76 8	56 0	58 8	61 3	Kohát		
...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Hazára		
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 0	Bhandára		
...	...	...	16 8	17 8	10 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Chánda		
...	...	...	17 8	17 4	10 4	145 0	160 0	132 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Wardha		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	10 0	275 0	275 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Saugor		
...	40 0	20 0	39 0	44 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	Damoh		
...	...	...	23 8	26 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	280 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Seoni		
26 8	25 0	22 0	32 8	32 0	13 0	256 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Mandla		
12 8	15 0	8 12	18 0	21 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Betúl		
16 0	16 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	21 6	21 6	10 11	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	23 4	24 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	18 4	19 15	10 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 7	Nimár		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 4	7 2	7 12	Raipur		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 12	180 0	120 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
105 0	105 0	90 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-pyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon		
												Thonkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Thayetmyo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyeen		
												Toungoo		
...	...	...	15 8	15 2	8 8	115 0	112 0	105 0	8 12	8 14	8 12	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	16 1	16 1	8 12	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 3	Bolarum		
...	..	...	15 0	14 12	8 8	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Chudderghat		
												Amráoti		
												Akola		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Ellichpur		
												Buldána		
												Wún		
												Básim		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra); *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	8 11	8 7	5 8	9 4	9 1	7 9	10 9	10 7	9 13	11 8	11 8	11 0	23 0	21 9	21 10	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 8	11 13	11 9	11 4	14 1	14 6	13 0	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	27 12
	Túmkúr	8 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	19 0
	Mysore	7 0	7 0	5 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	10 8	12 4	11 12	11 14	35 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	8 8	9 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	7 6	7 6	4 7	9 7	9 7	5 4	12 10	12 10	8 6	14 11	14 11	12 10	29 6	29 6	18 14	...	...	...
	Kadur	9 0	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	19 0
	Coorg	6 2	6 0	5 0	7 6	6 14	5 2	10 14	10 14	9 0	17 1	15 14	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	13 0	14 8	12 10	19 0	21 8	20 10	6 0	6 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	24 0	14 0	17 8	20 4	16 12
	Kishengurh	16 0	15 12	13 4	25 0	22 4	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	10 0	8 8	20 0	18 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	15 8
	Ulwur	15 7	17 0	14 15	20 5	23 13	23 1	8 10	8 7	7 4	10 11	10 12	8 8	21 9	26 4	20 14	20 10	24 0	17 10
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 0	*	14 2	27 0	*	21 12	6 8	*	6 12	7 8	*	7 0	25 0	*	18 15	24 0	*	26 10
	Ajmere	14 0	15 8	13 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	16 0
	Deoli Cantonment	16 9	17 8	16 12	23 6½	25 6½	18 10	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	25 0	25 0	19 6	20 0	20 0	17 0
	Erinpura	15 8	17 0	13 12	23 8	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 12	17 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0
	Sirohee	18 8	15 8	12 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	12 0
	Abu	13 8	13 8	10 14	19 8	20 0	15 6	4 14	4 12	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	11 8
	Anadra	15 0	15 4	11 12	22 8	22 8	16 0	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	11 6
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	21 0	11 0	36 0	35 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 14¼	10 15	21 14	21 1½	18 0¾	7 0½	7 0½	5 13¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	23 12	21 0	12 13	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	14 6	15 5	9 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 11	16 11	13 12	22 8	23 12	17 8	5 0	5 0	4 6	6 4	6 4	5 10	18 12	23 2	13 2	17 8	20 10	15 0
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	17 0	17 8	13 8	26 8	27 8	19 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	25 8	27 0	19 2	...	...	...
	Kotah	18 0	18 0	13 8	30 0	28 0	...	6 10	6 10	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	32 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	12 3
	Tonk	15 12	17 5	10 9	24 1	27 1	18 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	9 0	9 0	7 4	26 0	29 9½	18 10	21 4	24 0	13 6
	Jhallawar	15 3	15 3	12 11	21 13	21 13	15 15	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 3	22 2	22 2	22 6½	14 10	14 10	12 11½
	Shahpoora	16 4	16 8	11 4	21 8	23 4	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	20 4	20 0	18 0	19 8	20 0	13 0
	Dholpur	14 11	16 10	14 9	22 13	25 14	21 5	7 14	7 14	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 0	22 10	27 5	20 13	22 7	27 2	17 13
Central India.	Indore	13 5	14 1	9 0	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	24 0	12 5	17 1	20 0	13 5
	Gwalior	13 6	13 11	11 1	22 13	23 5	14 15	6 10	6 10	5 3	8 4	8 4	6 8	24 3	25 9	16 15	26 1	26 1	14 5
	Goona	18 0	19 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	7 0	10 0	10 8	8 0	32 0	36 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	15 0
	Rutlam	16 4	16 14	9 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 4	12 0	12 12	8 0	37 0	34 4	12 0	16 4	16 0	10 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 7	20 8	12 12	35 5	29 4	17 8	7 8	8 0	6 0	17 8	18 0	14 8	34 11	35 10	16 0	22 1	24 15	15 0

India for the 2nd half of August 1880—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
20 8	26 12	20 14	28 5	29 0	19 6	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
28 14	28 14	24 12	34 3	34 3	21 11	172 6	172 6	172 4	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar		
32 0	32 0	17 3	35 0	34 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Túmkúr		
32 0	30 0	26 8	30 0	30 0	21 12	75 0	78 0	78 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Mysore		
30 0	30 0	21 0	28 0	32 0	19 0	700 0	700 0	124 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hassan		
34 10	34 11	33 10	23 2	23 2	18 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	7 6	Shimoga		
24 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kadur		
39 0	39 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
32 8	31 9	26 14	24 9	24 14	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 3	8 1	Coorg		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 2	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	24 8	22 4	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	11 8	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	18 15	21 10	15 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 10	11 12	Ulwur		
...	...	...	21 0	*	13 10	...	...	...	11 8	*	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		* No return received.
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	15 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	Ajmere		
...	...	...	23 7½	25 6¼	13 2½	...	...	...	11 2	11 12	11 4	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	17 0	17 12	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	13 12	14 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	Abu		
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	33 0	35 0	14 0	†	†	†	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Six pies per man's load.
...	...	...	17 3	17 3	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15¾	8 12½	7 13	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	42 8	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 1	7 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	20 0	21 4	10 10	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	8 12	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	16 4	17 8	15 10	...	...	...	14 11	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Boondee		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Kotah		
...	...	...	21 6	23 15	14 1	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 9	10 0	10 0	Tonk		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	14 9	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 1	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	23 2	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	10 9	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	18 14	21 14	15 3	...	...	...	10 6	11 2	11 4	Dholpur		
...	...	...	15 2	16 8	10 3	87 8	87 8	107 0	7 8	8 0	9 3	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	17 13	18 4	11 12	91 4	91 4	109 8	9 10	9 2	9 2	Gwalior		
...	...	...	25 8	27 4	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	Goona		
...	...	...	22 8	21 14	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	8 10	8 12	Rutlam		
...	...	...	26 11	28 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	10 12	10 10	10 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways

QUARTERS.	East Indian.		Eastern Bengal, including steamer earnings.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi, including steamer earnings.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
First Quarter.														
Total earnings £	a1,077,169	a1,086,943	84,336	96,060	145,882	109,111	265,711	291,531	143,879	146,211	70,263	80,590	744,805	655,390
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,504	1,507	171	172	547	547	676	676	857	857	611	634	1,268	1,276
Average receipts per week £	82,859	83,611	6,487	7,390	11,222	8,393	20,439	22,425	11,068	11,247	5,405	6,199	57,293	50,415
Average receipts per week per mile open £	55·1	55·5	37·9	43·0	20·5	15·3	30·2	33·2	12·9	13·1	8·8	9·8	45·2	39·5
Second Quarter.														
Total earnings £	a1,085,412	a 912,405	84,560	78,871	127,878	132,950	244,291	281,534	164,519	142,916	86,000	94,837	705,563	669,539
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,504	1,507	171	172	547	547	676	676	857	857	612	634	1,268	1,276
Average receipts per week £	83,493	70,185	6,505	6,067	9,837	10,227	18,792	21,656	12,655	10,994	6,615	7,295	54,274	51,503
Average receipts per week per mile open £	55·5	46·6	38·0	35·3	18·0	18·7	27·8	32·0	14·8	12·8	10·8	11·5	42·8	40·4

QUARTERS.	Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Sindia-Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia, Northern Section (State).	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
First Quarter.														
Total earnings £	16,736	17,623	13,016	14,112	43,195	73,894	8,310	9,361	30,625	43,402	27,047	39,915	2,862	3,129
Mean mileage open ...No.	121	121	82	82	103	153	85	93	161	161	219	230	35	37
Average receipts per week ... £	1,287	1,356	1,001	1,086	3,323	5,684	639	720	2,356	3,339	2,081	3,070	220	241
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	10·6	11·2	12·2	13·2	32·3	37·2	7·5	7·7	14·6	20·8	9·5	13·3	6·3	6·5
Second Quarter.														
Total earnings £	18,878	19,733	12,331	14,427	41,439	85,033	8,381	14,215	25,307	37,156	36,925	37,748	2,817	2,847
Mean mileage open ...No.	121	121	81	82	103	169	85	134	161	161	222	230	35	37
Average receipts per week ... £	1,452	1,518	949	1,110	3,188	6,541	645	1,093	1,947	2,858	2,840	2,904	217	219
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	12·0	12·5	11·7	13·5	30·9	38·7	7·6	8·2	12·1	17·8	12·8	12·6	6·2	5·9

a Includes
b Exclusive of
c The line was opened for
d The line was opened for
e Includes receipts of the Jacobabad Section of

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

WAY.

for the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1879 and 1880.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South Eastern (State.)		Nalhati (State).		Rajputana (State.)		Holkar (State.)		Khamgaon (State.)		Amraoti (State.)		Wardha Coal (State.)	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
213,299	200,957	3,499	3,616	2,398	2,190	112,448	129,300	21,493	22,648	1,671	1,442	2,430	2,142	*b* 2,990	6,884
444	444	28	28	27	27	428	462	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	47
16,408	15,458	269	278	184	168	8,650	9,946	1,653	1,742	129	111	187	165	230	530
36·9	34·8	9·6	9·9	6·8	6·2	20·2	21·5	19·2	20·3	16·1	13·9	31·2	27·5	5·1	11·3
210,802	262,262	3,810	3,686	2,451	1,923	104,778	28,029	22,469	21,823	1,724	1,153	2,544	1,925	7,553	5,804
444	444	28	28	27	27	428	462	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	47
16,216	20,174	293	284	189	148	8,060	6,771	1,728	1,679	133	89	196	148	581	446
36·5	45·4	10·5	10·1	7·0	5·5	18·8	14·7	20·1	19·5	16·6	11·1	32·7	24·7	12·9	9·5

Bhond and Manmad (State).		Indus Valley (State).		Muttra-Hathras (State).		Patna-Gya (State).		Western Rajputana (State).		Sindia, Southern Section (State).		Nagpur and Chhattisgarh (State).		TOTAL.	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
13,416	17,146	64,467	131,418	3,375	2,825	...	11,448	...	14,282	...	1,197	...	...	3,115,322	3,214,773
145	145	508	508	29	29	...	57	...	82	...	33	...	...	8,194	8,508
1,032	1,319	4,959	10,109	260	217	...	881	...	1,099	...	92	...	...	239,640	247,290
7·1	9·1	9·8	19·9	9·0	7·5	...	15·5	...	13·4	...	2·8	...	...	29·2	29·1
19,392	19,227	78,635	*e*179,046	3,542	3,212	*c*3,028	11,613	...	25,049	...	2,058	...	*d*4,455	3,105,029	3,155,476
126	145	508	596	29	29	40	57	...	82	...	33	...	53	8,218	8,706
1,492	1,479	6,049	13,773	273	247	299	893	...	1,927	...	158	...	363	238,848	242,729
11·8	10·2	11·9	23·1	9·4	8·5	7·5	15·7	...	23·5	...	4·8	...	6·8	29·1	27·9

steamer earnings.
colliery receipts.
traffic from 21st April 1879.
traffic from 6th April 1880.
the Kandahar Railway from 3rd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all the districts from which reports have been received; harvesting is proceeding, with an average outturn; and prospects are fair. In Bombay good and general rain has again fallen; prospects are now fairly favourable everywhere; and *rabi* sowing has commenced in places. More rain is, however, required in the Satara district and in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. In Bengal there has been slight rain during the week, and more rain is now wanted in many places. The harvesting of the autumn crops is proceeding with satisfactory results. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has not been much rain generally; but in Meerut and Bareilly the fall was heavy, resulting in floods which have done much damage to village dwelling-houses in Meerut; and have caused great loss of crops and, it is believed, of cattle in Bareilly. More rain is required over the greater part of the provinces, especially in the Lower Doab. In the Punjab good rain has fallen in several districts, and agricultural prospects have much improved, especially in the Hissar and Delhi Divisions, where there had been some ground for apprehension. In the other provinces and in the Native States prospects remain generally satisfactory.

Except in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, general prospects may now be regarded as, on the whole, favourable throughout the empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 22nd)—		
Bellary ...	·43 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; *ragi* harvested in one taluk; yield average.
Kurnool ...	1·91 (average of nine stations).	Crops want rain in two taluks; fodder and water ample.
Ganjam ...	4·97 (average of fifteen stations).	
Kistna ...	·86 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops fair; seven feet water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·96 (average of seven stations).	Crops good; *ragi*, gingelly, &c., harvested; outturn ¼ to ⅓.
Coimbatore ...	·87 (average of two stations).	Wet crops generally fair; dry crops suffering from want of rain in five taluks; harvest of *cholum*, *ragi*, sugarcane, and *cumboo* in two taluks, outturn—*cholum* poor, others average.
Tanjore ...	·26 (average of six stations).	Rivers ⅓ to 6 feet; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, *cumboo*, and *ragi* in Tanjore, *cholum* in Nannilam, outturn equal to average.
Madura ...	·32 (average of two stations).	*Ragi* harvested in four taluks, yield below average in two, above average in others.
Malabar ...	3·35 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting of first crop in nine taluks, yield above average; second crop prospects improved.
Travancore ...	1·54	*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Sept. 22nd)—		
Kurrachee ...	3·36 at Tatta; 2·32 at Kotri; 1·87 at Sehwan; 4·30 at Sakro; 4·71 at Gharabari; 3·80 at Sujawal; 3·99 at Jati; 4·65 at Shahbandar; ·55 at Manjhand; ·84 at Dadu.	River at Kotri on 20th, 14¼ feet against 15 feet 2 inches on same date last year; many crops greatly improved by rain; grass will be fairly abundant; fever in three and cattle-disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	·77 (average of two talukas).	Crop in most talukas below average owing to fluctuating inundations; fever in three talukas; river one foot lower than on same date last year; wheat at 11 seers per rupee, *bajri* at 16, and *jowari* at 15.
Ahmedabad ...	1·56	Total rainfall 27·87; crops excellent; public health generally good; wheat 31, *bajri* 40 lbs.
Baroda ...	3·40	Total rainfall 38·22; crops in Guzerat very good, in Kathiawar fair; fever prevalent in Baroda and Nausari; *bajri* 35 lbs. per British rupee, rice 22 lbs.
Surat ...	1·40	Total rainfall 33·31; standing crops good in five talukas, middling in others; fever in Bardoli and Pardi; *jowari* 37 lbs per rupee in city.
Násik ...	Rain throughout district.	Health generally good; *bajri* 27¾, *jowari* 33½, wheat 28½.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	8·07	Total rainfall 64·80, being 1·46 below average; average abnormal temperature 2° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind backed gradually from west to south-east, strong on 20th and 21st.
Poona ...	Maximum 4·66 at Indapur; minimum ·79 in Khed; general rain throughout district.	Average prices in Poona *bajri* 24-11, *jowari* 30-13; in district *bajri* 25-12, *jowari* 30-18; *rabi* sowing commenced.
Ahmednagar ...	3·39; rain general; maximum 5·02 at Newasa; minimum 1·05 at Kopargaon.	Crops in good condition; *rabi* sowing commenced in six talukas, delayed elsewhere owing to excessive moisture; *bajri* minimum 23 lbs. in Sheogaon, maximum 31½ in Nagar; *jowari* minimum 30 lbs. in Sheogaon, maximum 37½ in Nagar per rupee; prospects good as regards supply of grass; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Nagar and Shirgonda.
Sholapur ...	5·82	Total rainfall 30·71; prospects much improved; *rabi* sowing commenced; *jowari* 39 lbs. 30 tolas, *bajri* 34 lbs. 30 tolas; public health good.
Dharwar ...	·37	Crops fairly good except in parts of Dharwar and Ranibennur talukas; more rain required; cotton sowing progressing; *savi* harvest begun, yield average; public health good.
Kanara ...	2·99 at Karwar; maximum at Honore, 3·31; minimum at Halial, 1·44.	Total rainfall 83·94; price of common rice 9 seers in Karwar district, average 11 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	2·94	Total rainfall 20·38; crops thriving; price of *bajri* 28, *jowari* 34 lbs. *General Remarks.*—Rain general throughout Presidency; prospects improved in Sind and fairly favourable everywhere; more rain wanted in Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Bengal—(Sept. 22nd)—		
Chittagong ...	2·57	Weather seasonable; yield of early rice twelve annas; prospects of late rice good; prices stationary; cattle-disease at Moiseal.
Dacca ...	·8	Reaping of early rice completed, yield full average; cutting of jute continues, yield expected to be average; prospects of late rice excellent; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·88	Early rice nearly harvested, outturn good; prospects of late rice excellent; fever prevailing.
Moorshedabad ...	·51	Prospects of crops good; fever in most of the thanas.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Weather very hot; harvesting of early rice nearly completed, average outturn expected; land being prepared for cold-weather crops; condition of late rice good; fever prevalent; price of rice stationary.
Burdwan ...	·16	Early rice harvest and growing crops good; cases of fever of a mild type numerous.
Rungpore ...	·71	Days hot, followed by heavy dew at nights; rain much wanted; fever still prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	·09	Autumn harvest giving a very good outturn; prospects of rice fair; more rain wanted.
Purneah ...	·09	Yield of autumn rice good; more rain required for young winter rice plants; ploughing for cold-weather crops begun; fever still prevalent; rivers unusually low.
Patna ...	·43	Autumn crops being harvested; more rain wanted for winter rice.
Durbhunga ...	·68	Weather hot and close; prospects of crops favourable, but rain slightly wanted; autumn harvest in progress; fever still prevalent; prices falling.
Hazáribágh ...	1·34	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crop everywhere good; *maki* and *murwa* being cut, with good outturn; general health good; cattle-disease still in some villages in Pachumba.
Cuttack ...	2·02	Prospects of crops favourable; cholera still reported. *General Remarks.*—Very little rain during week, and weather generally dry, with hot sun; rain now wanted in many places, particularly in Palamow, where rice crop nearly destroyed, elsewhere prospects continue fair; heavy rain in Calcutta on 21st; harvesting of early rice and jute nearly completed, yield generally full average; other autumn crops being reaped, with prospect of average outturn; late rice and sugarcane and other minor crops promising; ploughing for cold-weather crops begun in some places; fever prevalent; much loss from cattle-pox in the hills of Darjeeling.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 21st)	·1 at Benares; 2·1 at Chandauli.	Weather cloudy and hot, wind westerly; most of the rice irretrievably spoilt; more rain required for *rabi* sowings; health good; prices—wheat 17, barley 28, and gram 21 seers.
Allahabad ...	Less than ·5	Wind gone round to west again and no sign of rain; complaints and apprehensions from all sides; wheat 18¼, coarse cleaned rice $17\frac{5}{16}$, unhusked rice $27\frac{5}{16}$, barley 30¼, *bajra* $25\frac{3}{16}$, gram $22\frac{5}{16}$, and peas 30⅞ seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. and Oudh— *continued.*		
Gorakhpur (Sept. 20th)	.....	Weather still hot and close; clouds come up and clear away; crops fair; *aghani* will want more rain soon; markets well stocked; new paddy and smaller grains in market; prices falling or steady; coarse rice 22, old paddy 32, wheat 23, gram 32, barley 1 maund and 17 seers, and new paddy 1 maund and 6 seers; cattle-disease on the increase; health fair; fever reported in some places.
Jhánsi („ 23rd)	·6 (average); ·8 at most.	Prospects much improved; wheat 18½, gram 24, rice 11, and *bajra* 25 seers; health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 21st)	1·1 average	Prospects fair; crops generally thriving; wheat 18¼, gram 18½, barley 23, *bajra* 22½, and *mukka* 24 seers.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	4·1	Fear of drought at an end; tremendous flood in the Rámganga river began rising on Sunday evening; country for three or four miles on both sides under water; villages destroyed; no loss of as yet reported, but great loss of crops, and probably of cattle; railway communication across valley of Rámganga stopped; water now somewhat subsiding; full particulars regarding damage to property not yet obtained; price of grain, wheat, and gram 20 seers and 10 chittacks, common rice 14 seers and six chittacks; some cholera continues to be reported.
Meerut („ „)	Heavy rain on 17th and 18th; 1·2 at Meerut; 1·6 at Mowana; 1·4 at Sirdhana; and ·8 at Bágpat.	Hindan and Kalinadi rivers rose to unprecedented height, cutting roads and railway near Ghaziabad, much damage to village dwellings; crops improved where not flooded; cheapest wheat 19, barley 28, maize 25, *juar* 23, and gram 21 seers.
Kumaun („ „)	Very heavy rain on 16th, 17th, and 18th.	Fearful landslip at Naini Tal on 18th, attended with a loss of life of 70 souls, both Europeans and Natives; crop injured in some places by the excessive rain; cattle-disease in district.
Lucknow („ „)	·6 at Sadr; ·3 at Malihabad.	Total rainfall deficient; crop prospects improved; barley 28 seers; fever prevalent, but general health good.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	·5; ·1 at Kunda	Local rain and showers are reported in parts but insufficient generally, as well as for *rabi* sowings; rice crops are suffering in parts; *sawan, makra, kakun*, and the earlier *kuari dhan* in tahsil Patti are being cut; hemp is also being reaped and soaked; *juar, bajra*, and mash have come out in ear; average price of food-grain—wheat 19½ to 21¾ seers, barley 21 to 34, *arhar* 33 to 34, rice 17½ to 21, and gram 21½ seers.
Sitapur („ 22nd)	1·9; 1·8 at Biswan; 2·2 at Misrikh; 2·2 at Sidhauli.	Wind east; agricultural prospects good; wheat 22, barley 34, *gojai* 28, *juar* 16, *makai* 20, *bajra* 20, paddy 28, rice 12 to 17, gram 28, *sawan* 55, *urud* 25, and *arhar* 30 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	·6	Wheat 18 to 20, barley 27 to 30, gram 23 to 26, rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee; *rabi* sowing might be partially successful even without more rain, but rain is urgently wanted; markets well supplied.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather dry and clear; crops poor; condition of people good; wheat 19, barley 27, Indian-corn 30, and coarse rice 15 seers.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen slightly in all districts, but in Meerut and Bareilly very heavily, and the streams in those districts have flooded; more rain is still wanted over the greater part of the provinces, especially in the Lower Doab; prospects generally improved; prices falling slightly; fever in some districts, but general health is good; cattle-disease increasing in Gorakhpur.
Punjab— (Sept. 21st)—		
Delhi ...	7·7	Agricultural prospects very much improved.
Hissar ...	1·3	Rain has been general throughout the division; prospects better and prices falling.
Umballa ...	2·8	Autumn crop much improved.
Jullundur ...	·9	Crops improved; prices falling.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops on unirrigated land are suffering; prices are steady.
Ferozepore ...	·3	*Kharif* crops on unirrigated land have suffered from scant rainfall; prices remain steady.
Siálkot ...	·4	Harvest prospects good; ground being prepared for winter crops; prices stationary.
Ráwalpindi ...	2·0	Crops promising; price of wheat slightly lower this week.
Pesháwar ...	·4	Harvest prospects improved, and prices are falling.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Crops promising; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects much improved, especially in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar divisions, by the rainfall of the past week.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 22nd)	4·68	Clear and fine; prospects continue favourable; land being prepared for winter crops; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·64	Weather clear; prospects of rain and cotton crops good; wheat 19 and rice 14 seers; small-pox abated; fever continues.
Saugor ...	1·57	Weather bright; cotton and other crops flourishing; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; wheat 22, rice 11, and *jowar* 30 seers.
Seoni ...	2·17	Weather clear since 19th; wheat 18 and rice 16 seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Hoshangabad ...	2·3	All crops, except rice, doing well; wheat 16½, rice 9 1/16, and *jowar* 26 seers; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur (Sept. 18th)	2·84	Cloudy; prospects good, except in Drug tahsil, where rain has been unequal; land being prepared for spring crops; rice 28 and wheat 26 seers; cattle-disease abating; prices falling.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	·46	Clear, with occasional showers; rice doing well; cotton promising in some parts and other crops favourable; rice 28 seers; cholera and cattle-disease prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and heavy in Nagpur and Nerbudda divisions; prospects of crops continue favourable; *rabi* ploughing and sowing in some districts progressing; prices lower; cholera only in Sambalpur; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevalent in some districts.
British Burma— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Akyab ...	.....	Public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; crops in good condition.
Rangoon ...	1·18	Total rainfall 81·38; public health good.
Bassein ...	5·03	Total rainfall 89·05; some small-pox, otherwise general health good; cattle-disease in northern townships; crop prospects favourable; weather favourable.
Prome ...	2·11	Total rainfall 43·52; public health generally good; some cases of sporadic cholera; river very low for this season of year.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·84	Total rainfall 172·07; public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; prospects of crops good.
Toungoo ...	1·84	Total rainfall 72·87; public health good; some crops destroyed by floods; hill cultivation somewhat poor in parts.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; favourable reports of the condition of crops; weather seasonable.
Assam— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Rain much needed; transplanting operations nearly finished; public health fair.
Sylhet ...	·25	Prospects good, but river extraordinarily low.
Cachar ...	1·05	Weather unchanged; state of crops reported favourable; transplanting of *sail* crop in progress; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee; outturn of tea good; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·17	Seasonable weather; general prospects of rice crop good; ploughing for pulse.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Bangalore ...	1·22	Crops in good condition, but in need of more rain in parts; prospects favourable; coffee crops in Coorg small; public health good; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	·24	
Mercara ...	3·47	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Amráoti ...	2·0	Crops now doing well; preparations for *rabi* crops in active progress; wheat 13 and *jowar* 16 seers.
Akola ...	2·86	All crops have greatly improved; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	1·45	Total rainfall since 1st January 19·69; tanks filling; standing crops improved; *abi* sowings nearly completed; prices—rice 10, *jowari* 16, and *turee* 14 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Sept. 22nd)—		
Indore ...	4·12	Weather clear; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·81	Weather seasonable; cholera continuing slightly; prospects improving; rain wanted.
Sutna ...	·66	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	3·23	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	4·86	Crops and health good.
Goona ...	1·84	Prospects favourable; health fair.
Bhopal ...	3·75	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Agar ...	11·34	Condition of *mukka* and other crops satisfactory; public health good.
Nowgong ...	4·61	Health fair; agricultural prospects improving.
Mánpur ...	5·9	Prospects favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week proceeding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 22nd)	·5	Quite clear; no signs of rain; cool.
Sirohi („ 19th)	·35	Tanks and wells full, as usual; malarious fever less; prospects quite favourable; heavy dews.
Marwar („ 17th)	1·19	Ten months' water in tanks; wells full; health good; prospects most favourable; alarm of drought almost subsided; prices falling.
Meywar („ „)	1·39	Tanks and wells full; health fairly good; fever still, less prevalent; prospects good.
Bhurtpore ...	1·98	Prices steady; health good.
Ulwur (Sept. 21st)	2·32 (average)	Rain general and beneficial; health improving.
Hindowtee („ 18th)	·58 in Deoli; 2·9 in Tonk; and 1·5 in Shahpura.	Prospects improved; prices stationary; health excellent.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	6·52	Tanks full; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	1·23	Prospects immensely improved; *kharif* crops saved in most places, though stunted; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	·18	Prospects much improved; more rain wanted.
Nepal—. (Sept. 14th)—		
Katmandú ...	·44	The rains seem to be gradually coming to an end.

Erratum.—On page 1456 of the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* of the 18th instant, in the remark column opposite Amherst, *for* "Total rainfall 116·18," *read* "106·18."

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SIMLA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Field Operations.
Kabul.

No. 551.

Simla, the 27th September 1880.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following correspondence and despatches concerning the action of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, shall be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8453-K., Field Operations / Kabul, dated Simla, the 27th September, 1880).

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5351-K.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated the 25th September 1880, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier-General Burrows' and Brigadier-General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. The Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the meagre and unsatisfactory character of the accounts furnished, which, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the date of the occurrence to which they refer, still leave the Government of India in ignorance as to the true facts of the case and the exact circumstances to which the reverse sustained by Her Majesty's arms is to be attributed.

3. The Governor General in Council, however, understands that a full report of the situation, drawn up by Lieutenant-General Sir Fred. Roberts, after his arrival at Kandahar, is now on its way to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and as doubtless this will throw much light on what these despatches leave in obscurity, the Government of India will await the arrival of the report before deciding on any further course of action in connection with the operations of the 27th July, 1880.

4. It is not, however, necessary to wait for further information to enable the Governor General in Council to express his hearty concurrence in the high tribute paid by the Commander-in-Chief to the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of the E-B Battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

Notwithstanding its loss of guns, and that the result of the day was disastrous, the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, may look back on the

action of Maiwand as one in which they nobly maintained the credit of their distinguished regiment.

5. The Government of India entertained no doubt of the good conduct of Her Majesty's 66th Foot, but it is still a satisfaction to have obtained the voluntary testimony of the enemy to the devoted courage with which the colours of the regiment were defended to the last against overwhelming odds.

6. The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in receiving the names of those officers whose services are specially brought to notice by His Excellency.

7. The names of those of the British troops who were killed and who have since died of their wounds have been telegraphed to the Secretary of State. The complete lists of casualties, both British and Native, will be published, together with the despatches and this correspondence, in the *Gazette of India*.

8. It is, I am to add, needless to give expression to the deep grief the Government of India feel in reading this sad roll of the losses sustained by the force employed under Brigadier-General Burrows.

From MAJOR GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5351-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated the 25th September 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier General Burrows' and Brigadier General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. Circumstances have delayed the receipt of these despatches, and even now they contain but isolated and bare statements of the sad events of the day, almost entirely failing to convey to us information as to how they were brought about.

3. Before proceeding to a general review of the operations, and in order to make the reports now submitted clear, it is necessary to annex the following copies of telegrams :—

I.—From the Quarter Master General in India, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(dated 9th July 1880).

"Yours eighth. Under the circumstances, you can order up any troops from the line of communication you and General Phayre consider can be safely spared to reinforce Kandahar."

II.—From the Commander-in-Chief in India, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(dated 15th July 1880).

"Wali's troops having deserted, the situation has completely changed. General Burrows must act according to his own judgment, reporting fully. He must act with caution on account of distance of support."

These telegrams refer to paragraphs 3 and 10 of General Primrose's despatch.

4. In paragraph 2 of Brigadier-General Burrows' report, a reference is made to certain instructions received, and copies of correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, thereon, are attached.

The two telegrams there given only form a small portion of the correspondence between the Army Head Quarters and General Primrose, and it becomes, therefore, requisite to give copies of the telegrams which passed on the subject of Brigadier General Burrows' movements, from the date of his return to Khushk-i-Nakhud from the Helmand, up to the day of the action at Maiwand. These telegrams are annexed.

5. It should be stated that up to this time the intelligence regarding Ayub's strength is contained in the following copy of a telegram from General Primrose to the Quarter Master General in India, dated Kandahar, 14th July 1880 :—

"Letter received this day from Colonel St. John ; no date to it, but presumed 12th July. Ayub reached Farrah on 1st July, and his advanced cavalry left on 8th. He has 2,500 effective and 1,000 disaffected infantry, 800 regular cavalry, and 1,000 tribal cavalry, with 30 guns. Wali's troops shaky. One regiment all but openly mutinous ; rest tainted. They have no ammunition, and St. John told Wali to take measures to put it out of reach. One other Sirdar deserted with his immediate followers, but failed to persuade others to follow him."

6. Brigadier-General Burrows has not informed us what military measures he took for ascertaining the strength and disposition of Ayub's army after it had crossed the Helmand, whilst it is evident that the information on which he broke up from Khushk-i-Nakhud and marched with the intention of anticipating Ayub at Maiwand, was either incorrect or reached him too late.

It appears to Sir Fred. Haines that had he been aware that Ayub could possibly have presented himself at Maiwand in such force as that ascribed to him, General Burrows would have considered himself hardly strong enough to attack him, but would rather have contented himself with retiring towards his base at Kandahar, keeping a close touch on the enemy with his cavalry, and would certainly have taken steps to rid himself of the enormous amount of stores and baggage with which he was encumbered on the day of the action.

It appears that the only reinforcement sent to him from Kandahar consisted of 50 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, but it will be observed in paragraph 8 of his despatch that General Primrose had troops at Kandahar on the 23rd July from which to support him, and that he had arranged to do so, to the extent of 230 men of the 4th Native Infantry, but for some reason or other, not explained, this reinforcement was not sent.

7. Defective information was but a prelude to what followed. The apparently wholly unauthorised commencement of the action on the left by two guns of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant H. Maclaine, escorted by a troop of Sind Horse under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, committed General Burrows to an action on ground not deliberately chosen by him, and with an enemy entirely unreconnoitred. This was highly prejudicial to his chance of success, for the position thus hurriedly taken up was in perfectly open ground, with both flanks *en l'air* in the face of vastly superior numbers.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief firmly believes that had the Native Infantry stood their ground and stemmed the rush of the Ghazis, a victory might have been achieved; but when the line gave way from the left and the 66th Regiment was thus thrown into confusion, there was but one chance, and that was a cavalry charge. But the cavalry failed to charge, and a rout was inevitable.

8. There can be no doubt that General Burrows was vastly overmatched as to numbers, and that he had to fight a desperate battle under most unfortunate circumstances.

The unsteadiness of the two companies of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) early in the day, must at once have destroyed all confidence in that corps, but it is evident that up to the moment of yielding on the left of the line, the conduct of the troops, with the above exception, had been excellent.

It is His Excellency's pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Governor General in Council the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, who fought most gallantly and suffered severely.

The guns which commenced the action were those apparently which were lost eventually. The gallant young officer who commanded them is not here to justify or explain his movement, for he met a tragic end at Mazra after a month's imprisonment in Ayub's camp, and this must be a lasting disgrace attaching to Ayub's name.

The detachment of the 66th under Lieutenant Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, is also reported to have behaved extremely well; and an incident, not known to General Burrows when he wrote his despatch, is worthy of record here, as a lasting tribute to the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men of the 66th Regiment from the mouth of the enemy.

General Roberts, under date 16th September, telegraphs as follows:—

"Colonel St. John reports from Kandahar as follows:—From the accounts of one of Ayub's officers present at the action of Maiwand, it appears that a stand was made by remnant of the 66th Regiment round the colors, in an enclosure; informant estimated their number at 100, and states that they were surrounded by the whole army, and that when all but eleven were killed these made a desperate charge, and perished fighting bravely to the last man."

This stubborn defence may have delayed the pursuit as well as checked the desire to pursue.

9. The artillery maintained their military formation and *morale* during the retreat.

But though the cavalry appear to have kept together, the General had lost all confidence in them, apparently with reason, and from this cause was unable to halt at Hauz-i-Madat.

Had this been done, no doubt many valuable lives and some stores and transport animals might have been saved, while some appearance of military formation might have been restored.

The retreat was thus continued without a break to Kandahar, notwithstanding that the pursuit, never vigorous, was not pressed beyond the third or fourth mile from the field. This restless flight must have increased the tale of loss and suffering at every step.

It is to be noted that amongst the casualties in the cavalry, no native officer is mentioned as either killed or wounded.

On the morning of the 28th July, the leading fugitives reached Kandahar. Their report of the complete annihilation of General Burrows' brigade was accepted as fact, and so reported to the world.

It is satisfactory to know that, unfortunate as were the events of the day, together with their results, they fell far short of the description first given of them. His Excellency

the Governor General in Council is aware that on this report the cantonments were precipitately abandoned, and refuge taken in the citadel.

Ayub did not, however, fully invest Kandahar until the 6th August.

10. To return to the events of the 27th. It is worthy of remark that General Burrows makes no mention of efforts on the part of officers to steady their men, nor are the commanding officers or others of the corps engaged mentioned with approval. But the casualty rolls, taken in connection with the undoubted heavy losses of the enemy, are a sufficient proof of the gallantry and devotion of those who fell.

11. Of the survivors, the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of Government the officers named by Brigadier-Generals Burrows and Nuttall, *viz.* :—

Captain J. R. Slade, R.H.A.
Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E.
Major G. C. Hogg, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse.

12. The casualty rolls have already been submitted to Government with my No. 5327-A. of the 24th instant.

Returns of ordnance and of arms and accoutrements lost are enclosed; also a return of ammunition expended.

Telegrams referred to in the Adjutant General's letter forwarding the Maiwand Despatches, paragraph 4.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 17th July 1880).

Kandahar, 17th July.—General Burrows reports that he has moved his force back from Helmand to Khushk-i-Nakhud, there to await events or orders. This move was necessitated by there being no supplies for the troops, nor grain for horses. The little there was on right bank was carried off or destroyed by mutineers. This point is of most strategic importance, having several roads converging on it. As the river Helmand is fordable, Ayub could cross anywhere. I am of opinion that General Burrows has acted judiciously in the matter.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4978, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Chief wishes to know what General Burrows' views and intentions now are. Please tell him to report daily everything that goes on for the information of Viceroy. Yours of sixteenth, giving information from General Burrows about pursuit and dispersion of Wali's mutinous troops and recovery of guns, very satisfactory.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4995, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Yours 17th. Chief considers General Burrows acted judiciously in retiring on Khushk-i-Nakhud under the circumstances.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4997, dated 18th July 1880).

Simla, 18th July.—Do you consider Khushk-i-Nakhud the most favorable position for covering Kandahar, and striking a blow at Ayub, should he cross the Helmand? Favor the Commander-in-Chief with a full expression of your views, both as regards the city and Ayub's probable movements. Reply in cipher. Also give dates on which you calculate that the different units of the reinforcements can reach Kandahar.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla, —(dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Advanced guard of Ayub Khan appears to have reached Girishk. Nothing certain known about Ayub himself to-day.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 384-K., dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Your telegram 18th. Taking into consideration that the Helmand is now fordable everywhere, it presents no obstacle to the advance of Ayub at any point he chooses to cross it. Khushk-i-Nakhud is an important position covering roads leading from the Helmand to Kandahar. Whilst remaining on the Helmand, forage grain could hardly be obtained, whereas they are plentiful at Khushk-i-Nakhud; between the latter place and Girishk there is a desert 25 miles broad. General Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud is within fair supportable distance from Kandahar. The presence of a force there has the effect of keeping the people quiet. At present I am unable to obtain any definite intelligence of Ayub's movements; an impression is abroad that he will not meet our troops in the open, but that

if he crosses the river at all, he will do so to the north of Girishk, and perhaps make for Ghazni, for political reasons. As regards Kandahar great uneasiness prevails in the city; large numbers of the families are leaving daily, fearing the approach of Ayub. There are of course a number of disaffected men in and about Kandahar ready for a disturbance if they get a chance. I keep the city constantly patrolled, and have placed three 40-pounders of 5-11th in the citadel, which has had the effect of quieting the minds of those peaceably disposed.

Units of reinforcements will probably arrive here—

Detachment 4th Native Infantry on 24th.

Detachments 28th Native Infantry on 25th, 26th and 27th.

Last detachment 4th Native Infantry on 28th.

9th and 24th Native Infantry are now in Bolan, and will be in position probably 24th and 30th July; 11th Foot come up Bolan in cart carriage, beginning by companies on 20th and doing double stages to Dozan. One wing will be concentrated at Quetta on 1st August, leave Quetta 3rd, and reach Kandahar about 15th; two more companies will leave three days later, and last two form escorts to F-2nd Royal Artillery. Information about Madras Cavalry not yet received from General Phayre. Will wire this to-morrow.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 21st July 1880.

Kandahar, 21st July.—Precedence.—Information from General Burrows, dated 19th. He has shifted his camp to a very eligible spot, three miles nearer Girishk. He reports 2,100 Ayub's cavalry have arrived at Girishk, he himself being at Mahmodabad, 17 miles in rear, with his infantry and guns. It is reported that he intends to move either to the north of Girishk or the south by the Argasan Valley, but this is merely surmise. He has utilised the guns taken from the Wali by manning them from men of E-B and 66th Regiment. I am sending out to-night by forced marches twelve of the Wali's artillery horses and harness, &c., to complete this battery, as far as practicable, under an escort of fifty sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, whom I have directed to remain, as a temporary arrangement, with General Burrows, as he wished his cavalry increased.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—General Burrows under date 20th writes:—Situation remains unchanged; travellers who have passed Ayub's camp say things are not going on smoothly there, and that in all probability there will be a split before they reach the Helmand. General Burrows ready for them. Troops healthy and in excellent spirits.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5109, dated 21st July 1880).

Simla, 21st July.—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed.

You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—News just received from Colonel St. John and General Burrows that Ayub with his regulars reached the Helmand 20th. He has sent back his carriage for baggage left a day's march in rear. Tribal sowars and some Ghazis have joined him. His intention stated to be to move *viâ* Sungboor and Mir Karez and attack General Burrows. At Sungboor there are 2[illegible]0 Ghazis with two standards. Spy states Luniab with cavalry had moved down river intending to skirt desert and attack.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 22nd July 1880).

Kandahar, 22nd July.—Letter from General Burrows, dated evening of 21st; no further news.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5181, dated 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd July.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub, if you consider you are strong enough to do so.

Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 413-K., dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Your cipher telegram. I am almost entirely dependent for intelligence on the Political Department. I have spies out, and obtained some information from sources in the town.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report received from General Burrows, dated 22nd. No further news regarding Ayub. Our force at Khushk-i-Nakhud well entrenched and defended against any night attack. Supplies plentiful, except wood, which is very scarce. A detachment 4th Native Infantry, escorting ammunition, arrives here to-morrow, and 200 rifles 28th Native Infantry the day after.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 23rd July 1880.

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report just received from Colonel St. John. Spies state Ayub has crossed Helmand at Haidarabad. Party of his cavalry came yesterday to Sungboor and returned again. Small party of Ghazis collected there; stated they expected 5,000 horsemen to arrive to-day and main body to-morrow. Few supplies at Sungboor, so Ayub cannot halt there more than one day. Report raises number of men who have joind Ayub to 4,000.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to the Adjutant General in India, dated 24th July 1880, and received on the same date.

On morning of 23rd our cavalry patrol proceeding in the direction of Sungboor came upon the enemy's advanced parties. Lieutenant Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse, who was in command, sent in word to camp, and, dismounting some of his men, checked the enemy, who retired out of range. Brigadier General Nuttall, with 180 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry, and two guns E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, now came up, and a reconnaissance reported six hundred sowars marching parallel with a body of infantry, three miles beyond our advanced post. General Nuttall advanced with 160 sabres and two guns for about three miles, the enemy retiring. When he got within 1800 yards of the cavalry our men opened on them, and they bolted faster than ever, making for cover. General Nuttall pursued until he was six miles from camp, when he gave up the chase. Some horses of the enemy were killed, and men carried off wounded. No infantry were seen.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 422-K., dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—General Burrows reports that in the event of enemy moving up north, he purposes sending back superfluous baggage and sick to Kandahar, and moving up Kakrez Valley, opening up fresh line of communication.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—Information received this evening that Ayub's cavalry fell back last night to Helmand. Report received to the effect that one hundred and fifty cavalry crossed into the Argandab three days ago; believed to have been sent to take back Surteep's family hidden in village there. Efforts appear to be made by Hubbeeboolla Khan, Barakzai, to raise people in Kakrez, without much success. There is much excitement throughout the country.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 430-K., dated 26th July 1880).

Kandahar, 26th July.—Your telegram, 21st July. General Burrows states that should the enemy advance direct on Maiwand or on Khushk-i-Nakhud, he is prepared to attack him; should he attempt to reach Maiwand *viâ* Melmund, he would intercept him by Garmao Valley; should Ayub's force try to avoid him by taking road to Nish, *viâ* Melmund and Ghorak, he proposes to move by Maiwand into Kakrez. To do this he will reduce his baggage and send back some sick reported unfit, and I will assist him in every way to lighten his column and make it more moveable.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 27th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows, under date evening 25th, reports situation unchanged. Two Sind horsemen shot when patrolling near Sungboor. At Kandahar I hear on best authority that Habeeboolla has been to Kakrez and has tried to raise the people without

success. He was at Soznee on Sunday and then proposed crossing into the Argandab. The second detachment, 11th Foot, left Sibi last night. Five men of first detachment, struck down by sunstroke at Nari, are all doing well. Head Quarters 9th and two mountain guns left Quetta for Gulistan this morning.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 28th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows' force completely defeated; we take refuge in citadel; thirty sowars have escaped.

From LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(dated Kandahar, 6th September 1880).

IN forwarding the accompanying despatches from Generals Burrows and Nuttall, relative to the action of Maiwand, I have the honor to submit the following observations for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. On the 27th June the Political Resident reported to me that Ayub Khan had left Herat with infantry, cavalry and 30 guns. He at the same time strongly urged that active support should be given to the Wali of Kandahar, then at Girishk. After considering the matter, I decided on recommending that a brigade of infantry, a cavalry regiment and a battery of horse artillery should be sent to the Helmand.

To strengthen the garrison to be left here, the 4th Native Infantry were ordered to be concentrated at Quetta, and a wing of the 2nd Beluchis to march from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar, with the concurrence of the Political Resident.

3. On the 1st July, the orders of Government were received through the Quarter Master General, sanctioning an advance on Girishk, but that the Helmand was on no account to be crossed. The Kelat-i-Ghilzai garrison and line of communications were not to be weakened, and troops from the reserve were to be pushed forward at once, as the Commander-in-Chief considered the force proposed to be left at Kandahar weak in all arms.

4. On the 2nd July, I received intelligence that Government intended Kandahar being reinforced by the 15th Foot, a battery of artillery, one Native cavalry and two Native infantry regiments.

5. I was fully aware that immense difficulties would present themselves in pushing forward these corps, and that it would take some time before they could reach me; but as Ayub's advance would, I considered, have a disturbing effect on Kandahar and the country, I thought it advisable that the force approved of by Government should move to Girishk in accordance with their orders.

6. Accordingly, it marched on the 3rd July, and I was then left at Kandahar with the following garrison:—Squadron of Poona Horse, details of 3rd Light Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, four guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery, 5-11th Royal Artillery (Heavy Battery), 7th Fusiliers, and a wing of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry,—*vide* return attached. This of course was a very weak garrison; but the 4th Native Infantry, followed by the 28th Native Infantry, were moving up along the line, and I trusted to this becoming known, as also that other troops were coming, to prevent anything disturbing the ordinary state of affairs here.

7. On the 13th July the Head Quarters of the 4th Native Infantry arrived here, and between that date and the 28th July, the remainder of the regiment and the 28th Regiment Native Infantry joined at Kandahar.

8. It will thus be seen that I had no means of strengthening General Burrows except by sending him some details of the 1st Regiment N. I. and 30th N. I., left behind or joined at Kandahar from escort or other duties, and by 50 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse under Lieutenant Monteith, who took out horses, &c., to equip the smooth-bore battery which had been rescued from the Wali's troops. On the 23rd July, however, by which time the 4th N. I. were nearly complete, and some of the 28th had arrived, I arranged to send 230 rank and file of the former regiment with a convoy of commissariat stores, and that some 130 of these should remain with General Burrows, the others returning as escort to a convoy of his sick.

9. Before this could be carried out, General Burrows had moved from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and the battle of Maiwand was fought.

10. I had, however, in the meantime, kept General Burrows fully informed of the instructions received from the Commander-in-Chief, notably, the Quarter Master General's telegram dated 15th July, to the effect that he must act according to his own judgment, and also the one dated 21st July, saying that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked.

11. Acting on this judgment, and on information which turned out to be inaccurate, he advanced from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand, and there found himself in contact with overwhelming numbers.

12. General Burrows' report attached enters into the details of the action.

13. The further details regarding the movements of General Burrows' force and intelligence will be submitted in a separate report to the Quarter Master General.

	EFFECTIVE.			SICK.								
	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.						
	Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers.	Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Total.	Followers.	Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Elephants.
Head Quarters Staff	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	12	...	...	...
1st Brigade Staff	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
2nd Brigade Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	...	...	...
R. E. Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	...	...	...
R. A. Staff	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
Medical Staff	6	10	...	2	1	...	19	90	6	1	5	...
Political Department	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical Department ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat Department ...	8	11	...	...	...	...	19	1,887	19	2	84	...
Ordnance Department	1	6	31	...	1	3	42	22	...	...	...	...
Transport Department	5	3	38	...	...	...	46	450	21	...	105	...
E-B, R. H. A.	...	10	1	...	9	1	21	38	12	...	3	...
C-2nd, R. A.	5	109	10	...	25	2	151	224	90	...	20	..
5-11th, R. A.	3	87	...	...	3	...	93	283	11	...	374	...
Poona Horse	5	...	190	...	...	17	212	231	209	...	...	...
3rd Sind Horse	1	...	178	...	...	...	179	212	232	...	...	...
3rd Light Cavalry	1	...	83	...	...	26	110	111	113	..	...	...
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners	...	3	30	...	1	5	39	12	...	...	...	...
2-7th Foot *	18	588	...	6	73	...	685	264	10	...	16	...
66th Foot†	...	...	...	1	90	...	91	3	...	...	...	...
1st Regiment N. I.	...	...	91	...	...	16	107	1	...	...	...	...
4th ditto N. I.	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
19th ditto N. I.‡	6	...	524	...	...	51	581	138	6	...	6	...
29th ditto N. I.	...	...	2	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...
30th ditto N. I.	...	...	28	...	...	12	40	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	71	827	1,272	11	203	139	2,463	4,016	753	3	613	...

* Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.

† 66th Regiment. Includes clerks and a few men employed departmentally.

‡ 19th Regiment N. I. Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.

(Sd.) F. J. S. ADAM, *Major,*
Asst. Quarter Master General,
Kandahar Force.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. R. S. BURROWS, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force,—(dated Kandahar, 30th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that, on the 26th ultimo, whilst encamped at Khushk-i-Nakhud, I received information that 2000 of the enemy's cavalry and a large number of ghazis had arrived at Garmao and Maiwand, and that it was Ayub Khan's intention to follow with the main body of his army immediately.

2. A sketch is attached to this report, showing the positions of Maiwand and Khushk-i-Nakhud, from which it will be seen that to carry into effect the instructions I had received,* *viz.*, to prevent Ayub Khan from passing on to Ghazni, it was incumbent on me to intercept him either at Maiwand or Khushk-i-Nakhud.

* *Vide* correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, attached.

3. Hitherto I had found it impossible to obtain any reliable information regarding Ayub Khan's intended movements, for, although when the expedition set out, it was understood that we were to operate in a friendly country, and in concert with a loyal army, the actual circumstances were the reverse of this. The Wali's army had gone over to the enemy; the Wali himself was a refugee in my camp. Whatever little political influence there may previously have been in the country was at an end, and every man's hand was against us.

4. In the absence of intelligence beyond such as my cavalry patrols brought in, and from which I knew that the enemy's advanced post was at Sungboor, twelve miles in my front, on the Khushk-i-Nakhud road, I considered it advisable to await events in the position I had taken up at the latter place.

5. On learning, however, that the enemy was making for Maiwand, I determined to move on that place at once.

6. The force, strength as per margin, marched at 6-30 A. M. on the 27th July, encumbered by an enormous quantity of ordnance and commissariat stores and baggage. This was unavoidable, as the hostile state of the country rendered it impossible to leave anything behind in safety, and I could not divide my already too weak force.

E-B Royal Horse Artillery—	
Officers	5
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	141
Horses	191
Six 9-pr. M. L. R. guns	
Smooth-bore Battery of—	
6-prs. taken from the Wali's mutinous army, and manned by 1 officer and 42 men, 66th Foot.	
66th Foot—	
Officers	19
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	497
3rd Light Cavalry—	
Officers	6
Native Officers	13
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File ..	297
Horses	306
3rd Sind Horse—	
Officers	5
Native Officers	8
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	247
Horses	252
Sappers and Miners—	
Officer	1
European Non-Commissioned Officers ...	2
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File ..	41
Native Officer	1
1st Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—	
Officers	7
Native Officers	15
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	626
30th N. I. (Jacob's Rifles)—	
Officers	8
Native Officers	14
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	603

Of these numbers, 34 Europeans and 50 Natives were in hospital.

7. After proceeding about eight miles, large masses of troops were discovered, about four miles distant, moving in a diagonal direction across our right front, and it was evident that a collision with Ayub Khan's army must take place before we reached our destination.

8. Advancing on a village which lay about a mile in my front, I placed my baggage there, and on the higher ground beyond I deployed my infantry into line with guns in the centre, and the cavalry on the left, covering the movement with two horse artillery guns and a troop of cavalry.

9. It was difficult, on account of the haze and dust, to estimate the number of the enemy, but judging by the extent of country covered, I believe I am within the mark when I set down his strength at 25,000 men.

10. At 11-45 A. M. the fight commenced by the advanced guns under Lieutenant H. Maclaine coming into action on our left, followed shortly by two horse artillery guns and the smooth-bore battery in our centre. The remaining two 9-pounders were also brought up from the rear-guard.

11. In about half an hour the enemy began to reply from their right, gradually extending along their front, and concentrating the fire of thirty guns on our position.

12. The infantry were ordered to lie down, and the wing of Jacob's Rifles, which had been in reserve, was brought up on the flanks, which were threatened on the right by ghazis, and on the left by the enemy's regular cavalry.

13. In this position we remained for nearly three hours, our artillery making excellent practice, the cavalry holding the enemy's cavalry in check, and the infantry keeping up a steady fire on the ghazis on our right.

14. A large body of the enemy's regular infantry were on our left front, and about the middle of the day they advanced in line, but well-delivered volleys checked them, and they did not come on again.

15. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the fire of the enemy's guns slackened, and swarms of ghazis advanced rapidly towards our centre.

16. Up to this time the casualties amongst the infantry had not been heavy, and as the men were firing steadily and the guns were sweeping the ground with case-shot, I felt confident as to the result.

17. But our fire failed to check the ghazis; they came on in overwhelming numbers, and making good their rush, they seized the two most advanced horse artillery guns.

18. With the exception of two companies of Jacob's Rifles, which had caused me great anxiety by their unsteadiness early in the day, the conduct of the troops had been splendid up to this point; but now at the critical moment, when a firm resistance might have achieved a victory, the infantry gave way, and commencing from the left, rolled up like a wave to the right. After vainly endeavouring to rally them, I went for the cavalry. (I was obliged to go myself, having no staff officer left.)

19. The 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse were retiring slowly on our left, and I called upon them to charge across the front and so give the infantry an opportunity of reforming; but the terrible artillery fire to which they had been exposed, and from which they had suffered so severely, had so shaken them that General Nuttall was unable to give effect to my order.

20. All was now over, and I returned to the infantry to do what might be done to save them from complete annihilation.

21. After retreating across the *nullah*, and through the gardens near the village, a small walled enclosure was reached, and in this about 150 men of different corps, with several officers, made a stand and checked the enemy for a time; but seeing that we were rapidly being outflanked, and that our line of retreat would presently be cut off, I gave the order to retire.

22. A wide open plain lay before us, and with discipline utterly gone and the men all scattered, the prospect was discouraging; but we succeeded in making our way without much loss for a distance of three miles, when we joined the guns and cavalry in rear of the baggage, which was by this time stretching for miles over the country towards Kandahar.

23. Small parties of the enemy continued to hover in our rear, but no vigorous pursuit was made.

24. After daylight we were fired on from every village we passed, until we reached Kokeran, when we met a small force under General Brooke, which cleared the way for us into Kandahar.

25. Of the four Horse Artillery 9-pounder guns and six smooth-bore guns with which we left the field, the whole of the former and one of the latter were brought safely into Kandahar; the five other smooth-bore guns had, one by one, to be abandoned during the retreat, the horses being unable to bring them on.

26. Of the conduct of the troops, generally, I have already spoken, but I wish to bring the artillery to special notice; their behaviour was admirable; exposed to a heavy fire they served their guns coolly and steadily as on parade, and when the guns were rushed, they fought the Ghazis with hand-spikes, sponge-rods, &c.

27. In explanation of the unfortunate loss of the two horse artillery guns, the officer commanding the battery has reported that Lieutenant Maclaine, who was in charge of them, waited to fire another round of case after the order to limber up and retire had been given, and the delay was fatal.

28. The detachment of the 66th Regiment, under Lieutenant G. Dela M. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, also behaved extremely well.

29. On Major Blackwood being wounded during the action, Captain J. R. Slade, H. R. A., took command of E.-B., R. H. A.

30. I beg to bring the conduct of this officer to very special notice. Captain Slade was not only conspicuous for his gallantry during the day, but throughout the long and trying retreat of forty miles, he worked with unflagging energy, encouraging his men and tending the wounded officers and men who crowded his guns.

31. I was indebted to Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., for valuable assistance during the retreat.

32. The casualty returns have already been forwarded to you.

Memo. from MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to Brigadier-General G. R. S. BURROWS, Commanding the Girishk Column,—(No. 473-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

The following telegram, received from the Quarter Master General in India, is forwarded to Brigadier-General Burrows, Commanding the Girishk Column, for information and guidance. It is requested that a copy may be furnished to the Political Resident, Southern Afghanistan.

From Quarter-Master General, Simla, to General PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub if you consider you are strong enough to do so. Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

From MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. S. R. BURROWS, Commanding the Giriskh Column,—(No. 470-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, to forward you a copy of a cipher telegram received last night from the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 21st July 1880).

"*Simla, 21st July.*—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed. You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours."

2. General Primrose desires you will at once report what plans you have resolved on in the event of Ayub's main body crossing the Helmand at Giriskh, and what you would propose in the event of his moving north and covering himself in your direction with cavalry. He would also much like to know if you are solely dependant for information on what is supplied you by the Political Resident, and if any steps have been taken by you to send out spies in the direction of Giriskh, Maiwand and south towards Killa-i-Biet and the desert.

3. General Primrose desires me also to thank you for the letter received last night relative to an attack which it was reported would be made on the camp by Ayub's cavalry, but as this may not have taken place, he would be obliged by your furnishing, as soon as possible, the information called for by the Commander-in Chief.

From BRIGADIER GENERAL T. NUTTALL, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, to the Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, Kandahar Field Force,—(dated Kandahar, 3rd August 1880).

I have the honor to report the operations of the Cavalry Brigade under my command in the action fought in the vicinity of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

2. On the morning of that day, agreeably to orders, by 5-30 the camp was struck, baggage packed, and the brigade, strength as per margin, mounted at 6 o'clock and marched from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand about 6-30. My dispositions were as follows. The advanced guard was composed of a troop under the command of Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry; in rear of the advanced guard, at about half a mile interval, followed the remainder of the 3rd Light Cavalry, with four guns of E.-B., R. H. A.; the rear guard was brought up by Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., which consisted of 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, which regiment also provided parties of a troop to the left flank under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, with another party of 50 sabres, under Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith, to the right, to protect the baggage, which marched on this flank.

E.-B., R. H. A., 6 guns.
3rd Light Cavalry, 260 sabres.
3rd Sind Horse, 200 sabres.

3. About 10 A.M., the enemy's cavalry were seen on our left front at some distance, crossing our front, and moving in the Maiwand direction, and on the nearer approach of our columns, the greater portion of them inclined in a northerly direction towards the Gúrmao Valley, their advanced parties standing fast to watch our movements.

A village stood on our left front, and Lieutenant Geoghegan, with two guns, E.-B., under Major Blackwood, were directed to clear it if occupied.

It being found unoccupied, Lieutenant Geoghegan was directed to stand fast in front of the village, and there await the arrival of the baggage, which was ordered to be collected there. In the meantime the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., under Major Blackwood, moved on to the edge of a rather difficult broad *nullah* that ran in front of the village. It was at this place that both Major Blackwood and myself halted to reconnoitre the enemy's position, when we noticed that Lieutenant Maclaine, who had been left with the other two guns, had crossed the *nullah* some little way to our left, and, having been joined by Lieutenant Monteith with a troop of the 3rd Sind Horse, was advancing rapidly towards the enemy.

Mounted orderlies were despatched to recall him, but before they reached he had halted and had come into action. On noting Lieutenant Maclaine's unauthorized movement, I at once, with Major Blackwood's two guns, crossed the *nullah*, and with the remainder of the 3rd Cavalry moved rapidly to the front. In the meantime, orders were sent to bring up the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., then detached with the rear guard. After advancing some little distance, the enemy's position and forces were distinctly seen drawn up towards Gúrmao, covering some miles. Their cavalry, infantry, and the *ghazis* appeared in countless numbers, and Major Blackwood at once brought his guns into action. As I considered Lieutenant Maclaine's guns were still rather isolated, I sent orders for him to move down and take up another position nearer the main body.

The guns now advanced two or three times, when they halted and awaited the advance of the Infantry Brigade and the battery of smooth-bore guns. It was observed that large bodies of foot-men and mounted men were making towards us from the Maiwand direction,

and on the guns opening on them, large numbers of foot-men streamed away along our right flank. The position now of the Cavalry Brigade was as follows:—two guns, R. H. A., on the right, supported by 130 sabres of the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Major A. P. Currie, who, with Captain M. Mayne, also watched the right flank, and two guns E.-B., R. H. A., under Lieutenant Maclaine, on extreme left, supported by a troop, 3rd Sind Horse; and in rear, echelloned outside the guns, but with left thrown back, was a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant J. H. E. Reid, formed thus to watch a large body of the enemy's cavalry, who had formed with the evident intention of turning our left flank.

A number of cavalry, regular and irregular, now were seen moving along on our left flank towards the baggage and the rear, with which were Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., and Lieutenant Geoghegan, the former with 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, and the latter with 50 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry. Their cavalry had now completely enveloped our flank, and were threatening the rear. Fifty sabres of the Sind Horse, under Lieutenant Smith, who had originally been detached as right flanking party, joined and were soon placed to watch the left flank.

Our guns opened fire about 10-50, and for half an hour no reply was made by the artillery of the enemy. However, about 11-15, the enemy replied and opened from their batteries with a well-directed fire. It will be observed that the necessities of the situation precluded my forming any reserve cavalry which could be kept out of range of the artillery, the whole available force amounting to 460 sabres, and these were fully occupied as above detailed. The configuration of the ground about was a level plain, which rendered it quite impossible to get any cover either for the guns and cavalry, which were exposed thus for three hours to a raking, well-directed and concentrated fire from five batteries.

4. Firing in the direction of the rear now told that our rear was engaged. The action had proceeded some little time, when more masses of cavalry appeared on our left flank, and to meet this movement, I placed all the cavalry that could be spared on the left flank. As the enemy, however, did not appear anxious to close with us, at my request General Burrows sent two smooth-bore guns, under Captain Slade, to this flank, who opened a well-directed fire on the masses assembled. After this the two guns under Captain Slade were moved to their former position in the front. Several demonstrations were now made from this flank by my cavalry against the enemy's cavalry, who kept firing at long ranges at us, but they only retired firing. Our men were, however, ordered every now and then to fire dismounted.

It was about this time (12-30) that the enemy succeeded in establishing a battery towards our right flank. During all this time, and till about 2 o'clock, our cavalry were losing heavily in horses and men, although I did all I could, by changing position and moving them, opening out, &c., to lessen the effect of the artillery fire.

5. Nothing could have been steadier or finer than the conduct of all ranks of the cavalry during the very severe and trying artillery cannonade to which they were exposed for about three hours, playing a passive part as escorts to the guns, and protecting the flanks from the enemy's cavalry, which literally swarmed round our left flank.

The guns of the E.-B., R. H. A., under their officers, and those of the smooth-bore battery under Captain Slade, were most admirably and steadily served, and nothing could equal, and certainly never excel, the gallant, cool and collected bearing of officers and men during the action.

6. At about 2-20 o'clock, it was evident that the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers had begun to tell with effect, for not only had the enemy swarmed round us on the left flank, and the artillery were plying us with a well-directed and destructive fire, not only from the front but from a flank, but the *ghazis*, who had led the van of the enemy's attack from the first, were advancing in overwhelming numbers in spite of our artillery and infantry fire, and were supported by a long line of infantry a short distance behind, and threatened to outflank the infantry. Captain Slade had withdrawn some of the guns and had moved to the rear.* About 2-30, I now perceived the infantry were in a confused state, falling back, and as their fire was slackening, I ordered the cavalry to form line, and by a charge stem the rush of *ghazis* on the infantry; but I bitterly regret to have to record that, although I was most ably seconded by the officers, only portions of the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse formed up, and we charged, but the men bearing away to the right and rear, the charge was not delivered home, and was of but little effect.

* To bring up more ammunition.

G. B.

All subsequent attempts made at this time by myself and the officers to induce the men to rally and face the enemy failed.

The men seemed totally demoralized by the combined effects of the very heavy artillery fire which had, during the action, killed and wounded 149 of the horses, and about 14 per cent. of the men engaged in the front, the retreating Infantry and the swarms of *ghazis* that*

There was now nothing left but to fall back on the rear-guard, which had advanced a short way towards us, but it was not till we reached the four guns, Royal Horse Artillery, brought out of action by Captain Slade, that the men, through the exertions of the officers, staff and myself, were formed up facing the enemy. Here I halted, but could see no sign of any formed body of infantry retiring; but a long stream of scattered infantry could be seen stretching

* *Sic in original.*

away for about two miles on our right as we stood facing the enemy. I, however, sent my orderly officer, Lieutenant Monteith, to see if he could rally any stragglers, or see any officers, but after some little time, he returned with the report that the men he had met were quite disorganized and out of hand, and were making to the rear.

No cavalry came near me. I was in the rear of the retreating infantry with three or four other officers.
G. B.

In the meantime, it was reported that General Burrows was amongst the slain.

I was determined, if possible, to save the guns, &c.

7. The enemy's guns had now got the range again, and commenced playing on us. Captain Slade with his guns now retired, and I covered the retreat with the cavalry, Captain Slade two or three times coming into action, and firing one or a couple of rounds. A large number of cavalry were to be seen on our left flank, about a mile off, making evidently for our rear.

I saw no cavalry between myself and the column of baggage. There may have been a few irregular horsemen.
G. B.

8. After proceeding some distance the enemy's guns ceased playing on us, and I then threw out a troop of the Sind Horse to cover the retreat, which was well and ably conducted by Lieutenant Monteith.

9. After proceeding some little way, information was brought that the rear-guard was hard pressed; and leaving a troop with the guns, I returned with the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse to reinforce Lieutenant Monteith, but found all was going on well. After we had placed some tired-out and wounded men on camels and horses, we retired, agreeably to instructions, on Ata Karez, which was the nearest place where water was obtainable on the road.

10. I joined General Burrows with the rear-guard about 2 o'clock in the morning at Hauz-i-Madat. After a halt of half an hour there, General Burrows gave the order to advance. I threw out a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry as a rear-guard, which was well commanded by Lieutenant Geoghegan. After daylight we had to fight our way to Kokeran, where a small brigade under General Brooke, which had been sent to our aid, met us.

I had been at Hauz-i-Madat upwards of an hour when Brigadier-General Nuttall joined me.
G. B.

11. It is now my painful duty to record the death of the officers of the Cavalry Brigade who lost their lives during the action. Major Blackwood, Commanding E-B, R. H. A., was wounded early in the action, returned to his duty after his wound had been dressed, and resumed command of the battery till he was again wounded and subsequently killed. Lieutenant Osborne remained with his guns to the last moment, and was then cut down.

Lieutenant Maclaine was slightly wounded during the action and lost his life subsequently during the retreat. In the 3rd Cavalry, I regret to record the death of Lieutenant W. C. Owen, who was killed when charging the enemy.

12. I have now the great satisfaction of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers who did special good services on this day :—

Captain J. R. Slade, who commanded the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, whilst Major Blackwood was having his wounds dressed.

Major G. C. Hogg, my Brigade Major, and Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, my Orderly Officer, rendered me most effective and efficient service.

The list of killed and wounded in my Brigade has been submitted direct to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force.

P. S.—I had one orderly, 3rd Cavalry, shot dead, and another orderly, Sind Horse, had his horse shot down during the action.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.		
3rd Light Cavalry—				
European Officers	1	2	=	3
Rank and File	26	18	=	44
Horses	58	42	=	100
3rd Sind Horse—				
European Officers	0			
Rank and File	14	5	=	19
Horses	40	9	=	49

(Sd.) T. NUTTALL, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Return of Ammunition expended at the battle of Maiwand, and subsequent retreat on Kandahar on 27th and 28th July 1880.

Corps.	Number of men engaged.	Number of shell 9-pounder.	No. case.	Rounds, small arms.	Remarks.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery*	148	1,409	64	312	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	300	...	...	25,945	* Smooth-bore Battery expended 243 shot and 244 shell.
3rd Sind Horse ...	255	...	...	9,989	
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners.	71	...	...	3,760	
66th Foot	468	...	...	97,075	
1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry.	642	...	...	124,900	
30th Regiment, Native Infantry.	592	...	...	120,900	
Ordnance Field Park ...	...	448	...	278,200	

Kandahar;
The September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Return of Ordnance lost at the battle of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, *and the subsequent retreat on Kandahar on the 28th July* 1880,—(*No.* 852*K.*)

Description of ordnance.	R. M. L. 9-pr. guns with carriages.	6-pr. guns with carriages.	12-pr. S. B. howitzers with carriages.	9-pr. ammunition wagons.	Store wagons.	Remarks.
Number ...	2	3	2	6	1	The two 9-pr. R. M. L. guns were recovered on the 1st September 1880, on the defeat of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan's army by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Kandahar;
The 8th September 1880.

(Sd.) G. S. BURROWS, *Brigdr.-General,*
Commanding Girishk Column.

Return of Arms and Accoutrements lost by the undermentioned corps at the Battle of, and retreat from, Maiwand, on the 27th and 28th July 1880 *(including the action of Deh Kojah).*

Articles lost.	No.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.	
Carbines	11
Swords	34
Scabbards	30
Sword belts	40
2-7th Royal Fusiliers.	
Martini-Henry rifles	1
Accoutrements, sets	1
Her Majesty's 66th Regiment.	
Martini-Henry rifles	255
Swords, band and drums ...	48
Swords, Pioneers	28
Bayonets	274
Scabbards	270
Waist belts	316
Frogs	325

Articles lost.	No.
3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.	
Carbines, B. L. S. ...	33
„ broken	1
Swords lost and broken ...	10
Swords and belts	32
Pouches and belts... ...	33
Poona Horse.	
Carbines	3
Swords and belts	1
Pouch and belt	1
3rd Sind Horse.	
Carbines	33
Swords	26
Belts	12
Pouches and belts	31
Scabbards	47
No. 2 Co. Sappers & Miners.	
Rifles, carbines	19
Slings	27

Articles lost.	No.
Pouches and belts ...	21
Waist belts and frogs ...	24
Swords and scabbards ...	22
1st Grenadiers Native Infantry	
Rifles, long and short ...	371
Bayonets	377
Sword bayonets	13
Scabbards	11
Waist belts and frogs ...	364
„ „ drummers' ...	5
Swords „ ...	5
Pouches, ammunition ...	735
Ball bags	397
Braces, leather, sets ...	400
Waist belts and frogs, buglers'	4
Swords and scabbards, „ ...	4
Waist belts, musicians' ...	9
Cleaning rods, L and S. ...	377

Articles lost.	No.
4th Rifles Native Infantry.	
Rifles, B. L., short	4
Sword bayonets	5
Swords, buglers'	1
Swords and scabbards ...	13
Slings, rifle ...	4
Accoutrements, sets, leather ...	13
30th Regiment Native Infantry.	
Rifles, B. L., short	262
Snap caps	282
Ramrods	31
Swords, havildars', S. R. ...	13
Bags, leather, ammunition ...	248
Belts, brown	263
Braces, leather, brown ...	309
Pouches, ammunition ...	545
Slings, leather	275
Drummers' waist belts ...	10

Kandahar;
The 11*th September* 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding 1*st Division, South Afghanistan Field Force.*

Return shewing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand, on the 27th July 1880.

CORPS.	EUROPEANS.									NATIVES.									FOLLOWERS.		HORSES.		
	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.			KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.							
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Staff	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ordnance Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	
No. 2 Field Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	
E-B Royal Horse Artillery	2	12	14	1	12	13	1*	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	100	9	* Prisoner in Ayub's Camp.
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	1	6	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	5	5	...	...	...	24	3	39	17	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	18	18	...	...	...	46	1	58	42	
66th Foot	10	276†	286	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	† Includes one corporal, 59th Regiment.
1st Grenadiers Native Infantry	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	356	364	4	55	59	...	...	...	48	3	4	...	
30th Regiment Native Infantry	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	232	235	4	25	29	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	
	20	290	310	8	42	50	1	6	7	11	643	654	9	109	118	...	...	...	331	7	201	68	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Staff Officers killed and wounded in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Rank.	Names.	Staff appointment.	REMARKS.
Captain ...	Percy C. Heath ...	Brigade-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.	Killed.
Captain ...	T. Harris ...	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.	Wounded.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Nominal Roll of Followers belonging to the above Department, killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
639	Tent Lascar ...	Shaik Baddaymia	Killed.
1082	" ...	Atmaram Bappoo	
1121	" ...	Ganput Mahadeo	
1179	" ...	Soona Rama	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Commissariat Establishment who were killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
1	Clothier	Dadoomiya Shaik Ahmed ...	Killed.
2	Carpenter	Abdul Rayman	
3	Dooley-bearer ...	Abdul Maheebool	
4	" ...	Tippoo	
5	" ...	Nuthoo	
6	" ...	Oree Bhikaree	
7	" ...	Khurja Resal	
8	" ...	Charran Ganpat	
9	Beggarec	Chowkia Kondu	
10	"	Narayan Janoo	
11	"	Essee	
12	"	Mullia Mowlor	
13	"	Bhawanideen Gungadeen ...	
14	"	Rama Govinda	
15	"	Guffor Mahomed Lal Mahomed ...	
16	Store coolie	Suknoo Dama	
17	Hand bhisty ...	Shaik Ahmed Shaik Kassim ...	
18	Bhisty	Ellahibux Mallikji	
19	Assistant baker ...	Javao Soaves	

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 Field Hospital.

Nominal Roll of Public Followers killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Purveyor ...	J. D'Souza	Killed.
2	Shop coolie ...	Gopal Gunajee	
3	Bhistie ...	Inkoo Luchman	
4	Tent Lascar ...	Mahdoo Bagnao	
5	Do. ...	Goma Yesso	
6	Do. ...	Trimbuck Mahdeo	
7	Do. ...	Gunput Gunajee	
8	Do. ...	Kerroo Nawajee	
9	Do. ...	Ramlal Ramchunder	
10	Do. ...	Mullaree	
11	Do. ...	Mahdeo	
12	Do. ...	Soobhana	
13	Bildar ...	Hurry Vittoo	
14	Do. ...	Mulloo Venkaty	

Kandahar; *The 3rd August* 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major, Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.*

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl., Commanding Kandahar Force.*

E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Brigade No.	Rank.	Names.
		Killed.
...	Major	G. F. Blackwood.
...	Lieutenant	E. G. Osborne.
4217	Sergeant	Michael Joseph Wood.
4186	Shoeing Smith	George Walker.
2183	Gunner	Alexander Macdonald.
4260	"	Patrick McAllister.
415	"	Alfred Swinnerton.
1895	"	Wilfred Mashewman.
4239	"	John Dewley.
4253	"	Richard Jones.
4257	"	James Loughlin.
3542	Driver	David Grey.
4309	"	Picknell Joted.
4686	"	Samuel Webster.
		Wounded.
...	Lieutenant	N. P. Fowell.
4194	Sergeant	Thomas Burridge.
4209	Acting Bombardier ...	William Clarke.
4315	Gunner	John Carver.
4918	"	Andrew Reilly.
3493	"	Francis J. Naylor.
4240	"	John Edwards.
4276	"	Joseph Tredgett.
4259	"	David Mangan.
4437	"	John Brown.
722	Driver	J. Gove.
4297	"	Charles Gant.
4313	"	George Lang.
		Missing.
	Lieutenant	H. Maclaine.
4430	Acting Bombardier ...	John Lowe.
4349	Collar-maker	Harry Cummings.
3431	Wheeler	William James Dix.
4286	Gunner	Arthur Roberts.
4270	"	George Smith.
3422	"	William Nicholl.

E-B, R. H. ARTILLERY.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps, who were killed in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	No.	How employed.	Names.
1	Maistry Smith	Berrie Ulass.	57	Grass-cutter ...	Babajee Surapa.
2	Fileman ...	Gunness Juram.	58	,, ...	Toolsa Sakharam.
3	Store Lascar ...	Ittoo Beekoo.	59	,, ...	Babajee Naga.
4	Sweeper ..	Goolbria Chima.	60	,, ...	Shaik Mahomed.
5	Syce ...	Hanmutta Nagoo.	61	,, ...	Saba Sheiva.
6	,, ...	Emam Bux.	62	,, ...	Shaik Mohadeen.
7	,, ...	Gajee Koorie.	63	,, ...	Sibrani Girdhur.
8	,, ...	Mulloo Syena.	64	,, ...	Soogoodass Bugwandass.
			65		
9	,, ...	Aba Oomajee.	66	,, ...	Poomajee Kalloojee.
10	,, ...	Rama Baloo.	67	,, ...	Gendall Sebajee.
11	,, ...	Boodram Lulloo.	68	,, ...	Krishnajee Dewal Rao.
12	,, ...	Boody Kissun.	69	,, ...	Argoom Bhinajee.
13	,, ...	Gannoo Pondoo.	70	,, ...	Govind Rajoo.
14	,, ...	Yesba Pooli.	71	,, ...	Gopal Gannoo.
15	,, ...	Syboo Peddoo.	72	,, ...	Seddoo Keeroo.
16	,, ...	Taidhill.	73	,, ...	Dewjee Lakia.
17	,, ...	Shaik Juman.	74	,, ...	Saidoo Bagoo.
18	,, ...	Pursun.	75	,, ...	Bhanapa Luximon.
19	,, ...	Chima Rama.	76	,, ...	Sooma Goma.
20	,, ...	Gannoo Fackena.		,, ...	Luximondass Bhugwandas.
21	,, ...	Luximon Scindia.	77		
22	,, ...	Allee Bux.		Muccadum of	Nungia Permalloo.
23	Grass-cutter ...	Ramdeen.	78	Bullock drivers	
24	,, ...	Jungallee.	79	Bullock driver	Gunput Napal.
25	,, ...	Nooloo Pondoo.	80	,,	Sahaiboo Sewapur.
26	,, ...	Boolia Kooshna.	81	,,	Khandoo Mulhurry.
27	,, ...	Cooshna Narjoo.	82	,,	Rahimbux Peerbux.
28	,, ...	Tookeram Oowajee.	83	Bildar ...	Hoosain Chootoo.
29	,, ...	Dheendial.		Muccadum of	Rajah Lingoo.
30	,, ...	Cooshna Govindar.	84	Dooley Bearers	
31	,, ...	Gunness Sewraj.	85	Dooley Bearer	Nama Sutwa.
32	,, ...	Essea Eman.	86	,, ...	Villoo Soobhrajee.
33	,, ...	Yellapa Nagoo.	87	,, ...	Gungram Mahadoo.
34	,, ...	Balloo Yellapa.	88	,, ...	Nara Ittoo.
35	,, ...	Bundigar Nagoo.	89	,, ...	Bairoo Dhondy.
36	,, ...	Pondoo Shattee.	90	,, ...	Murry Luximon.
37	,, ...	Rama Mullipa.	91	,, ...	Bhowa Suddoo.
38	,, ...	Sawjee Mulloo.	92	,, ...	Kondi Mamack.
39	,, ...	Pandoo Vittoo.	93	,, ...	Janoo Raghoo.
40	,, ...	Nama Dohndee.	94	,, ...	Dhondy Babajee.
41	,, ...	Kooshna Sheiva.	95	,, ...	Tooka Jankoo.
42	,, ...	Ardinash Premnash.	96	,, ...	Sintoo Dhondy.
43	,, ...	Dewarka Dewideen.	97	,, ...	Ittoo Shety.
44	,, ...	Muspatta Dhurma.	98	,, ...	Pira Ganno.
45	,, ...	Manoobajee Ecsabajee.	99	,, ...	Bala Sakharan.
46	,, ...	Adam Khan.	100	,, ...	Paribal Beerbal.
47	,, ...	Nursoo Motibar.	101	,, ...	Sukkaran.
48	,, ...	Ahmed Esmed.		Hospital Cook	Sauttani Maskram.
49	,, ...	Sewram Munepa.		PRIVATE FOLLOWERS.	
50	,, ...	Rama Kooshaba.	102		
51	,, ...	Shaik Ahmed.	103	Syce ...	Lettoo.
52	,, ...	Gunnoo Josty Powar.	104	,, ...	Ramdhial.
53	,, ...	Goolabsing Lahman.	105	,, ...	Mattadeen.
54	,, ...	Ismal Rajush.	106	,, ...	Toolsee.
55	,, ...	Shaik Hoosain Mamed.	107	,, ...	Ramjee.
56	,, ...	Luximon Goma.		Butler ...	Shaik Bodeen.

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed in action	62	Wounded still in Lines ...	7
Dead through exhaustion	5		
Shot, exhausted	11		
Shot at Kandahar on account of wounds	8	*Officers' Chargers.*	
Horses C-2nd R. A. killed in action ...	8	Killed in action	5
Horses of E-B, attached to C-2nd Royal Artillery, lost.	1	Wounded	2
	95		7

KANDAHAR; *The 3rd August* 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major, Asstt. Adjutant-General, Kandahar Force.*

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General, Commanding Kandahar Force.*

No. 2 COMPANY, BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing, in action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Lieutenant ...	Thomas Rice Henn, R.E. ...	Killed.
12023	Sergeant	E. D. Heaphy, R. E.	
8692	1st Corporal ...	J. Ashman, R.E.	
223	Havildar ...	Mohomed Khan	
119	Naique ...	Sewram Wanjaree	
620	Bugler ...	Shaik Abudoola	
375	Private ...	Bhyroo Neekum	
161	" ...	Shaik Peer Bux	
107	" ...	Govindrao Moray	
495	" ...	Ramjee Telakur	
29	" ...	Chocknac	
627	" ...	Sewratan Sing	
669	" ...	Jungoo Nursoo	
670	" ...	Rama Powar	
675	" ...	Amboojee	
679	" ...	Balnac Yesnac	
686	" ...	Posuttee Peerajee	
435	" ...	Ittoo Dumoo	
...	Subadar ...	Shaik Mohomed Hoossain ...	Wounded.
317	Private ...	Koostnac Luximonac	
666	" ...	Papudoo Maysoo	
690	" ...	Sewoo Mullappa	
683	" ...	Lalla Doobay	
681	" ...	Buyajee Mallee	
397	" ...	Sayed Mohomed	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Name.	
1	Dooley Bearer ...	Balloo Gopal	Killed.
2	" ...	Suckaram Haree	
3	" ...	Shaik Ameer Mukojee	
4	Officer's servant	Juan Manuel D'Souza	
...	Mason ...	Bappoo Lallajee	
...	B. Boy ...	Sadooram Moray	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major, Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.*

KANDAHAR, *3rd August* 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General, Commanding Kandahar Force.*

3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Lieutenant ...	W. C. Owen	Killed.
466	Kot Duffadar ...	Wazeer Khan	
589	,, ...	Dowlut Rao Mohitay	
582	Duffadar ...	Dowlut Rao Ghatkay	
800	Naique ...	Buldeo Sing	
839	,, ...	Buldeo Sing	
1030	Sowar ...	Ram Sing	
1207	,, ...	Shri Krishna	
1059	,, ...	Krishna Powar	
1201	,, ...	Marotee Mallee	
1068	,, ...	Mahomed Khan	
1002	,, ...	Ramparsad	
756	,, ...	Shaik Kadir Bux	
927	,, ...	Ramdut Tewaree	
933	,, ...	Dwarka Sing	
1058	,, ...	Shaik Cassim, (1st)	
803	,, ...	Mutroo Sing	
867	,, ...	Goolab Sing	
1140	,, ...	Hummunt Rao Chowan	
894	,, ...	Sooruj Bullee (1st)	
1138	,, ...	Mahadoo Baber	
1151	,, ...	Suckaram Powar	
909	,, ...	Thakoor Dayal	
840	,, ...	Mahomed Bux	
1026	,, ...	Bhugwan Sing	
1115	,, ...	Sewdurson Sing (2nd)	
1160	,, ...	Antajee Kenjray	
330	Kote Dffr. Major	Gungadeen	Wounded.
394	Duffadar ...	Shaik Mykoo	
507	,, ...	Rajpal Sing	
714	Naique ...	Eshwant Rao	
805	,, ...	Soobay Khan	
1084	,, ...	Din Daial	
833	Sowar ...	Burmadeen	
1213	,, ...	Sumber Sing	
872	,, ...	Ashruff Khan	
1075	,, ...	Hunma Ootayker	
1093	,, ...	Suckeram Nurray	
1122	,, ...	Shaik Hoosain	
952	,, ...	Dookchor Sing	
1175	,, ...	Shaik Yasseen	
1086	,, ...	Hunmunt Rao	
983	,, ...	Noor Ali	
1022	,, ...	Kampta Pursad	
1144	,, ...	Bhikoo Sackpal	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Bhistie ...	Chagan	Killed.
2	,, ...	Nunhoo	
3	,, ...	Badoola	
4	Bunia ...	Jankee	
5	Syce ...	Panna	
6	,, ...	Modar	
7	,, ...	Soolayman	
8	,, ...	Hayat Alli	
9	,, ...	Sewa	
10	,, ...	Dasrut	
11	,, ...	Meeran	
12	,, ...	Boodoo	

Public and Private Followers.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
13	Syce ...	Chabeeba	Killed.
14	" ...	Mugdoom	
15	" ...	Bustie	
16	" ...	Oaree	
17	" ...	Seetul	
18	" ...	Dhakoo	
19	" ...	Sewa	
20	Moochee ...	Toola	
21	Dhobie ...	Binda	
22	Muccadum ...	Ranjee Gopal	
23	" ...	Govindnac Yesnac	
24	Dooley Bearer...	Gannoo Rama	
25	" ...	Mooksuda Habba	
26	" ...	Sakia Soma	
27	" ...	Venkotu Muloo	
28	" ...	Govind Babajee	
29	" ...	Raghojee Govindnac	
30	" ...	Mulnac Bhagnac	
31	" ...	Gungnac Yesnac	
32	" ...	Ramnadin Yesnac	
33	" ...	Sakoo Changoo	
34	" ...	Shiva Sonoo	
35	" ...	Changia Haree	
36	" ...	Dewjee Ganoo	
37	" ...	Saynac Dhaknac	
38	" ...	Gangnac Bhagnac	
39	" ...	Dhaknac Sonnac	
40	" ...	Balnac Rowjeenac	
41	" ...	Yessoo Babajee	
42	" ...	Lacknack Saynac	
1	Bhistie ...	Mangal	Wounded.
		PRIVATE FOLLOWERS.	
1	Butler ...	Jaques	Killed.
2	Syce ...	Poorun	
3	Sweeper ...	Madhia	
4	Butler ...	Jewa	

Horses killed and wounded in action.

Killed	58
Wounded	42

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD SIND HORSE.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand belonging to the above corps, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Duffadar ...	Mahomed Nubbee Khan	Killed.
	Lance-Naique ...	Rahim Khan	
	" ...	Goojur Sing	
	Sowar ...	Ruffeodeen Khan	
	" ...	Shah Mahomed Khan	
	" ...	Rehim Bux	
	" ...	Mahomed Ali Khan	
	" ...	Basant Sing	
	" ...	Bahadur Sing	
	" ...	Sahib Sing	
	" ...	Bikram Sing	
	" ...	Jowala Parsad	
	" ...	Ewaz Khan (2nd)	
	" ...	Buddan Sing	
	Lieutenant ...	A. M. Monteith	Slightly wounded.
	Duffadar ...	Seedee Saley Mahomed	Wounded.
	" ...	Abdul Rahim Khan	
	Naique ...	Meer Hasan Ali	
	Sowar ...	Aladad Khan	
	" ...	Dilda Khan	

The Officer Commanding 3rd Sind Horse reports he is unable to give the regimental numbers of the men, as the Rolls in possession of the Pay Sowar were lost on the day of the action.

Public and Private Followers.

Number.	How employed.	Name.		Number.	How employed.	Name.	
1	Syce ...	Kulloo	Killed.	14	Syce ...	Shahbaz Khan	Killed.
2	" ...	Malik		15	" ...	Mahommed	
3	" ...	Ahmed		16	" ...	Jubbar	
4	" ...	Abdulla		17	" ...	Gazee Khan	
5	" ...	Nadir		18	Bhoesti ...	Rehim Bux	
6	" ...	Deen Mahomed		19	Doole bearer ...	Ragoo	
7	" ...	Dullajee		20	" ...	Khuda Bux	
8	" ...	Edoo		21	" ...	Baba	
9	" ...	Dheria		22	" ...	Mandoo	
10	" ..	Gulam Rassul		23	" ...	Ettoo	
11	" ...	Hussaini		24	" ...	Saloo	
12	" ...	Goolab		25	Syce	Shahdad	Wounded
13	" ...	Humza		26	"	Adam	
				27	"	Ameerajee	

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed	39
Wounded	17

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR; *3rd August* 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

H. M.'s 66TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	James Galbraith	Killed.
...	Captain ...	Ernest Stephen Garratt	
...	" ...	William Hamilton M'Math ...	
...	" ...	Francis James Cullen	
...	" ...	Walter Roberts	
...	Lieutenant ...	Maurice Edward Rayner	
...	" ...	Richard Trevor Chute	
...	2nd-Lieutenant...	Arthur Honywood	
...	" ...	Walter Rice Olivey	
...	" ...	Harry James Outram Barr ...	
1171	Sergeant-Major	Alexander Cuppage	
245	Armr. Sergeant...	Robert Colley	
1340	Color-Sergeant...	Samuel Scadding	
1410	" ...	John Apthorpe	
642	" ...	James Bayne	
1011	" ...	Frederick Gover	
1615	Sergeant ...	Richard Fitzgerald	
1416	" ...	Jesse Rollings	
1466	" ...	George Rice	
1635	" ...	William Symonds	
770	" ...	John W. Cruise	
1485	" ...	William Guntrip	
1072	" ...	James Walker	
1469	" ...	John Cosgrave	
762	Pion. Sergeant ...	Isaac J. Spencer	
726	Master Tailor ...	Thomas H. Davis	
...	Lance Sergeant...	Enoch Morecroft	
1185	" ...	Robert Ireland	
1476	Corporal ...	William Smith	
1621	" ...	Eugene Mahoney	
4146	" ...	Patrick Connolly	
1643	" ...	William Millsome	
1010	" ...	James Ayling	
200	" ...	Michael Brennan	
1725	" ...	Eli Davis	
1493	" ...	Charles Hanks	
1495	" ...	George Bolton	
1428	" ...	Hugh Travers	
1644	Drummer ...	Henry Cohen	
941	" ...	George Goddard	
1659	" ...	John Groves	
1497	" ...	Michael Darby	
175	" ...	James Johnson	
...	Private ...	Henry Acott	
678	" ...	John Adams	
520	" ...	Thomas Ambrose	
688	" ...	Samuel Ashton	
1310	" ...	Alfred Basden	
147	" ...	James Barton	
1177	" ...	John Beard	
312	" ...	James Bennett	
1646	" ...	James Brown	
1474	" ...	Thomas Brown	
488	" ...	William Brown	
577	" ...	Charles Bolton	
77	" ...	John Burgess	
419	" ...	Edmund Burke	
473	" ...	George Carter	
187	" ...	John Cannings	
1421	" ...	George Davis	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1229	Private ...	John Dawson	
700	,, ...	Frederick Dawson	
1279	,, ...	Edward Doran	
886	,, ...	Mark Elvidge	
429	,, ...	Michael Fraher	
687	,, ...	Thomas Green	
163	,, ...	Levi Grist	
1381	,, ...	Charles Hill	
1479	,, ...	Thomas Holloway	
1273	,, ...	Benjamin Hume	
686	,, ...	George Ingafield	
1550	,, ...	Alfred Jeffries	
407	,, ...	Edward Jacobs ...	
1066	,, ...	John King ...	
468	,, ...	Daniel Knight ...	
1381	,, ...	Reuben Lambert ...	
1031	,, ...	Robert D. Leach ...	
1298	,, ...	John Morgan ...	
1336	,, ...	Michael O'Reilly ...	
1546	,, ...	Philip Pooley ...	
1426	,, ...	Shadrack Shelly ...	
451	,, ...	George Sibson ...	
436	,, ...	James Smith ...	
1322	,, ...	Emanuel Tippen ...	
439	,, ...	William Veeney ...	
531	,, ...	Arthur Vernum ...	
568	,, ...	Benjamin Watts ...	
1523	,, ...	Lester Weston ...	
410	,, ...	Harry Waight ...	
179	,, ...	Frederick Werrell ...	
1593	,, ...	Henry Wilson ...	
291	,, ...	Robert Hines ...	
1447	,, ...	Patrick Adams ...	Killed.
114	,, ...	Crispin Barrett ...	
1096	,, ...	David Beck ...	
966	,, ...	Edward Beggs ...	
1408	,, ...	Michael Bracken ...	
644	,, ...	Daniel Bullock ...	
315	,, ...	John Charman ...	
1213	,, ...	William Cheeseman ...	
1672	,, ...	George Churcher ...	
1486	,, ...	Joshua Cooper ...	
1075	,, ...	James Corke ...	
675	,, ...	George Davis ...	
301	,, ...	Albert Drewe ...	
1645	,, ...	James Dudman ...	
1273	,, ...	Owen Downey ...	
1203	,, ...	Andrew Dunn ...	
216	,, ...	John Eaton ...	
566	,, ...	John Evans ...	
1401	,, ...	James Edwards ...	
1494	,, ...	Joseph Faulknor ...	
288	,, ...	Frederick Fisher ...	
925	,, ...	William Hoskins ...	
1449	,, ...	Joseph Jackson ...	
1268	,, ...	John Jenkins ...	
1506	,, ...	Thomas King ...	
1583	,, ...	William Lennon ...	
588	,, ...	John A. Masterson ...	
1257	,, ...	John McDermott ...	
1637	,, ...	James McManus ...	
689	,, ...	Joseph Proctor ...	
943	,, ...	Alfred Northcott ...	
1673	,, ...	Oscar Pettell ...	
1451	,, ...	William Woods ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
850	Private ...	John Beard ...	Killed.
828	" ...	William Collins ...	
1630	" ...	William Fleming ...	
714	" ...	Daniel Durrant ...	
1391	" ...	James Lock ...	
1409	" ...	John Townsend ...	
411	" ...	Henry Stroud ...	
1493	" ...	Jacob Gray ...	
1618	" ...	John Hoar ...	
1512	" ...	Henry W. Ford ...	
1437	" ...	Edwin Allen ...	
1519	" ...	George Anderson ...	
833	" ...	George Bently ...	
1129	" ...	Francis Blake ...	
29	" ...	Henry Boucher ...	
...	" ...	—— Burling ...	
639	" ...	Patrick Casey ...	
81	" ...	Charles Chamberlain ...	
1361	" ...	James Clarke ...	
...	" ...	Charles Cook ...	
1347	" ...	Martin Diamond ...	
1433	" ...	Job Didcock	
1499	" ...	Peter Donigan	
845	" ...	Robert Donnon	
1262	" ...	Philip Drewitt	
1487	" ...	Edward Duffy	
1495	" ...	David Evers	
3452	" ...	Edward Fahey	
1491	" ...	Patrick Foley	
318	" ...	Joseph Grimshaw	
375	" ...	Isaac James	
1667	" ...	George Jones	
905	" ...	John Kent	
1407	" ...	James Kelly	
1510	" ...	Thomas Kelly	
654	" ...	John Mannon	
433	" ...	John McGinley	
306	" ...	James Merritt	
1464	" ...	Thomas O'Neil	
341	" ...	William Perkins	
326	" ...	Frederick Perris	
1787	" ...	Alfred Ryan	
444	" ...	Edwin Smith	
1254	" ...	John Smith	
1248	" ...	James Sutton	
555	" ...	James Wakefield	
328	" ...	Isaac Winter	
...	" ...	James Lang	
...	" ...	James Stallard	
219	" ...	Frederick Meadhurst	
974	" ...	Joseph Ravenscroft	
448	" ...	Thomas Sims	
206	" ...	James Richardson	
816	" ...	George Hinton	
1262	" ...	James Wayne	
392	" ...	Abraham Belcher	
1395	" ...	Joseph Butler	
1304	" ...	William Cook	
405	" ...	John Cope	
605	" ...	Albert Dewe	
420	" ...	Andrew Dunn	
1159	" ...	John Fields	
1320	" ...	James Fitzpatrick	
1482	" ...	Thomas Graham	
478	" ...	Edward Jackson	
498	" ...	William James	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
831	Private ...	Joseph Jones	Killed.
166	" ...	William Jones	
1380	" ...	Cornelius Maloney	
1294	" ...	David Matthews	
1596	" ...	Owen McCaffrey	
261	" ...	William Meade	
373	" ...	Walter Munday	
1555	" ...	Henry Murrell	
492	" ...	Thomas Newton	
1638	" ...	John Reichall	
1231	" ...	John Ritchie	
417	" ...	John Roach	
1488	" ...	Richard Sharpe	
1604	" ...	John Slevin	
443	" ...	Daniel Smith	
1690	" ...	Thomas Stacey	
205	" ...	William J. Trewinard	
1496	" ...	James Walsh	
1509	" ...	Patrick Ward	
1315	" ...	William Webb	
824	" ...	George West	
1536	" ...	Henry White	
1350	" ...	Charles Whiting	
1641	" ...	John Wilson	
25	" ...	Richard Wolstenholme	
1370	" ...	George Yendell	
1660	" ...	Harry Vigors	
3381	" ...	Robert Almond	
1632	" ...	George Biffin	
1155	" ...	Richard Connolly	
1241	" ...	William Daniels	
1471	" ...	Charles Donoghue	
1364	" ...	John Evans	
260	" ...	Henry Froude	
1243	" ..	Frederick Gilbert	
1508	" ...	George Gunney	
1330	" ...	Thomas Harmsworth	
1223	" ...	Edward Hougligban	
...	" ...	William Hazzell	
1206	" ...	Thomas Hughes	
1319	" ...	Henry Leonard	
141	" ...	John Martin	
123	" ...	Matthew Partington	
642	" ...	Henry Shiner	
437	" ...	James Smith	
1513	" ...	Joseph Stevens	
1642	" ...	George Tuttle	
1655	" ...	Enos Thorne	
1224	" ...	Charles Thompson	
210	" ...	William Wilson	
375	" ...	William Davis	
367	" ...	William Slaymaker	
1567	" ...	James Doyle	
707	" ...	Henry Martin	
1461	" ...	Joseph Hanson	
1411	" ...	James H. Olley	
1440	" ...	J. Ackins	
591	" ...	Edward Allen	
1387	" ...	Samuel Boon	
1380	" ...	Henry Brown	
1071	" ...	Benjamin Bryant	
1232	" ...	John Campbell	
651	" ...	Charles Capel	
616	" ...	William Cobern	
1460	" ...	James Cooney	
274	" ...	Charles Croft	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Private ...	Patrick Downes	Killed.
109	" ...	John Feeney	
1600	" ...	Joseph Fetzgerald	
1561	" ...	William Gibson	
...	" ...	James Green	
432	" ...	Joseph Greenstock	
353	" ...	Henry Harding	
1097	" ...	John Healy	
691	" ...	Andrew Huzzey	
1480	" ...	George Lawrence	
1404	" ...	James McLaren	
1616	" ...	Martin Neal	
970	" ...	John Palmer	
416	" ...	Patrick Seeroy	
590	" ...	Henry Sherville	
968	" ...	Edwin Shint	
400	" ...	James Smith	
1123	" ...	Harry Webb	
391	" ...	Samuel Welch	
128	" ...	James Willett	
1362	" ...	Edward Williams	
...	" ...	Alfred Castle	
1744	" ...	William Coleman	
...	" ...	Richard Lee	
...	" ...	Henry Lewis	
...	" ...	Edward Stevens	
...	" ...	William Wiggins	
...	" ...	John Rolf	
...	Corporal ...	F. McGherry	59th Regiment, killed.
		Wounded.	
...	Lieutenant ...	Hyacinth Lynch.	
...	Surgeon-Major ...	Alex. T. Preston.	
1397	Color-Sergeant ...	James Connor	Slight.
1296	Sergeant ...	Charles Lockwood	Severe.
1336	" ...	William Kelly	"
1598	" ...	Thomas Tyrell	Slight.
890	Band Sergeant ...	Michael Connelly	"
227	Lance-Sergeant...	William Stewart	"
1276	" ...	Patrick Byrne	"
1386	" ...	Peter Kelly	"
849	Lance-Corporal...	James Willis	"
897	" ...	Trissilian Gosslinn	Very severe.
1397	" ...	Frederick Williams	Slight.
1786	" ...	Henry Ireland	"
975	Drummer ...	James Cain	"
192	Private ...	O. Harwood	Severe.
710	" ...	C. Davis	Slight.
...	" ...	William Pike	Severe.
231	" ...	James McGlashan	Slight.
1374	" ...	John King	Very severe.
1640	" ...	Michael McQuade	Slight.
1420	" ...	David Robinson	Severe.
998	" ...	Edward Atkins	"
1341	" ...	Joseph Shead	Slight.
...	" ...	Martin Noon	"
532	" ...	Henry Warren	"
1527	" ...	George Harvey	"
519	" ...	Edward Allum	Severe.
1339	" ...	Thomas Green	"
1422	" ...	Frank Hill	"
1576	" ...	Peter McQuade	"
207	" ...	Henry Wardle	Slight.

HER MAJESTY'S 66TH REGIMENT.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers who accompanied the above Corps to Giriskh and are now killed or missing.

No.	Names.	How employed.	REMARKS.
1	Kalloo Dhondie	Tent Lascar.	
2	Balloo Gunnoo	" "	
3	Mahadeo Govind	" "	
4	Sewa	Puckaulie Bheestie.	
5	Kuremdad	" "	
6	Kurdarbux	" "	
7	Thakur Nehala	" "	
8	Pultoo	Hand Bheestie.	
9	Peerbux	" "	
10	Yar Mahomed	" "	
11	Sungambia	" "	
12	Dhuni	Sweeper.	
13	Futtab	"	
14	Bapoo	Bildar.	
	Private Followers.		
15	Shira	Butler.	
16	Dondee	"	
17	Bhawani	Syce.	
18	Kika	Butler.	
19	Hyder	Syce.	
20	Ragba	"	
21	Naujab	Butler.	
22	Nursoo	"	
23	Nanjee	Syce.	
24	Baba	Butler.	
25	Lal Khan	"	
26	Rabu	"	
27	Seta	Syce.	
28	Chiner	Cook.	
29	Enos	"	
30	Enos D'Souza	"	
31	Pedro D'Souza	"	
32	B. Fernandez	"	
33	Salo Pinto	"	
34	Francis Pereria	"	
35	Salo Soat	"	
36	Sewa	"	
37	Paschal	"	
38	Jewan	"	
39	Andree	"	
40	Luximon	"	
41	Brady	"	
42	Emanuel	"	
43	Kudarbux	"	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

1st Grenadiers Native Infantry.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Lieutenant ...	C. W. Hinde, Adjutant ...	Killed.
	" ...	C. G. Whitby, Wing Officer ...	
		"A" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Baddan Sing	
16	Havildar ...	Daisoo Sing	
26	Naique ...	Kondajee Baider	
981	Drummer ...	Antoon Rozario	
295	Private ...	Doorga Nawo	
305	" ...	Ram Chunder Tewari	
492	" ...	Tanoo Suckpall	
529	" ...	Rama Huttay	
670	" ..	Kanuppa	
1210	" ...	Peera Dutta	
1429	" ..	Bhagirat Sukal	
8	" ...	Laina Sing	
1222	" ...	Sewdin Pattack	
300	" ...	Davideen Aheer	
1351	" ...	Ramchunder Tawria	
855	" ...	Bhowannac Iltnac	
862	" ...	Essoo Satuno	
1291	" ...	Bhowance Jadow	
1216	" ...	Hanooman Misser	
903	" ...	Sewnac Essnac	
1293	" ..	Bhewa Salookay	
916	" ...	Shaik Sooltan	
1558	" ...	Sakaram Chowan	
944	" ...	Goonnac Dhacknac	
960	" ...	Sutwajee Baider	
969	" ...	Bhagojee Sinday	
972	" ...	Sakaram Lotunkur	
1559	" ...	Deen Sawunt	
1219	" ...	Shaik Jamal	
999	" ...	Oomer Khan	
1226	" ...	Sooknac Lucknac	
1014	" ...	Bhugwunt Jadow	
1349	" ...	Ram Maiter	
1020	" ...	Assoo Gowas	
1015	" ...	Krishna Gowra	
1016	" ..	Dewnac Sewnac	
1059	" ...	Ruttun Sawunt	
1104	" ...	Bhairoo Chicknay	
1113	" ...	Shaik Masoom	
1565	" ...	Mhadnac Sumnac	
1566	" ...	Balia Luximon	
		"B" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Hurree Purrub	
	Jemadar ...	Lalla Doolichund ...	
90	Color-Havildar ...	Francis Thomas	
774	Havildar ...	Ganpattee Sinday	
1001	Naique ...	Shaik Eman	
936	" ...	Balajurao Chowan	
253	Drummer ...	Balnac Bhicknac	
546	Fifer ...	Ramnea Pandnac	
439	Private ...	Babajee Bowkur ...	
648	" ..	Gungadeen Nawo	
1240	" ...	Sundar	

Nominal Roll of Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
		"B" Company—contd.	
736	Private ...	Buchnac Ramnac	
1232	„ ...	Shajk Ellahibux	
738	„ ...	Narayen Salnee	
1233	„ ...	Oorree Moriai	
762	„ ...	Gungadeen Dúbéy	
804	„ ...	Baboo Raylay	
1358	„ ...	Bahadar Sing	
76	„ ...	Boodh Sing	
102	„ ...	Soojai Sing	
1359	„ ...	Basoo Passee	
1360	„ ...	Burma Tewari	
201	„ ...	Buldeo Sing	
621	„ ...	Maia Sing	
1362	„ ...	Kasidin Tewari	
878	„ ...	Nagoo Wanjada	
1301	„ ...	Lucknac Balnac	
906	„ ...	Ram Sawuntoorawdaykur ...	
930	„ ...	Shaikh Abdool	
1302	„ ...	Tookaram Sailar	
1299	„ ...	Koondlick Jadow	
1367	„ ...	Kairoo Gaicowar	
1245	„ ...	Zahageer Khan	
991	„ ...	Jiga Saevee	
1000	„ ...	Ittnac Gunnac	
1557	„ ...	Ramsarup	
1057	„ ...	Ragoo Chowan	
1068	„ ...	Sumboo Ranay	
1094	„ ...	Hurree Pedneykur	
1096	„ ...	Bhikajee Jadow	
1126	„ ...	Mahomed Beg	
1151	„ ...	Ramjee Masookur	Killed.
1171	„ ...	Nadar Baksh	
1182	„ ...	Natha Sing	
735	„ ...	Luximon Sawunt	
		"C" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Narayan Lode	
279	Havildar ...	Bhikajee Bhoolay	
567	„ ...	Bala Sarung	
568	„ ...	Kaitan Rozario	
618	Naique ...	Ootum Sing	
934	„ ...	Balkrishna Salgowkur	
928	„ ...	Shaikh Hassan	
89	Fifer ...	John Rozario	
829	Private ...	Hurree Cuddum	
480	„ ...	Essoo Chowan	
563	„ ...	Vishnoo Kindray	
887	„ ...	Tawjeennik Tawray	
596	„ ...	Tilooka Sing	
643	„ ...	Shumsoodeen	
680	„ ...	Annuppa Chiptakur	
1251	„ ...	Shaik Abdoola	
708	„ ...	Soma Gharee	
1255	„ ...	Zunda Khan	
741	„ ...	Dhondhee Rawooth	
742	„ ...	Tookaram Pilundkur	
744	„ ...	Gungnac Bhicknac	
747	„ ...	Goona Ranim	
748	„ ...	Rutnoo Jadow	
765	„ ...	Essernac Girujnac	
780	„ ...	Suckaram Gawo	
806	„ ...	Dharumnac Rainac	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"C" Company—contd.	
817	Private ...	Babnac Bhagnac	
167	" ...	Sumbar Aheer	
196	" ...	Ramdeen Sing	
512	" ...	Dhanoo Guduria	
578	" ...	Sakoo Maiter	
601	" ...	Chandi Pattack	
848	" ...	Sewnac Ruttunnac	
850	" ...	Sewram Sing	
863	" ...	Ramjee Baider	
876	" ...	Kaider Súkal	
883	" ...	Lackhaie Guduria	
899	" ...	Annac Narnac	
1029	" ...	Shaik Daiem	
890	" ...	Lalla Ramcharn	
1308	" ...	Bhamnac Dhamnac	
1306	" ...	Bapoo Rawool	
939	" ...	Lucknac Iltnac	
955	" ...	Fazul Khan	
1369	" ...	Gopal Satum	
1263	" ...	Shaik Haidar	
1370	" ...	Gunputrao Moray	
1371	" ...	Tookaram Powar	
1373	" ...	Pandoo Lokhunday	
1344	" ...	Ittoo Eswatilrao	
1069	" ...	Ram Sawunt	
1305	" ...	Sedoo Phurtaray	
1185	"	Anok Sing	
1189	" ...	Ootum Sing	
		"D" Company.	
304	Havildar ...	Sewparsad	
239	" ...	Govind Golutkur	
714	Naique ...	Suckaram Purrub	Killed
629	" ...	Pancham Aheer	
908	" ...	Bakoo Sawunt	
87	Drummer ...	Shaik Oosman	
285	Private ...	Iltnae Balnac	
531	" ...	Dewjee Maiter	
1380	" ...	Bhagoojee Jadow	
752	" ...	Sakoojee Chowan	
757	" ...	Bhew Sawunt	
1315	" ...	Gopal Salnee	
825	" ...	Mahadoo Advelkur	
118	" ...	Motee Khan	
501	" ...	Man Sukal	
603	" ...	Sunkoor Coomar	
1383	" ...	Bhojoo Gowra	
879	" ...	Sadoo Achraykur	
13 2	" ...	Buchram Jadow	
1207	" ...	Pursram Gagun	
1263	" ...	Kowra Misser	
1314	" ...	Gonnac Tannac	
1378	" ...	Suckaram Sawunt	
1274	" ...	Narayen Cuddum	
964	" ...	Mahdnac Changnac	
985	" ...	Sonnac Sucknac	
1385	" ...	Gunnoo Jadow	
1384	" ...	Mahado Sinday	
1002	" ...	Sakaram Baider	
1062	" ...	Sonnac Sumnac	
1278	" ...	Suckaram Ghatkay	
1062	" ...	Rag Sawunt	
1049	" ...	Rowjee Gaicowar	
1075	" ...	Vittul Arrotta	
1121	" ...	Mahilall Sailar	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
		"E" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Shaik Hoosain	Killed.
488	Color-Havildar ...	Ragoo Thakoor	
65	Havildar ...	Shaik Rahiman	
312	" ...	Jagarnath Pandy	
528	Naiquo ...	Appa Wadaykur	
346	" ...	Bhagnac Kootunnac	
83	Drummer ...	Sucknac Doolumnac	
400	Private ...	Baboo Ringnaykur	
768	" ...	Babajee Ghongay	
769	" ...	Anunt Parsad	
772	" ...	Ladoo Kailuskur	
810	" ...	Luximon Pattack	
23	" ...	Durjan Pattack	
211	" ...	Gaidin Awasti	
480	" ...	Bhikari Lall Sukal	
588	" ...	Bahari Misser	
902	" ...	Hurnac Lumnac	
945	" ...	Bhicknac Gonnac	
947	" ...	Rama Dhooree	
976	" ...	Naroojee Lotunkur	
988	" ...	Balnac Gonac	
998	" ..	Shaik Hassan	
1032	" ...	Sewnac Bhornac	
1064	" ...	Sooban Chunder Kur	
1065	" ...	Jannoo Purwal	
1101	" ...	Sonoo Tornay	
1084	" ...	Bhicknac Prusnac	
1090	" ...	Ladoo Gowra	
1114	" ...	Vishnoo Sootar	
1116	" ...	Goolab Khan	
1131	" ...	Gonn e Kalunac	
1142	" ...	Shaik Allabux	
1159	" ...	Nickloo Marano Manizes ...	
1145	" ...	Mahaloo Khatal	
1170	" ...	Buchoo Sing	
1428	" ...	Bhoda Sing	
1260	" ...	Luximon Parsad	
1399	" ...	Goojar Sing	
1390	" ...	Dhondoo Sawunt	
1391	" ...	Narayen Chowan	
1392	" ...	Pandoo Mahaduk	
1253	" ..	Mookund Sawunt	
1393	" ...	Sumbajee Rao Moray	
1257	" ...	Ladoo Purrub	
1243	" ...	Soorujbulli Sing	
1248	" ...	Kalideen Gadario	
1321	" ...	Bala Nikum	
1322	" ...	Ramjee Jadow	
		"F" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Ragnac Mhadnac	
365	Cr. Havildar ...	Gunnac Mhadnac	
547	Naiquo ...	Ragnac Dhondnac	
819	" ...	Sewbadan Aheer	
965	Private ..	Gungaram Chowan	
430	" ...	Ramjee Ootaykur	
686	" ...	Rama	
767	" ...	Bhow Rao	
786	" ...	Jowahir Dúbé	
799	" ...	Shaik Bhaggoo	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"F" Company—contd.	
834	Private ...	Dhaknac Salnac	Killed.
325	" ...	Jagarnath Tali	
333	" ...	Sewdha Sin	
367	" ...	Mahadeo Tewari	
369	" ...	Gauri Sankar Lalla	
420	" ...	Sewnarain Sukal	
581	" ...	Santa Sing	
894	" ...	Took Sawunt	
911	" ...	Govind Maiter	
962	" ...	Ranoojee Baider	
968	" ...	Ramnac Itnac	
971	" ...	Ramjee Raynay	
977	" ...	Sabajee Rao Nalawray	
1018	" ...	Baboo Patkur	
1022	" ...	Suckaram Dhoree	
1033	" ...	Sonnac Heernac	
1044	" ...	Limbajee Baider	
1076	" ...	Huray Khan	
1086	" ...	Kondajee Talaykur	
1072	" ...	Sumbajee Baider	
1117	" ...	Shaik Emambux	
...	" ...	Nawab Khan	
1133	" ...	Balajee Rao Chowan	
1136	" ...	Nasul Khan	
1161	" ...	Gainoo Tawray	
1146	" ...	Fetty Sing	
1177	" ...	Nika Sing	
1567	" ...	Ragoo Nowla	
1407	" ...	Gungajee Khopkur	
1272	" ...	Khooshal Kachee	
1331	" ...	Gunnoo Kunsay	
1332	" ...	Pandooring Babajee	
1275	" ...	Rowjee Suckpall	
1405	" ...	Gunnoojee Raiwalay	
1223	" ...	Ramjee Powar	
1404	" ...	Hurree Jadow	
1277	" ...	Luximon Warree	
1225	" ...	Bhikoo Malee	
1284	" ...	Dajee Sinday	
869	" ..	Gondnac Bicknac	
		"G" Company.	
	Subadar-Major ...	Bhewa Pallow	
	Jemadar ...	Gungadeen Tumbolee	
187	Havildar ...	Budree Sing	
552	Naique ...	Shaik Osman	
496	" ...	Govindrao Jadow	
461	" ...	Koondlick Joosee	
495	Private ...	Bhikajee Jadów	
516	" ...	Soonoo Kaslay	
662	" ...	Shaik Mohideen	
694	" ...	Mahadoo Khawrulkur	
703	" ...	Gopal Sitt	
56	" ...	Mool Sing	
162	" ...	Ramjee Baidr	
292	" ...	Jowahir Sing	
617	" ...	Rama Jadow	
994	" ...	Pandoo Salnee	
997	" ...	Babajee Sinday	
1009	" ...	Tanoo Maiter	
1005	" ...	Nursaya Coonbee ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"G" Company—contd.	
1047	Private ...	Kishna Ootaikur	
1061	" ...	Bhicksett Settaway	
1115	" ...	Soojat Alli	
1123	" ...	Sownath Coonbee	
1179	" ...	Ruttun Sing	
1173	" ...	Shaik Kooda Bux	
1174	" ...	Shaik Datta	
1183	" ...	Mira Bux	
1187	" ..	Bucktawar Sing	
1200	" ...	Sundar Sing	
1564	" ...	Chundi Aheer	
1411	" ...	Ramjee Palaykur	
1523	" ...	Pragas Sing	
1408	" ...	Sama Sivilkur	
1334	" ..	Narayen Powar	
1227	" ...	Essoo Khundalgay	
1228	" ...	Rowjee Thawer	
1412	" ...	Mahadeo Korpay	
1244	" ...	Junnac Gondnac	
1229	" ...	Bhugwunt Lall	
1414	" ...	Rowjee Judow	
1415	" ...	Luximon Malee	
1416	" ...	Mahadoo Bhoslay	
1339	" ...	Kessoo Garway	
1552	" ...	Babajee Dewkur	
		"H" Company.	
252	Havildar ...	Ramjee Maiter	
868	" ...	Remijio Sevilkur	
491	Naique ...	Ram Sawunt	Killed.
892	" ...	Shaik Abdool (1st)	
777	" ...	Shaik Abdool (2nd)	
812	" ...	Rama Salnee	
895	" ...	Govind Sawunt	
980	Fifer ...	Shaik Oosman	
268	Private ...	Niloo Dulnee	
321	" ...	Krishnajee Chiknay	
406	" ..	Domingo de Sequera	
522	" ...	Mainnac Balnac	
659	" ...	Soobaya	
675	" ...	Marroo	
713	" ...	Bhisajee Awlaygowkur	
754	" ...	Gunnac Lucknac	
793	" ...	Ramdhun Pandy	
794	" ...	Sadoo Chicknay	
13	" ...	Moon Sing	
43	" ...	Dani Sing	
44	" ...	Man Sing	
46	" ...	Lalta Parsad Dúbé	
117	" ...	Sewnandan Pandy	
125	" ...	Sooknandan Pandy	
216	" ...	Zam Aheer	
379	" ...	Jarbundun Sing	
455	" ...	Ramdeen Coonbee	
519	" ...	Sewchurn Sing	
649	" ...	Balookhatowkur	
913	" ...	Chand Khan	
932	" ...	Bhoor Sawunt	
1026	" ...	Narayen Sinday	
1053	" ...	Jao Jozé Pinto	
1054	" ...	Dani Pursad	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—contd.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"H" Company—contd.	
1143	Private ...	Fuzl Sindee	Killed.
1399	" ...	Sewa Cooma	
1346	" ...	Ramphul	
1344	" ...	Bajee Rao Ghaj	
1548	" ...	Bhagojee Sinday	
1271	" ...	Praj Sing	
1220	" ...	Narayen Pendnekur	
1419	" ...	Ganpat Rao Chowan	
1420	" ...	Katoo Chowan	
1421	" ...	Narayen Lokhunday	
1423	" ...	Kisum Babur	
1424	" ...	Chooni Lall	
...	" ...	Rajba Moray	
...	" ...	Pandoo Bawajee	
...	" ...	Liximan Hurree	
	Lieut-Colonel ...	H. S. Anderson, Commanding ...	Killed.
	Captain ...	J. Grant, Officiating Wing Commander	
		"A" Company.	
1357	Private ...	Mugray Pasee	
1221	" ...	Bhowaniparsad Misser	
1205	" ...	Goordut Sing	
1194	" ...	Dan Sing	
396	" ...	Mahis Sing	
961	" ...	Gondnac Doolnac	
1231	" ...	Rajaram Misser	
182	" ...	Davie Sing	
593	" ...	Luximan Sukal	
1354	" ...	Namajee Parkalay	
1093	" ...	Babajee Moray	
		"B" Company.	
2	Havildar ...	Gunda Sing	Wounded.
940	Private ...	John Mark	
1199	" ..	Gunda Sing	
		"C" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Soobana Manay	
700	Private ...	Nagoo Kainee	
1261	" ...	Patilbawajee Bhaye	
1372	" ...	Nilloo Cuddum	
1592	" ...	Luximon Hoosiana	
1247	" ...	Dilawar Khan	
607	" ...	Niyal Sing	
177	" ...	Bhugwandeen Dichit	
		"D" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Ebrahim	
1270	Private ...	Kalka Dúbé	
241	" ...	Gunnac Bhagnac	
1316	" ...	Rama Chipkur	
551	" ...	Dhurmnac Balnac	
1152	" ...	Dhurmajee Gowra	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—concluded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"E" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Ittoo Missal	
826	Private ...	Appa Nagray	
950	" ...	Kaseeram Luckray	
1397	" ...	Shaik Mahomed Ali	
1213	" ...	Thakúrdin Dúbé	
1389	" ...	Sadoo Kamtaykur	
1264	" ...	Mahadoo Sawunt	
1320	" ...	Govind Kimsay	
		"F" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Niyal Sing	
858	Naik ...	Daveljee Baide	
1355	" ...	Gopal Maitr	
459	Private ...	Satsell Warree	
663	" ...	Krishnajee Baider	
949	" ...	Gopala Chowan	
1031	" ...	Gunnac Gondnac	
1556	" ...	Kalkaparsad Opadia	Wounded.
		"G" Company.	
671	Havildar ...	Kasum Khan	
582	Naik ...	Prag Awastee	
500	Private ...	Bhagnac Gondnac	
51	" ...	Ranoojee Baider	
1091	" ...	Rama Kesurkur	
1431	" ...	Bisram	
...	" ...	Mahomed Beg	
...	" ...	Luximon Soopaikur	
		"H" Company.	
900	Private ...	Suddoo Sailar	
901	" ...	Mahadoo Khot	
1085	" ...	Eswant Rao Sinday	
1201	" ...	Ootum Sing	
1425	" ...	Punjnac Mularnac	
1560	" ...	Goolzar Khan	
721	" ...	Sagoonnac Boburnac	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) C. T. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
3rd August 1880.

1st Grenadier N. I.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps killed and wounded in action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Number.	How employed.	Names.
	Killed.	
1	2nd Muccadum	Chotoo.
2	Ditto	Shaik Mahomed Saifunmolk.
3	Dooley Bearer	Naryen Atowda.
4	Ditto	Junkoo Rowjee.
5	Ditto	Rama Babajee.
6	Ditto	Hurree Moroo.
7	Ditto	Ittoo Hurree.
8	Ditto	Balloo Hanomunta.
9	Ditto	Ramswami Muniapa.
10	Ditto	Viraswami Nagaya.
11	Ditto	Deen Mahomed Golani Hosien.
12	Ditto	Chima Bhyroo.
13	Ditto	Luximon Tooka.
14	Ditto	Luximon Appa.
15	Ditto	Hurree Rowjee.
16	Ditto	Luximon Arjoon.
17	Ditto	Vishnoo Kanoo.
18	Ditto	Dipaje Dhackoo.
19	Ditto	Peera Kooshna.
20	Ditto	Amrotia Kedaree.
21	Ditto	Iswara Luximon.
22	Ditto	Suckaram Luximon.
23	Ditto	Sawlia Bheewa.
24	Ditto	Deen Mahomed Ranji Khan.
25	Ditto	Narayen Hurree.
26	Ditto	Gunoo Nanoo.
27	Ditto	Sewa Balloo.
28	Ditto	Babajee Luximon.
29	Ditto	Kalloo Gopal.
30	Ditto	Rama Raghi.
31	Ditto	Rama Tokaram.
32	Ditto	Kassiram Krushna.
33	Ditto	Krushna Ramnac.
34	Ditto	Sujnia Taoji.
35	Ditto	Dhondi Jaya.
36	Ditto	Govindo Soobra.
37	Sweeper	Pannia Hookla.
38	Ditto	Kuchera Bhowan.
39	Bildar	Bomdoo Zellapa.
40	Ditto	Jandoo Jawar.
	Private Followers.	
41	Private Follower	Karrim.
42	Ditto	Jigesar.
43	Ditto	Luximon.
44	Ditto	Gungadin Bhojwa.
45	Ditto	Balloo Nao.
46	Ditto	Rajnal Demondza.
47	Ditto	Succaram Kadum.
48	Ditto	Karridad, Mate.
	Wounded.	
1	Dooley Bearer	Kassi Sayajee.
2	Pony Driver	Govind Bappoo.
3	Private Follower	Hayat Khan.

30TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Captain ...	H. F. Smith	Killed.
...	Lieutenant ...	W. N. Justice	
...	" ...	D. Cole	
...	Subadar ...	Dewjee Kopekur	
...	" ...	Krishnajee Bhagway	
...	Jemadar ...	Moosa Khan	
...	Havildar Major...	Bindrabun	
173	Quarter Master Havildar ...	Futteh Chund	
...	Pay Havilder ...	Dhunnee Sing	
...	" ...	Sew Govind Patack	
...	" ...	Daveedeen	
...	" ...	Imaun Bux	
705	Havildar ...	Gunga Ram	
853	" ...	Faiz Mahomed	
1243	" ...	Zurreek Khan	
...	" ...	Sohel Sing	
...	" ...	Tully Deen	
571	" ...	Allum Deen	
...	" ...	Sooruj Bucous	
1157	Naick ...	Chandi Ahir	
1116	" ...	Shere Khan	
...	" ...	Buchoo Lall	
1200	" ...	Kallay Khan	
978	" ...	Maljee Kurjowkur	
917	" ...	Doorga Parsad	
819	" ...	Urjoon Sing	
1438	" ...	Panjab Sing	
1027	" ...	Imaun Ali Khan	
...	" ...	Gáia Pursaud	
1097	" ...	Krishnajee Row Chowan... ...	
1136	" ...	Maher Khan	
971	Bugler ...	Beelooch Khan	
...	" ...	Noor Khan	
1146	" ...	Peroo Khan	
1865	" ...	Kurreemoolla	
...	" ...	Lall Bux	
...	" ...	Sudda Sing	
1733	" ...	Faiz Mahomed	
1222	" ...	Imaum Bax	
973	Private ...	Ramjee Cuddum	
1310	" ...	Mohabut Khan	
1576	" ...	Mahomed Saffi	
1510	" ...	Kunda Khan	
1595	" ...	Kanoojee Bhaie	
1645	" ...	Sankar Parsad	
1654	" ...	Bhowani Parsad	
1687	" ...	Ittoojee Rao Chowan	
1717	" ...	Ram Kisson	
1750	" ...	Bood Surrun	
1825	" ...	Peer Bux	
1912	" ...	Mussooda Sing	
1961	" ...	Wahab Deen	
1963	" ...	Ahmed Ali	
1964	" ...	Sawun Khan	
1980	" ...	Necka Sing	
1983	" ...	Kair Sing	
1993	" ...	Hurnam Sing	
2051	" ...	Noor Deen	
...	" ...	Ramjee Bhoye	
...	" ...	Geanoo Meanday	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Private ...	Meyah Khan	Killed.
...	" ...	Mahomed Khan	
...	" ...	Sahudoo Khan	
...	" ...	Mahomed Ali	
...	" ...	Gaia Deen	
...	" ...	Ram Deen	
...	" ...	Sooruj Bullee	
...	" ...	Gunga Ram	
...	" ...	Nunda Ram	
...	" ...	Gokool Chund	
...	" ...	Bhala Sing	
...	" ...	Narrain Dass	
...	" ...	Goolam Russool	
...	" ...	Imaun Deen	
...	" ...	Soobai	
753	" ...	Davee Deen	
1037	" ...	Heera Sing	
1171	" ...	Bhyrú Misser	
1219	" ...	Gool Mahomed	
1270	" ...	Mahomed Bux (1st)	
1572	" ...	Hussan Khan	
1597	" ...	Noojee Rao Mooray	
1690	" ...	Gopal Rao Jadoo	
1764	" ...	Mahomed Bux (2nd)	
1871	" ...	Badri Missar	
1881	" ...	Toolsee Dass	
1902	" ...	Rooda Khan	
1994	" ...	Pakoor Sing	
2013	" ...	Alla Ditha	
2029	" ...	Maytab Khan	
2043	" ...	Surfraz Khan	
...	" ...	Nekbur Khan	
...	" ...	Doorga Sing	
...	" ...	Dongur Sing	
...	" ...	Toolsee Ram	
...	" ...	Gopall Sing	
...	" ...	Buldeo	
...	" ...	Kalka Sing	
...	" ...	Choolla Khan	
...	" ...	Sowlea Khan	
...	" ...	Sooltan Mahomed	
...	" ...	Juffur Khan	
...	" ...	Soomur Khan	
...	" ...	Narrien Khan	
...	" ...	Anoop Sing	
...	" ...	Mustan Sing	
...	" ...	Esram Rao Chowan	
...	" ...	Ramjee Bhaie	
1278	" ...	Ram Parsad	
1478	" ...	Babajee Mooray	
1479	" ...	Luximon Powar	
...	" ...	Mahomed Khan (1st)	
...	" ...	Rowjee Ghag	
...	" ...	Bhoajee Indoolkur	
...	" ...	Babajee Rao Mooray	
...	" ...	Jan Mahomed	
...	" ...	Deen Mahomed	
...	" ...	Nizamúdin	
...	" ...	Hyat Ali Shah	
...	" ...	Shaik Ewaz	
...	" ...	Kowra Khan	
...	" ...	Hajee Khan	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Private ...	Shaik Mehtab	Killed.
...	" ...	Syed Gool	
...	" ...	Imaun Bux (2nd)	
...	" ...	Surfoodeen	
...	" ...	Mudday Khan	
...	" ...	Rookum Deen	
...	" ...	Ameer Bux	
...	" ...	Sham Sing	
893	" ...	Hunmuntee Chowan	
1053	" ...	Meer Khan	
1067	" ...	Lall Bux	
1193	" ...	Kallay Khan	
1198	" ...	Bhola Khan	
1274	" ...	Kummissa Khan	
1475	" ...	Dowlut Rao Sinday	
1498	" ...	Ramzan Khan	
1537	" ...	Goolam Mahomed	
1564	" ...	Abdool Akum	
1565	" ...	Abdool Russool	
1569	" ...	Syed Mahomed	
1593	" ...	Khooda Bux	
1612	" ...	Suckoojee Suckpall	
1640	" ...	Nawab Khan	
1662	" ...	Pahelwan Khan	
1665	" ...	Choota Khan	
1670	" ...	Futteh Mahomad	
1788	" ...	Badri Dúbé	
1830	" ...	Jogoal Kissoor	
1840	" ...	Arub Khan	
1884	" ...	Bhyroo Sing	
1910	" ...	Hoolam Sing	
1917	" ...	Purtab Sing	
2037	" ...	Urjoon Sing	
...	" ...	Saefah Shah	
...	" ...	Khooda Bux (1st)	
1571	" ...	Waheed Bux...	
1582	" ...	Butchal Khan	
...	" ...	Alla Bux	
1823	" ...	Nadur Ali	
1444	" ...	Imaun Bux	
...	" ...	Khooda Bux (2nd)	
...	" ...	Khooda Bux (3rd)	
2007	" ...	Nizamoodeen	
1957	" ...	Bucka Mahomed	
1955	" ...	Imaun Deen	
1916	" ...	Kirpal Sing	
1999	" ...	Futteh Deen...	
1876	" ...	Nehal Bux	
1636	" ...	Wulayet Hoosein	
...	" ...	Shere Jung	
1635	" ...	Harpal Tewarri	
1824	" ...	Buchoo Lall	
1799	" ...	Sewraj	
1668	" ...	Chundee Passee	
1794	" ...	Surjoo	
...	" ...	Bissasar Miser	
1863	" ...	Jowaher Sing	
1703	" ...	Madoo Rao Chowan	
1704	" ...	Balloojee Kudum	
953	" ...	Kan Sing	
1130	" ...	Koodiar Khan	
1199	" ...	Allum Khan...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1299	Private ...	Doorgur Sukal	Killed.
1342	,, ...	Deal Sing	
1430	,, ...	Sulleam Khan	
1480	,, ...	Goovind Mohitay	
1506	,, ...	Nizamoodeen	
1526	,, ...	Jooman Khan	
1535	,, ...	Alla Bux	
1609	,, ...	Mahomed Bux	
1692	,, ...	Govind Row Mooray	
1694	,, ...	Gumwajee Mohitay	
1696	,, ...	Ramjee Kudum	
1728	,, ...	Gunput Meekum	
1738	,, ...	Isree Parsad	
1749	,, ...	Jowahir Sing	
1761	,, ...	Mahomed Shah	
1790	,, ...	Isree Rair	
1781	,, ...	Rooda Khan	
1787	,, ...	Mohun Sing...	
1831	,, ...	Baharat Sing	
1856	,, ...	Kurrumdad Khan	
1919	,, ...	Deen Mahomad	
1896	,, ...	Hoosein Ali Shah	
1973	,, ...	Beer Sing	
1978	,, ...	Birroo Khan	
1940	,, ...	Mahomed Ali	
1925	,, ...	Meer Khan	
2019	,, ...	Goora Sing	
2039	,, ...	Moola Khan...	
2045	,, ...	Nadar Khan	
...	,, ...	Imaun Bux	
...	,, ...	Kalleedeen	
...	,, ...	Priam Dúbé	
...	,, ...	Boola Khan	
...	,, ...	Meer Khan	
...	,, ...	Wuzzeer Khan	
...	,, ...	Habiboola Khan	
...	,, ...	Faiz Mahomed	
...	,, ...	Mahomed Shah	
...	,, ...	Nagoo Bhaye	
...	,, ...	Govind Suckpall	
...	,, ...	Gumoo Suckall	
1608	,, ...	Bulla Sing	
...	,, ...	Baijnath	
...	,, ...	Mussooda Sing	
...	,, ...	Jowaher Khan	
	,, ...	Meera Bux	
	,, ...	Lall Chund	
	,, ...	Dulleep Sing	
	,, ...	Sahibdad Khan	
	,, ...	Mela Ram	
	,, ...	Ulloo Khan	
		Wounded.	
	Major ...	J. S. Tredell	Severe.
246	Subadar ...	Ronjee Khatoo	,,
845	Jemadar ...	Ragojee Bhoslay	Slight.
800	,, ...	Mehtab Sing	Severe (*since dead*).
328	,, ...	Ramzan Khan	Slight.
1374	Lance Naik ...	Sew Mangal Sukal	,,
1760	Bugler ...	Feroze Ali	,,
1396	,, ...	Jooma Khan	Severe.
1547	Private ...	Miza	,,

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1626	Private ...	Nubbee Sher Khan	Dangerously.
1835	" ...	Ram Bux	"
2014	" ...	Alladeen	Slight.
1655	" ...	Harnam Singh	"
1725	" ...	Ali Bux	"
1489	" ...	Abdoola	"
1204	" ...	Chondi Khan	Slight.
1724	" ...	Goormuk Singh	Severe.
1825	" ...	Doolia Singh	"
1815	" ...	Doosa Singh	"
2010	" ...	Syud Ali	Slight.
1722	" ...	Jyran	Severe.
1279	" ...	Sooruj Bullie, 1st	Dangerous.
1746	" ...	Gojee Deen	Severe.
1671	" ...	Kowra Khan	Slight.
1736	" ...	Jagonath	Severe.
1933	" ...	Bhoota	"
1811	" ...	Mehm Bun	Slight.
1901	" ...	Bomba Sing	"
1617	" ...	Prem Sing	Severe.
851	" ...	Goolam Nio	"

Public and Private Followers killed and missing.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Remarks.
1	2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Asaram Kayet	Killed.
2	Medical Pupil ...	Kursoo Parusram	
3	Dooley bearer ...	Ram Ditha	
4	" ...	Dadee	
5	" ...	Bhowanee	
6	" ...	Dagdoo Chakoo	
7	" ...	Bhagoo Boodhoo	
8	" ...	Ramjee Khandass	
9	" ...	Pandoo Balla	
10	" ...	Hurree Ittoo	
11	" ...	Ramjee Ballajee	
12	" ...	Mahomed Jummon	
13	" ...	Gainoo Pandoo	
14	Bheestie	Ali Bux	
15	Lascar	Gunga Deen	
		Private Followers.	
1	Barber	Thakoor	Killed.
2	"	Soorjoo	
3	Mess-cook... ...	L. Francis	
4	"	Hyder Khan...	
5	Sweeper	Goola	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major, Assistant Adjutant, Kandahar Force.*

KANDAHAR; *The 3rd August* 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl., Commanding Kandahar Force.*

Numerical Return of Transport Followers and Animals killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of unfit Animals shot or abandoned, and Followers who have deserted at Kandahar.

	1st class Inspector.	Salootries.	Camel Establishment.				Mule and Pony Establishment.			Camels.				Ponies.			Mules.			Bullocks.			Donkeys, hired.
			Chowdries.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Surwans.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Drivers.	Government.	Regimental.	Hired.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Government.	Regimental.	Total.	
Killed or missing at Maiwand	1	...	...	5	15	283	3	6	52	1,133	45	81	1,259	138	217	355	24	...	24	54	25	79	291
Deserted at Kandahar	...	...	1	1	...	57	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfit, shot and abandoned at Kandahar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounded at Maiwand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	1	6	15	340	3	6	83	1,550	45	81	1,676	138	217	355	24	...	24	54	25	79	291

DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT OFFICE;
Kandahar, the 24th August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel,*
Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of 1st Class Inspector killed or missing at Maiwand, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
2465	1st Class Inspector.	Ardeshir Nowrojee Moteewallah.	Bombay ...	Bombay.	

KANDAHAR; 24th *August* 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel, Director of Transport.*

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
		3 JEMADARS.			
6881	Jemadar ...	Khudi Nuzur, Mouza Khan	.....	.....	Missing.
7005	" ...	Futhoodin, Omra ...	.....	.....	"
8761	" ...	Zurien, Davey ...	.....	.....	"
		6 DUFFADARS.			
4354	Duffadar ...	Pirshah, Hakeeshah ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4914	" ...	Raghoo, Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	"
8400	" ...	Wittoo, Sudoo ...	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Lall Khan, Surferaz-Khan	.....	.....	"
6994	" ...	Lallbuksh, Haji ...	.....	.....	"
6135	" ...	Hurree, Suddoo ...	.....	.....	"
		83 DRIVERS.			
4893	Driver ...	Chandoe ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4530	" ...	Sewa ...	.....	.....	"
4835	" ...	Vyar ...	.....	.....	"
4888	" ...	Rowjee ...	.....	.....	"
4973	" ...	Mahadoo, Siddoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4970	" ...	Vittoba, Kondee ...	.....	.....	"
4510	" ...	Luximon Koondojee ...	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Emam Bappoo ...	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Gunnoo Randoo ...	.....	.....	Killed.
Nil.	" ...	Gunnoo Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Krishna Hurree, 1st ...	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Krishna 2nd ...	.....	.....	"
4929	" ...	Manjee Yessoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4923	" ...	Murree Nathoo ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4911	" ...	Kalloo Kessaram ...	.....	.....	"
4903	" ...	Mahadeo Peesa ...	.....	.....	"
4852	" ...	Govind Luximon ...	.....	.....	Missing.
Nil	" ...	Gunesh ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4886	" ...	Govinda Jairam ...	.....	.....	"
4915	" ...	Ramjee Yessoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
7380	" ...	Kooshna Wittoo ...	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Syed Sharif ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4928	" ...	Abba Oomajee ...	.....	.....	"
4864	" ...	Sonoo Maya ...	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Govind Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	"
7389	" ...	Wittoo Babajee ...	.....	.....	"
7392	" ...	Yessoo Wittoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4360	" ...	Bhagoo Bhagh ...	.....	.....	"
7379	" ...	Govind Succaram ...	.....	.....	"

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register,—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
7381	Driver ...	Gunnoo Rannoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
8472	" ...	Rowjie Rammajee ...	.....	.....	"
6802	" ...	Bakkar Haji Husson ...	.....	.....	"
6872	" ...	Rosmu Yelloo ...	.....	.....	"
4268	" ...	Bhanna Soma ...	.....	.....	"
7382	" ...	Ramjee Gunnoo ...	.....	.....	"
7384	" ...	Pottajee Raghoo ...	.....	.....	"
8443	" ...	Bhaghia Mannajee ...	.....	.....	"
8470	" ...	Aba Nundoo ...	.....	.....	"
6737	" ...	Jnisimut Ibrahim ...	.....	.....	"
5964	" ...	Doosunder Bawa ...	.....	.....	"
3668	" ...	Ookajee Momnatappa ...	.....	.....	"
K107	" ...	Fakira, Jamaloodin ...	Dubhwallah	Sialkot, Punjab.	"
5269	" ...	Mungursing, Doolasing ...	.....	.....	"
4095A	" ...	Buleeram, Sularam ...	.....	.....	"
6905	" ...	Adina Allahdoor ...	.....	.....	"
6902	" ...	Isof Chackar ...	.....	.....	"
4347	" ...	Imamdin Bilandar ...	.....	.....	"
6900	" ...	Govind Alloo ...	.....	.....	"
Nil	" ...	Akbur Khan ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
6805	" ...	Massudi Assadoolla ...	.....	.....	"
6891	" ...	Dadok Gazian ...	.....	.....	Missing.
6736	" ...	Charsumba Razeet ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
6712	" ...	Mahomed, Dilmoorad ...	.....	.....	"
6733	" ...	Karimdad, Jumait ...	.....	.....	"
7114	" ...	Sooltan Khan ...	.....	.....	"
7113	" ...	Gulam Haidar, Sultan ...	.....	.....	"
7108	" ...	Painda, Ookram ...	.....	.....	"
4309	" ...	Fathoo, Ismail ...	.....	.....	"
6727	" ...	Hassan Bahadur ...	.....	.....	"
2196	" ...	Sultanjan, Shere Mahomed	.....	.....	"
5280	" ...	Hooseina, Sultan ...	.....	.....	"
7035	" ...	Kurim Jemal, Gool ...	.....	.....	"
7037	" ...	Dost Mahomed, Gowlee...	.....	.....	"
5943	" ...	Mahomed Alam, Mahomed Aslam.	.....	.....	"
8100	" ...	Abdulla, Ebrahim ...	.....	.....	"
6909	" ...	Din Mahomed, Asof ...	.....	.....	"
6910	" ...	Ayad, Hassan ...	.....	.....	"
6842	" ...	Dillumjeed, Muzgool ...	.....	.....	"
6843	" ...	Ahamait, Gul Mahomed	.....	.....	"
6903	" ...	Ramzan, Mustafa ...	.....	.....	"
6892	" ...	Shahdost, Alikood ...	.....	.....	"
6906	" ...	Saffar, Zilla ...	.....	.....	"
6913	" ...	Shere Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.	.....	.....	"
6874	" ...	Bhowdow, Gulam Mahomed	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Soobha, Alipha ...	.....	.....	"
7281	" ...	Baz Mahomed, Atta Mahomed.	.....	.....	"
2250	" ...	Maga Mahomed, Mahomed Karim.	.....	.....	"
7024	" ...	Hameerdin, Abbas ...	.....	.....	"
1747	" ...	Khamissa, Ahmed ...	.....	.....	Missing.
1970	" ...	Kama, Dimrala ...	.....	.....	"
Nil.	" ...	Mowla Buksh ...	.....	.....	"
6721	" ...	Parigool, Mahomed ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
4895	" ...	Govinda Bappoo ...	.....	.....	Wounded.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT,
KANDAHAR;
The 24th August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel,*
Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
		3 JEMADARS.			
7088	Jemadar ...	Baz Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed.			
...	" ...	Mir Sabitalli ...			
...	" ...	Shahdad Bahadoor ...			
		9 DUFFADARS.			
8061	Duffadar ...	Dost Mahomed ...			
8893	" ...	Ghum Dad ...			
7090	" ...	Ameera, Khoodadad ...			
6743	" ...	Fakir Mahomed ...			
4	" ...	Puttar, Abdool ...			
...	" ...	Rulloo, Annajee ...			
8158	" ...	Sayed Ahmed, Faiz Mahomed.			
8159	" ...	Sayed Sooltan Mahomed			
8038	" ...	Aga Jan, Moorad Khan			
		212 SURWANS.			
8077	Surwan ...	Mahomed Jan, Mahomed Husain.			
8078	" ...	Gulam, Amir Mahomed...			
8076	" ...	Khan Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
7925	" ...	Amir Mahomed, Allyar			
8041	" ...	Seran, Gulam ...			
7112	" ...	Gulam Mahomed, Sultan			
8079	" ...	Ali Joomma, Ali Mahomed	.....	.....	Missing.
7931	" ...	Jan Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
7887	" ...	Mahomed Amir ...			
...	" ...	Gulam Hoosein ...			
8162	" ...	Mahomed Husein, Darwaza			
8175	" ...	Jumma Mahomed ...			
8165	" ...	Atta Mahomed, Abdulla			
8188	" ...	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Karim.			
8350	" ...	Bhewa, Jewa ...			
8181	" ...	Gulam Jan, Saleh Mahomed.			
8180	" ...	Fakira, Niaz Mahomed			
8163	" ...	Zaman, Ramzan ...			
8174	" ...	Gulam, Ragheer ...			
8175	" ...	Jumma Khan, Faiz Mahomed.			
8160	" ...	Paradin, Magdin ...			
7930	" ...	Sultan Mahomed, Aga Jan			
7003	" ...	Mulla, Gangaram ...			
8169	" ...	Mahomed Akbar, Russool			
8171	" ...	Hoosein, Ameen ...			
8179	" ...	Jan Mahomed, Saleh Mahomed.			
8166	" ...	Mahomed Yoosif, Kadamadad.			
8172	" ...	Husein, Mokan ...			
7924	" ...	Nazat, Ibrahim ...			
8177	" ...	Amir Ahmed, Mahomed Russool.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
8184	Surwan ...	Ibrahim, Abasso ...			
8183	" ...	Rustam, Mahomed ...			
8045	" ...	Noor Mahomed, Baz Mahomed.			
8360	" ...	Emam, Suleiman ...			
8164	" ...	Gulam Husein, Jaman ...			
7850	" ...	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Kurim.			
7823	" ...	Wali Mahomed, Neckhnam			
7842	" ...	Nassib, Amir ...			
859	" ...	Phisack, Pelhwan ...			
79	" ...	Sayed Afzul, Syad Tukkur			
7907	" ...	Adam Khan ...			
8064	" ...	Bhiwan ...			
8084	" ...	Sayed Mahomed ...			
1884	" ...	Mulloock ...			
867	" ...	Khoodadad ...			
880	" ...	Jumma Ali ...			
886	" ...	Abdul Husein ...			
881	" ...	Noor Mahomed ...			
872	" ...	Rahman ...			
873	" ...	Jaffar ...			
868	" ...	Ali Acbar ...			
7103	" ...	Acbar Mahomed ...			
887	" ...	Shahboo ...			
8895	" ...	Sobaga ...			
1885	" ...	Lawang ...			
...	" ...	Dassa ...			
...	" ...	Gajjar ...			
...	" ...	Jamalli ...			
...	" ...	Shah Ali ...	.....	.....	Missing.
...	" ...	Timoor ...			
...	" ...	Bhijjar ...			
7021	" ...	Mahomed Kassim ...			
6742	" ...	Pardee Khan ...			
7898	" ...	Mahomed Rahim ...			
...	" ...	Sumlakar ...			
8393	" ...	Muzool Khan ...			
3592	" ...	Boora, Junga ...			
7839	" ...	Indur Sing ...			
7838	" ...	Chattoor Sing ...			
8343	" ...	Cassim ...			
584	" ...	Larkoo, Dad Mahomed ...			
2497	" ...	Alli Mahomed ...			
7841	" ...	Summoo, Gujjoo ...			
6827	" ...	Essoo, Shahdad ...			
5942	" ...	Acbar, Makora ...			
...	" ...	Damodar, Indú ...			
7110	" ...	Khoodaram, Hashim ...			
7104	" ...	Mahomed Oosman, Mirza Khan.			
8039	" ...	Shere Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
7098	" ...	Faiz Mahomed, Mahomed			
7097	" ...	Allahdad, Allahbux ...			
7096	" ...	Hoosein Ali, Mahomed ...			
7095	" ...	Mir Mahomed, Mulla Mahomed.			
7105	" ...	Mian Abbas ...			
7106	" ...	Mahomed Karim, Abbas...			
7094	" ...	Rullockdad, Allahdad ...			
7099	" ...	Lall Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.			
7100	" ...	Ali Mahomed, Gurd Mahomed.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
7101	Surwan ...	Dost Mahomed, Akim ...			
7111	„ ...	Afzul, Khyroo ...			
8048	„ ...	Mahomed Ali, Mir Ali ...			
7920	„ ...	Surwan, Gulam ...			
1718	„ ...	Khyroolla, Moolla Pursoo			
1121	„ ...	Afzoolla, Abdoolla ...			
4250	„ ...	Jumma Khan, Shushkwand			
1521	„ ...	Dami, Moorid ...			
8161	„ ...	Haroon Sadick, Fateh Khan.			
7093	„ ...	Khoodai, Mirzai Miruli ...			
5702	„ ...	Mahomed ...			
9051	„ ...	Mohobut, Gazijan ...			
6720	„ ...	Sumbee, Jullallee ...			
6800	„ ...	Mussudi, Magji Mirza ...			
9055	„ ...	Fakirdad Mahomed ...			
1270	„ ...	Mahomed, Azim ...			
1923	„ ...	Mahomed, Mowladad ...			
8063	„ ...	Jummalli, Mahwood ...			
...	„ ...	Neboolia, Roop Sing ...			
4849	„ ...	Rombara, Mathadin ...			
8862	„ ...	Dasti, Koomari ...			
7950	„ ...	Morari, Harree ...			
6725	„ ...	Dolonath, Kahar ...			
6719	„ ...	Chackur, Jehanghir ...			
1769	„ ...	Sheredil, Mahomed Amin			
1773	„ ...	Lall Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.			
6747	„ ...	Bahran, Miran ...			
3553	„ ...	Nabibux, Packoree ...			
6715	„ ...	Necksal, Dossee ...			
6916	„ ...	Mahomed, Sangoor ...			
1774	„ ...	Amir Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.	...	...	Missing.
1775	„ ...	Sirdar, Azim ...			
1772	„ ...	Fateh Khan, Purus ...			
1778	„ ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...			
1771	„ ...	Latif Khan, Mahomed ...			
5271	„ ...	Saheb Sing, Bood Sing ...			
6714	„ ...	Gamanee, Gazabee ...			
5917	„ ...	Sarolla, Narua ...			
...	„ ...	Mun Sing, Nem Sing ...			
...	„ ...	Rulloo, Mulloo ...			
...	„ ...	Roordoo, Ootama ...			
7918	„ ...	Fateh, Jehanshah ...			
882	„ ...	Ramzan, Mahomed Ali ...			
8362	„ ...	Heera, Seethee ...			
8357	„ ...	Shikal, Azimat ...			
6154	„ ...	Ramdin, Iswar ...			
6897	„ ...	Oosman, Dad Mahomed...			
8055	„ ...	Aga Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
8345	„ ...	Gainoo, Jottee ...			
8359	„ ...	Meeya, Mugdoombux ...			
8075	„ ...	Lal Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
8046	„ ...	Fakir Mahomed, Jumma			
8352	„ ...	Ayeella, Bawoo ...			
6199	„ ...	Mustafa, Saidad ...			
6200	„ ...	Rustoo Khan, Jannut ...			
2114	„ ...	Abdool Hak, Payoo ...			
...	„ ...	Mahomed Acbar, Aga Jan			
3644	„ ...	Mahomed Bux, Yussif ...			
3841	„ ...	Syadool, Niaz Gool ...			
7830	„ ...	Choor Boota ...			
8365	„ ...	Jaunia, Khyroo ...			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(concld.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
8896	Surwan ...	Karimdad, Lusham ...			
8366	,, ...	Mohidin, Emam ...			
6159	,, ...	Bhairoo, Nanuck ...			
2188	,, ...	Abdulrahim, Azuf Khan			
8314	,, ...	Dawool, Mahomed ...			
3642	,, ...	Mashooali, Makrani ...			
8316	,, ...	Piragu, Gungaram ...			
2392	,, ...	Afzool, Fatch ...			
8312	,, ...	Ashoor, Mohamed ...			
8372	,, ...	Buldeo, Punchum ...			
...	,, ...	Yar Mahomed, Gungaram			
6722	,, ...	Hoosein, Haroon ...			
8335	,, ...	Charsee, Vishayud ...			
8083	,, ...	Kamardin, Shukur Mahomed.			
8170	,, ...	Abol, Mahomed ...			
8047	,, ...	Mustafa, Meidee ...			
8057	,, ...	Fakir Mahomed, Alladad			
8058	,, ...	Mahomed, Allahdad ...			
8049	,, ...	Gulam, Hussein ...			
8349	,, ...	Gungoo, Bend ...			
1934	,, ...	Abdulla, Sadick ...			
...	,, ...	Bappoo, Tatia ..			
6141	,, ...	Karimbux, Madree ...			
8850	,, ...	Abdee, Hassan ...			
3641	,, ...	Alloo, Dilmurad ...			
8168	,, ...	Mahomed, Nassir ...			
8262	,, ...	Gullam, Hussein ...			
8367	,, ...	Fateh Mahomed, Bungool			
7057	,, ...	Bahram, Hakim ...			
3338	,, ...	Goormuk Sing, Diwan Sing	.....	.....	Missing.
4374	,, ...	Umza, Fathey ...			
6876	,, ...	Essa, Moorad ...			
6819	,, ...	Shungoor, Karmal ...			
...	,, ...	Mithoo, Buxee ...			
4861	,, ...	Luchum, Tickoo ..			
6718	,, ...	Burkat, Dosteen ...			
7419	,, ...	Kalee, Sitaram ...			
3129	,, ...	Jehanghir, Shaideen ...			
5125	,, ...	Yessoo, Bowree ...			
7023	,, ...	Gulam, Sansho ...			
9458	,, ...	Emamdeen, Karimbux ...			
1685	,, ...	Khoodabux, Mahomad Puncham.			
6980	,, ...	Hurdeo, Chedee ...			
6717	,, ...	Sharwan, Bhadoor ...			
8074	,, ...	Akbar Ali, Mardan ...			
...	,, ...	Teijoo ...			
...	,, ...	Joomma ...			
...	,, ...	Suezar ...			
...	,, ...	Mubarak ...			
...	,, ...	Dilmoorad ...			
...	,, ...	Karimbux ...			
...	,, ...	Cassim ...			
...	,, ...	Mahomed Hassan ...			
8358	,, ...	Yacoob Khan, Abdul Rahman.			
6912	,, ...	Abbas, Julal Khan ...			
7829	,, ...	Shahdur, Burdett Khan...			
7917	,, ...	Noorajan, Jehanshah ...			
2118	,, ...	Kalil, Ali Mahomad ...			
8042	,, ...	Muskoo, Janoo ...			
8772	,, ...	Shere Khan ...			
...	,, ...	Amir, Dost Mohomed ...			
8338	,, ...	Joojiand, Jogun ...			
7826	,, ...	Muksood Hoosein, Murad Ali.			

KANDAHAR; *24th August* 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel, Director of Transport.*

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1718	Chowdry ...	Mahomed Gool, Mouza Khan.	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 103	Jemadar ...	Faiz Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.	Mohulla Khurota.	" ...	"
K 1509	" ...	Gul Dad, Mahomed Allum	Kandahar ...	" ...	Missing.
K 616	" ...	Wallee Khan, Dost Mahomed.	Mustoom ...	Khelat ...	"
K 1331	Duffadar ...	Atta Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Herat Bazar	Kandahar ...	"
K 527	" ...	Jooma, Buchdoor ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 370	" ...	Dewanbux, Allibux ...	Nowgong ...	Sialkot ...	"
K 560	" ...	Hyder, Sabair ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 1506	" ...	Mahomed Kurrim, Guldad	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 1330	" ...	Syud Mahomed, Bakur ...	Bazarisha ...	" ...	"
K 1788	Surwan ...	Oosman, Loman ..	Kudi ...	" ...	"
K 1783	" ...	Mozagie, Acktor ...	Sulawut ...	" ...	"
K 648	" ...	Abdoola, Sumsoodin ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 570	" ...	Mahomed, Fakirdad ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1745	" ...	Gunesh, Jagram Sing ...	Bodghur ...	Jeypore ...	"
K 550	" ...	Junglee, Joogeram ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 656	" ...	Jumal, Gurreebshah ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1375	" ...	Faiz Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Chardeh ...	Kabul ...	"
K 1781	" ...	Ramzanbux, Emambux ...	Gumtulla ...	Umballa ...	"
K 566	" ...	Shahdad, Sabier ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 531	" ...	Shad, Murad Amir ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 664	" ...	Chursumbi, Shakim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 536	" ...	Murad, Bhoran ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 551	" ...	Garick, Ebrahim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 538	" ...	Goram, Soomar ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 270	" ...	Abdool Nubbee, Goolam Nubbee.	Deh Ghulamun.	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 626	" ...	Shahdad, Shokur ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 631	" ...	Gool Mahomed, Chukkur	" ...	" ...	"
K 621	" ...	Amor, Sabor ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 642	" ...	Mir Dost Mahomed ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1828	" ...	Ebrahim, Badoor ...	Mustoong ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 49	" ...	Khoodadad, Panidabeg ...	Kandahar ...	" ...	Deserted.
K 1355	" ...	Noor Mahomed, Rahim ...	Abbasabad ...	" ...	Missing.
K 1116	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Suffi ...	Baboul ...	Ghazni ...	"
K 1341	" ...	Bhydoola, Dost Mahomed	Killa Yar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 505	" ...	Mirza Beg, Alif Beg ...	Lohemundi	Agra ...	"
K 1047	" ...	Khoodabux, Hooseinbux ...	Sukkur ...	Sind ...	"
K 457	" ...	Toolsiram, Ramrutton ...	Bhori ...	Goregaum ...	"
K 500	" ...	Goolam Mahomed, Paind	Jopkannah ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 1383	" ...	Rhoza, Phyroo ...	Saylan ...	" ...	Missing.
K 1688	" ...	Faiz Mahomed, Gool Mahomed.	Koochekadad	" ...	"
K 1859	" ...	Sooltan, Piand ...	Helmun ...	" ...	"
K 1860	" ...	Abdool Hakim, Sookoosala	Sungishar ...	" ...	Deserted.
K 1861	" ...	Yar Mahomed, Ameerkhan	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1862	" ...	Gool Mahomed, Juffrian	" ...	" ...	"
K 1864	" ...	Baz Mahomed, Vuzeer ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1865	" ...	Rahmon, Sadik Khan ...	Jobkilla ...	" ...	"
K 1866	" ...	Ally Mahomed, Hyder ...	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1867	" ...	Suferaz, Mir Ahmed ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1868	" ...	Syed Mahomed, Ameer ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 486	" ...	Moorlee, Sub Sing ...	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	Missing.
K 125	" ...	Futteh Mahomed, Saib ...	Mundi ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 562	" ...	Kurrimdad, Rahamdad ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 1750	" ...	Ally Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Khelat ...	Khelat ...	"

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1928	Surwan ...	Mooroolookhan, Dawat ...	Hurba ...	Job ...	Missing.
K 1930	" ...	Sydoo, Aga ...	Balduck ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1932	" ...	Mahomed Aga, Ally Syed	Kohistan ...	Cabul ...	Missing.
K 1934	" ...	Ameer Mahomed, Sabay Mahomed.	Chardana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1910	" ...	Mahomed Ameen, Kullunder.	Umlakhan ...	" ...	"
K 623	" ...	Neckbuct, Shahrasun ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 639	" ...	Rahmut, Luskarie ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 571	" ...	Hoosein, Kassim ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 575	" ...	Sorab, Hyder ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1095	" ...	Ram Sing, Gungaram ...	Bijarghur ...	Allyghur ...	"
K 1937	" ..	Joolall, Bullook ...	Walli Walla	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1353	" ...	Hoosheeb lall, Bulall ...	Herat Bazar	" ...	"
K 1332	" ...	Ameer Mahomed, Tajoo ...	Abasabad ...	" ...	"
K 1344	" ...	Gulam, Sher Mahomed ...	Ashago ...	" ...	"
K 77	" ...	Mahomed Yusoof, Mahomed Kurrim.	Musa Killa	Giriskh ...	"
K 1339	" ...	Mahomed Azim, Khan Jan	Killa Nur Mahomed.	Helmund ...	Missing.
K 1333	" ...	Azgur, Hiradut ...	Jungabad ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1346	" ...	Pir Mahomed, Azim ...	Jirgai Mahomed Sadick Khan-ka-Killa.	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	Missing.
K 1409	" ...	Sher Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Sogar ...	" ...	"
K 1371	" ...	Wallee Dad, Mahomed Alum.	Baba Wallee	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1370	" ...	Acktiar, Abdul ...	Nari-Karez	" ...	"
K 1983	" ...	Ayded, Ato ...	Singree ...	" ...	"
K 1192	" ...	Kurrim, Hoosein ...	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1998	" ...	Hajrah, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	Gureunsel ...	"
K 1989	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, F. Musa.	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	Deserted.
K 1991	" ...	Jumseed, Buzeer ...	Goondigan	Kandahar ...	"
K 1990	" ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Musa	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	"
K 1996	" ...	Mosmed, Misree ...	Killa Wara Kool.	Kandahar ...	"
K 1997	" ...	Hyeh, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	" ..	"
K 1993	" ...	Sumsoodeen, Azeem ...	Meera Kharj	" ...	"
K 1994	" ...	Koomurdin, Nazir ...	Kadin ...	" ...	"
K 1352	" ...	Mahomed, Afzul Hosein...	Herat Bazar	" ...	"
K 1941	" ...	Ameer, Munsar ...	Bunditwar...	" ...	"
K 1969	" ...	Ahmed, Khan Sher ...	Killa Sado...	" ...	"
K 565	" ...	Dada, Bhighar ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 661	" ...	Murad, Khoda ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 92	" ...	Muzzaralli, Acbar ...	Killa Mokun Khan.	Herat ...	"
K 1778	" ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...	Rorabad ...	Kandahar ...	"
K 659	" ...	Pungur, Bhatier ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 665	" ...	Pianda, Mohran ...	Kandahar ..	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 543	" ...	Dhymuk, Gool Mahomed	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 1102	" ...	Murad, Jan Mahomed ...	.....	.....	"
K 2078	" ...	Rahimdad, Ebrahim ...	Bundadi ...	Kurrachee ...	"
K 2080	" ...	Syed Mahomed, Mir Ahmed.	Mukur ...	Ghuzni ...	"
K 2081	" ...	Sumsoodin, Bhogum ...	Walla Khorali	Kandahar ...	Killed.
K 542	" ...	Shah Dost, Goolam Mahomed.	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 622	" ...	Sungur, Hurree ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 619	" ...	Shah Murad, Dad Mahomed	" ...	" ...	"
K 56	" .	Abdulla, Baz Mahomed...	Topkannh ...	" ...	Deserted.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—concld.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1210	Surwan ...	Futteh Khan, Yar Mahomed.	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1191	" ...	Lall Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Shadana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserter.
K 930	" ...	Fakir Mahomed, Ameed	Goondigain	" ...	"
K 1190	" ...	Khan Mahomed, Kooshal	.....	.....	Missing.
K 964	" ...	Koodaram, Koorbal ...	Jagatee ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1727	" ...	Sher Ali, Rahimdeen ...	Abdulla Khan Gadi.	Kandahar...	Deserted.
K 170	" ...	Kwaja Mahomed, Mahomed Azeem.	Walla Khan	" ...	"
K 1605	" ...	Alif, Mirkoosh ...	Salian ...	" ...	"
K 1336	" ...	Muskoo, Doobashee ...	Sher Amaed	" ...	"
K 1335	" ...	Burkoordu, Atta Mahomed	Walla Khan	" ...	"
K 1337	" ...	Actiar Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	Eidja ...	" ...	"
K 1728	" ...	Jowut Khan, Adam Khan	Kandahar ...	" ...	"
K 1869	" ...	Allee Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	" ...	" ...	"
K 1749	" ...	Raj Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Tochi Khelat	Khelat ...	Missing.
K 1927	" ...	Mahomed Ghanee, Shoorki	Maroof ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1800	" ...	Gul, Kadur... ...	Kalaloo ...	" ...	"
K 1799	" ...	Kullunder, Fakir ...	Toba ...	" ...	"
K 1349	" ...	Wullee Mahomed, Alla Dad	Shikarpur Bazar.	" ...	"
K 1931	" ...	Luskar Khan, Dawut ...	Kurda ...	Job ...	Missing.
K 1933	" ...	Din Mahomed, Goolzar ...	Surighur ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1911	" ...	Gul Mahomed, Dilawur ...	Mulakhan ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1766	" ...	Soibdeen, Oomrah ...	Futtudenna	Jullundur ...	Missing.
K 557	" ...	Sallim, Kurim ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee...	"
K 567	" ...	Jeewun, Charsumbe ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 564	" ...	Rahim, Roshun ...	" ...	" ...	"
K 1348	" ...	Nadur, Dost Mahomed ...	.....	" ...	"
K 1345	" ...	Sher Gul, Azeem Khan...	Shorandhana	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1368	" ...	Mullian, Allum ...	Singerakillah	" ...	"
K 1609	" ...	Ayaz, Daood ...	Shekchellah	" ...	Missing.
K 1985	" ...	Durwan, Mir Allum ...	Khala ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1984	" ...	Azuz, Jooma Khan ...	Killa Ameer	" ..	"
K 1995	" ...	Hajee Khan, Azeem ...	Killa Mehr-a-khor.	Kandahar ...	"
K 1986	" ...	Elsoo Jagee, Fakir Mahomed.	Killa Ameer	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	"
K 1988	" ...	Aga Jan Mahomed, Oosman	Topkhanna	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1987	" ...	Baz Mahomed, Jan Mahomed.	Khurj ...	" ...	Missing.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel, Director of Transport.*

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major, Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.*

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General, Commanding Kandahar Force.*

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